ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Friday, May 30, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and personal address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect insertions in "Deaths" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4; to "The Times" Bureau, 74, Regent-street, W.1, or to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for any two lines and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year— £4 17s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BENCE-JONES.—On May 29, 1930, at 12, Ashley-place, S.W.1, to MAY, wife of PHILIP BENCE-JONES—a son.

BENNETT.—On May 28, 1930, in England, to BETTY (*née* Wilson), wife of ERIC BENNETT, I.C.S., of Bellary, S. India, and Glendair, Berkhamsted—a son.

BLUETT.—On May 29, 1930, at 30, Kensington Park-road, W.11, to DORYS (*née* Bartrum), the wife of CAPTAIN DOUGLAS M. BLUETT, M.C.—a son.

EVANS.—On May 28, 1930, at "Red Roofs," Fairwood-avenue, Northwood, to MILDRED, the wife of F. R. EVANS—the gift of a daughter.

FARWELL.—On May 18, 1930, at Coly House, Oxford, to WINIFRED, wife of CAPT. A. E. FARWELL, 2/11 Skibs—a daughter.

GODDEN.—On May 23, 1930, at Bombay, India, to MABEL ELIZABETH (*née* Bromfield), wife of WILLIAM FENWICK GODDEN—a daughter.

KEBLE-WHITE.—On May 29, 1930, at a nursing home, Southsea, to VIOLET, wife of COMMANDER G. M. KEBLE-WHITE, R.N., 12, Helena-road, Southsea—a son.

MITCHELL.—On May 28, 1930, at "Four Winds," West-hill, Sanderstead, Surrey, to EDITH MARY (*née* Valder) and CYRIL J. F. MITCHELL—a daughter (GILLIAN MARY).

OVERTON.—On May 27, 1930, at Spring Croft, Manor-road, Farnborough, Hants, AGNES, wife of CAPTAIN E. C. OVERTON—a daughter.

PAYNE.—On May 28, 1930, at East Anstey Rectory, North Devon, to PHYLLIS (*née* Pratt), wife of JOHN SPENCER PAYNE—a daughter.

PINDER.—On May 25, 1930, at Cuckfield Vicarage, to BARBARA ANNE (*née* Wilson), wife of WALTER A. PINDER—a son.

ROPER.—On May 27, 1930, at 16, Royal-terrace, Bishopscourt, the wife of H. ROPER CHAUK, Upper Burma—a daughter.

ST. JOHNSTON.—On May 27, 1930, at 450, Wesley-road, Birmingham, to HELENE, wife of DR. C. H. ST. JOHNSTON—a son.

SCOTT.—On May 28, 1930, at Green Ways, Moor Park, to WINIFRED (*née* Cargill), wife of S. V. J. SCOTT—a son.

SINCLAIR.—On May 28, 1930, at Clifton, Bedfordshire, to FRIDA, wife of WILLIAM JOHN SINCLAIR—a son.

THRING.—On May 28, 1930, at Chideock Manor, Bridport, Dorset, the wife of LIEUT. GEORGE THRING, Royal Navy, of a son.

TWAMLEY.—On May 26, 1930, at Mockbeggar, Ramsdale, Norfolk, to PHYLLIS (Wray Bliss) and BROUGHTON TWAMLEY, Ph.D.—a daughter (DELIA WRAY BROUGHTON).

MARRIAGES

DAVIES : FANING.—On May 24, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Exmouth, D. S. DAVIES, M.D., late Medical Officer of Health, Bristol, to MARY, widow of the Rev. J. F. E. FANING, M.A., of King's College, Cambridge, and Wortham, Suffolk.

FERGUSON : GLENDINNING.—On May 29, 1930, at the Presbyterian Church, Highgate, by the Rev. George Brander, JOHN FERGUSON, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Ferguson, of Dalry, Ayrshire, and Highgate, to ISLA, only daughter of Mrs. GLENDINNING and the late Mr. Glendinning, of Glendearg, Grange-road, Highgate.

MURRAY : WHEELER.—On May 29, 1930, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, by the Rev. Eric Hamilton, Vicar, CAPTAIN GEORGE MURRAY, The Seaforth Highlanders, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Keith Murray, of Thurso, Caithness, to BETSY, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. MAURICE WHEELER, 159, Haverstock-hill, Hampstead.

PIM : STEELE.—On May 28, 1930, at Holy Trinity, St. by Rev. F. Simpson, LESLIE ELLIS PIM, I.M.S.(I.), of Littleport, Cambs, to CONSTANCE SOPHIA STEELE, C.B.E., younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Steele, of Fartion Stacey, Hants.

DEATHS

ANDREWS.—On May 27, 1930, at his residence, 1, Upton-road, Dorking, JAMES THOMAS ANDREWS, barrister-at-Law, son of the late Robert Andrews, Q.C. Interment at Mount Jerome to-day (Friday), at 12 o'clock.

ASHTON.—On May 27, 1930, at Rylands, Lancaster, LOND ASHTON, aged 87. Funeral 11 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

BALFOUR PAUL.—On Wednesday, May 28, 1930, at Cambridge, suddenly, the result of an accident, CYRIL ALEXANDER, eldest son of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. RALEIGH PAUL, D.S.O., of Cakemuir, Tyneheal, Mid Lothian. Funeral service at Crichton Church, to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.30 p.m.

BARTON.—On May 28, 1930, at Thames Ditton Virasays, DOUGLAS REGINALD, dearly loved husband of MABEL BARTON, and Vicar of Thames Ditton, aged 57. Funeral 2.30 to-morrow (Saturday), St. Nicholas Church, Thames Ditton.

BENTON.—On May 28, 1930, ALICE BENTON, of 28, Oakfield-road, N.16, widow of Herbert Daunt Benton, of that address. Funeral at Old Wanstead Parish Church, on Monday, June 2, at 2.

BINGHAM.—On Ascension Day, 1930, at 128, ARCADIA-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8, FANSHAWE BINGHAM, M.A., Priest, late Rector of Horfield, Bristol, in his 90th year. Funeral Golders Green Crematorium, to-morrow (Saturday), 10.30 a.m. No flowers, by request.

BLAIR.—On May 27, 1930, suddenly, at Seaford, MARY SUSAN CHARLOTTE, eldest daughter of the late LIEUT.-GENERAL ROBERT BLAIR, Bengal Army.

BOWEN.—On May 27, 1930, HENRY COLE BOWEN, of Bowens Court, Co. Cork, Ireland, Barrister-at-Law, aged 65.

CARTER.—On May 27, 1930, HENRY DUCKLEY CARTER, late of Saffron Walden, Essex, in his 55th year.

ESDAILE.—On May 28, 1930, at Cleveland Place, Dartish, ELIZA MARGARET ESDAILE, only sister of the late Charles Edward Jeffreys, of Cothelestone, and only granddaughter of the poet Shelley, in her 90th year.

FIELD.—On Saturday, May 24, 1930, suddenly, at Fiet, Hants, LIEUT.-COL. C. W. FIELD, late Indian Army, aged 67.

FIELD.—On May 28, 1930, suddenly, at Bournemouth, the REV. ERNEST WALTER, late Rector of Pulham St. Mary, Norfolk, aged 77. Funeral Pulham St. Mary's, to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.30 p.m.

GOTTO.—On May 28, 1930, at San Toy, Sandbanks, Bournemouth, MARY, widow of HENRY GAISFORD GOTTO, and daughter of the late Peter Robinson. Funeral at Highgate Cemetery, 12.45 p.m., June 2.

GREENFIELD.—On May 24, 1930, at Littlehampton, MARIA ISABELLA, widow of THOMAS CHALLEN GREENFIELD, in her 91st year.

GREIVE.—On May 29, 1930, at 49, Burnham-court, W.2, JEAN BUCKLEY GREIVE. Funeral at Kingsdown, Deal, to-morrow (Saturday), at 12 p.m. Flowers to Burnham-court.

GROSE.—On May 28, 1930, in her sleep, at her home, Chesham-park, Anerley, S.E.20, GERTRUDE, the dearly loved and devoted wife of FRED GROSE. No mourning, by her request. Service at St. Paul's Church, Hamlet-road, Upper Norwood, to-morrow (Saturday), 11 a.m.

HAY.—On May 28, 1930, at Sacombe Park, Ware, ISABELLA JAMESON HAY, widow of Alexander Sowerby Hay, in her 90th year. Cremation to-morrow (Saturday), followed by service at Sacombe at 2.30 p.m. No flowers, by request.

KERR-WILSON.—On May 28, 1930, peacefully, at Southfield, Hessle, ANNETTE KERR-WILSON, of Manor House, Barnston. Mass Catholic Church, Hessle, 10.30 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

LAWS.—On May 25, 1930, at 1, Newnham-terrace, Cambridge, GRACE, wife of CUTHBERT UMFREVILLE LAWS. Funeral arrangements later.

LUCAS.—On May 25, 1930, at Concordia, Argentine, ALFRED, second son of the late PHILIP LUCAS, of Oxford-gardens, N. Kensington, age 63.

LYNE.—On May 26, 1930, at "Longleat," Daysbrook-road, Streatham Hill, ELIZABETH (BESSIE) LYNE, daughter of the late Edgar Lyne, of Christchurch-road. Interment at Norwood Cemetery to-day (Friday), at 12 noon.

MAC GREGOR.—On May 29, 1930, at 3, Eton-terrace, Edinburgh, Mrs. HELEN MACGREGOR, widow of the Very Rev. James MacGregor, D.D., St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh, Chaplain-in-Ordinary to H.M. the King. Funeral on Monday, June 2. Service at St. Cuthbert's Church at 2 p.m. Thereafter to Grange Cemetery.

MAYNARD.—On May 28, 1930, at Ludford House, Ludlow, FREDERICK MACIE MAYNARD, aged 67. Funeral at St. John's, Ferry Barr, to-morrow (Saturday), at 12 o'clock.

MILLER.—On May 28, 1930, DAVID ELDER MILLER, of Parkland, Arthur-road, Wimbledon, aged 74 years. Funeral 11 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday), Putney Vale Cemetery.

MILNES.—On May 19, 1930, at Ilkley, MARY ANNE MILNES, widow of the Rev. William Norton Milnes, Wesleyan Minister, and mother of the Rev. George E. Milnes, Vicar of St. Chad's, Haggerston, London, in her 85th year.

MORRISS.—On May 28, 1930, at a nursing home, London, ADA SELINA, daughter of the late EDWARD MORRISS, aged 62.

MOXON.—On May 26, 1930, passed peacefully away, at Petit Cottage, La Rodaz, Lausanne, ALFRED EDWARD MOXON, aged 69 years.

MULLINER.—On May 28, 1930, at Kingsland, Hare-lane, Claygate, Surrey, ANNIE LARGE, elder daughter of the late ROBERT BOUVERIE MULLINER, of Grove Park, Chiswick. Funeral at Old Chiswick to-morrow (Saturday) at 12 noon.

RACHTEL.—On May 24, 1930, at Paris, after a long illness, Dr. HENRI RACHTEL.

NEWBY.—On Ascension Day, May 29, 1930, passed peacefully away at 13, Langdale-road, Hove, Sussex, a dearly loved mother, LAURA, widow of HENRY NEWBY, Priest, late Vicar of Mears Ashby, Northants, and daughter of the late Thomas Cox, Rector of Kimcote, Leicestershire, R.I.P. Funeral service at St. Patrick's Church, Hove, Monday, June 2, at 10.30 a.m. Interment at Ore Cemetery, Hastings.

DEATHS (continued)

NOTT.—On May 27, 1930, at her residence, Cook's Folly, Stoke Bishop, Bristol, MARY ELIZABETH, the dearly loved wife of the late LOUIS P. NOTT, of Stoke House, Stoke Bishop, and Efford Down House, Bude, aged 71 years.

OGDEN.—On May 28, 1930, at Wyndways, Frinton-on-Sea, ADA MARY, the wife of A. A. OGDEN. No flowers.

PIERCE.—On May 29, 1930, at Carn Brea, Gatton Point, Redhill, HAROLD HOPE, the dearly loved husband of MARY GRACE PIERCE. Funeral, Reigate Parish Church, to-morrow (Saturday), at 3 o'clock.

PRIOR.—On May 27, 1930, EDITH ANNIE, fourth daughter of the late SAMUEL TURNER PRIOR, of Blackheath, Kent.

RIORDON.—On May 3, 1930, at Montreal, EDITH SUSAN, wife of CHARLES ALFRED, in her 79th year.

SUTTHERY.—On May 28, 1930, at Longslow-road, Market Drayton, REV. HAROLD SUTTHERY. Funeral at Market Drayton to-morrow (Saturday), at 2 p.m. No flowers.

SWIRES.—On May 24, 1930, in Richmond Park, as the result of an accident while riding, HARRY SWIRES, for 20 years the trusted friend and servant of Anthony Brunner.

WARD.—On May 22, 1930, WILLIAM ERROL, third son of the late REV. T. W. WARD, Vicar of Rainham, Essex, aged 57.

WEBB.—On May 27, 1930, at Victoria, B.C., after a long illness, CAPTAIN WILLIAM VERE BRANDRAM WEBB, late R.A. and Canadian Machine Gun Corps, aged 50.

WEDD.—On May 24, 1930, at Elk Lake, Victoria, B.C., ARTHUR JOHN WEDD, aged 57.

YOUNG.—On May 27, 1930, at Glasgow, after a brief illness, AGNES DORA YOUNG, sister of the late Mrs. Cochran, Fernhill, Witchanton.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

ARNOTT.—In ever-loving memory of my only son, KENNETH HUGH LOWDEN ARNOTT, D.S.O., M.C., Capt., East Lancashire Regt., and LL.-Col., 7th K.S.L.I., killed in action in France, May 30, 1918.

BELL.—In ever proud and precious memory of our darling boy, JAMES CLIFFORD AVELING BELL, Capt., R.F.A., bombed in hospital at Doullens, May 30, 1918.

WALE.—In loving, honoured memory of ADIE WALE, Capt., R.F.A., bombed in hospital, Doullens, May 30,1918.

BUXTON.—In ever-loving remembrance of FLORENCE, dear wife of TRAVERS BUXTON, May 30, 1921.

HAMMOND.—In loving remembrance of JOHN TAYLOR HAMMOND, M.A., late Rector of Corby, Northants, May 30, 1927.—M. H. and M. I. D. H.

LAYMAN.—In ever-loving memory of our beloved Mother, CHARLOTTE LAYMAN, who passed away May 30, 1923.

PATERSON.—In memory of our little boy, ROBERT CAREY, died May 30, 1925.

"For such a child I blesse God, in whose bosome he is."

ROSE.—In loving remembrance of my dear father, THOMAS HARRY ROSE, who died at Oxford, May 30, 1926.

TROLLOPE.—In ever-loving memory of our Father, GEORGE HAWARD TROLLOPE, who passed on May 30, 1929.

FUNERAL

RIPLEY.—The funeral of the late HORACE HOWARD RIPLEY will take place at Brookwood Crematorium to-morrow (Saturday) at 12 noon. Cars will meet 10.50 train from Waterloo at Woking.

JAS. SHOOLBRED and Co., Tottenham Court-road, London, W., CONDUCT FUNERALS throughout Town and Country. Private Mortuary Chapel. Valuations for Probate. Cremations. Monumental Work. Mourning for Families and Servants.—Tele., SHOOLBRED, London. Phone, Museum 4000.

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BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd. Correspondence invited.—43, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele. Gerr. 2743. T.A.: Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

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THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL INDIA STORE DEPARTMENT, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, London, S.E.1, invites TENDERS for :—
Schedule 1.—Sheet Steel Piling, Ransome's "Uniform" and "Standard" or similar sections.
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Schedule 8.—4 "First Aid" Bodies for Thornycroft Chassis.
Schedule 9.—6,400 feet Steel Casing Tubes.
Tenders due as follows :—
Schedule 1, 10th June, 1930.
Schedule 2 to 9, 13th June, 1930.
Forms of tender available from the above at a fee (which will not be returned) of 5s. for each Schedule.

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PERSONAL

NANCY.—Collect letters at General Post Office. Have given promise. Love, Daddy.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£7 REWARD.—LOST, 22nd inst., between Edgware-road and Eastbourne-terrace, SINGLE-STONE DIAMOND TIE PIN (in brown leather case).—Summers, Henderson, and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY, JUNE 1.—58th year.—The cost of treatment at the Hospitals participating in the collection on Hospital Sunday is about THREE and a QUARTER MILLION STERLING ANNUALLY. Please give in your Church, or send your share of this burden to The Lord Mayor, The Mansion House, E.C.4.

SURREY and SUSSEX PROPERTIES.—The first portion of this Special Feature will be found on pages 28 and 29 and further pages will appear to-morrow (Saturday).

"I CAN IMAGINE no better place for a man with a little capital than a farm out here. Now is the time to start, as everything is cheap and values are bound to rise again eventually." From a young farmer settler in South Africa to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

THE RISES.—Mrs. W. R. Dykes invites Iris lovers to see the Irises in flower at Bobbingcourt, Pyle Hill, Woking, on June 5, 6, 7, 8.—Telephone, Woking 909.

DOCTOR, Lady, having a really comfortable house and excellent garden in favourite West Sussex Coast Resort, can RECEIVE a LADY PATIENT, light mental and elderly preferred; trained nurse kept.—Particulars, &c., write Box 8.1649, The Times, E.C.4.

A FLORAL FETE in aid of the WRIGHT-KINGSFORD HOME for CHILDREN, Granville-road, North Finchley, will be opened by the LADY MAUDE CARNEGIE on SATURDAY, June 21st, at 3 p.m.

A DIOCESAN INSPECTOR for the Diocese of London in Priest's Orders will be REQUIRED in September. A Prebendal Stall in St. Paul's is attached to the office. Full particulars will be supplied on application to Canon Maplesden, Church House, Westminster, S.W.1.

WANTED, August, four or six weeks, HOUSE; close sea; sand, tennis essential; 20 beds; school might suit.—Apply Jackson, Leecroft, Liss.

MR. WILLIAM HUGGETT, Osteopath, has removed to 63, Wimpole-street, W.1. Welbeck 3566.

TWO CAMBRIDGE UNDERGRADUATES, Honours languages, sportsmen, wish to TUTOR or do any job long vacation.—Write Box 8.1643, The Times, E.C.4.

APPEAL.—WOMAN, aged 30, possessed initiative and intelligence, desires PART or WHOLE TIME EMPLOYMENT. Increase, Interested; any project.—Write Box 8.1645, The Times, E.C.4.

JACOBEAN HOUSE in Surrey beauty spot; sandy loam, South aspect; three-four reception, billiard; eight-nine bed, two baths; electric light, telephone; garage; five acres old-world garden. Low rent.—Write for particulars Box 8.1660, The Times, E.C.4.

TO NEW CAR BUYERS.—A CREDIT NOTE for £25 with highest class firm available. Accept £20.—Write Box 8.1650, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR SALE, 3½ ACRES, interesting OLD FARM-HOUSE, 250 ACRES pasture. Low price quick sale. Photos sent. No agents.—Write Box 8.1651, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET six weeks from August 5th, TROTTON THORNEY, PETERSFIELD; tennis court; garage; five bed rooms; beautiful and interesting Sussex neighbourhood; 6 guineas weekly.

EDUCATION.—For particulars of private and commercial training establishments see "Educational" Column on page three.

MILFORD-ON-SEA, HANTS.—To be LET FURNISHED for June and July, comfortable PRIVATE HOUSE; nine bed, bath, four sitting; all modern conveniences; garage; garden THREE ACRES with tennis lawn; maids left if required.—Apply Comm. Rhodes, Glencoe, Milford-on-Sea.

HOUSEBOAT, "DOROTHY," COPPER BOTTOM. (Only two hours from London.)—Why spend your holidays in hotels when you can HIRE or PURCHASE the "Dorothy" (a modern houseboat), moored on the beautiful Hamble River, near Southampton, passing Cowes, and Cowes at less cost? Facilities for rowing, swimming, fishing, dancing, deck games, wireless. Garage and stabling, 10 all paddocks; 1½ miles distance. Built of English oak; length 80ft., beam 14½ft., headroom below 7ft.; two double-berth cabins, and two single cabins; extra sleeping accommodation also in saloon and deck-house, if necessary. Large lounge, 15ft. by 8ft.; two w.c. and bath; pantry accommodation; redecorated and ready for charter. Motor Cabin Cruiser, alongside, extra. Bargain for quick sale. Owner going to Canada.—E. H. Walker, Glasgow Hotel, Southampton.

LADY wishes another as tenant of BED-SITTING ROOM, Furnished mahogany (maisonnette, quiet square); ground floor; own entrance; geyser bath adjoins; electric light, gas fire, ring.—Apply Shannon, 36, James's-square, W.1.

WAREBERWICK, SUFFOLK.—Delightful COTTAGE to be SOLD in charming sea village, lovely view; large living room, three bed rooms; all modern conveniences. Vacant possession. £850 Freehold.—Further particulars by applying to R. Daniel, 56, Richmond-hill, Surrey.

OVERSEAS VISITORS are invited to see King's College Hospital, Denmark-hill, S.E.5, where there are Canada, South Africa, and New Zealand beds.—Ring up Brixton 4550.

LADY INTERPRETER WANTED for Continental Hotel; French, Italian; age and qualifications, Box A.1185, The Times, E.C.4.

XV.-CENTURY HOUSE of CHARACTER and Historic Interest for SALE; 12 rooms; stabling, old barn, &c.; walled garden, orchard, five acres; recently restored; £5,500.—Apply Speradley House, Fenham, Surrey.

A GENTLEMAN always LOOKS WELL DRESSED in GOOD CLOTHES.—New models direct from Lesley and Roberts, Scholtz, Reakes, &c.; lounge, dress, sport suits, overcoats, &c., 4-10gns.; alterations.—Regent Dress Co., 17, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1 (next Café Monico).

GENUINE OPPORTUNITY to save motor-car depreciation.—MANN, EGERTON and Co. have a few SHOP-SOILED high-grade CARS to offer at considerable reductions. Range includes Rolls-Royce, Bentley, Daimler, Sunbeam, Minerva, &c. Write for lists, stating requirements. Part exchange and unique deferred terms.—MANN, EGERTON and Co., 156, New Bond-street, W.1. Gerrard 9062.

"MELOX in the Morning and MARVELS at night keeps your dogs healthy, happy, and bright."—All corn merchants, stores, &c., sell Melox Dog Foods.

ETON.—FOURTH of JUNE.—Tables can be reserved now for luncheon (5s.) and dinner (7s. 6d.) at the Castle Hotel, Windsor. Telephone 191.

GOING ABROAD? Fresh Silk Washing Frocks for the sunshine ready at Fenwick's to-day. Leaf-green, Lupin Blue, Rosewood, Mimosa, and Ivory, 69s. 6d.—FENWICK of Bond-street (corner of Brook-street).

ANTIQUE SILVER of all periods wanted for present American demand; also OLD SHEFFIELD PLATE; BEST POSSIBLE PRICES. FINE JEWELS also PURCHASED.—Please write or call SPINK and SON, Ltd., 5, 6, and 7, King-street, St. James's, Piccadilly, London, S.W.1. (Est. 150 years.)

1930 DAIMLER M. 30/70 h.p. Mann-Egerton Limousine. One Lure four-door Weymann's saloon, upholstered in blue furniture leather; exterior covered in blue fabric; remarkably attractive appearance; excellent luggage accommodation; used by managing director for 12,000 miles only. Cost £970. Special price £815. Exchanges, deferred terms.—MANN, EGERTON, 156, New Bond-street, W.1. Gerrard 9060.

FOR YOUR OWN SAKE, FOR YOUR COUNTRY'S SAKE, learn THE NEW SALESMANSHIP! The Career of the Future. The Lure four-door Weymann's Edition, Ltd., Premier House, 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

MID SCOTLAND'S BENS and GLENS, overlooking Loch Awe, in the heart of Argyleshire, above all others, you will enjoy the holiday you spend at ARDBRECKNISH HOUSE HOTEL, PORTSONACHAN by DALMALLY. An hotel's every convenience. The comfort of a country house. Fishing on Loch, and famous Beat of River Orchy; Shooting, stalking, Golf, tennis easy distance. Suites of rooms. Garage. FULLY LICENSED. Moderate terms. Now booking for season. Illustrated brochure from MAJOR BURNETT, Proprietor and Manager.

THE BLUE DANUBE.—This wonderfully popular waltz can now be obtained in a fascinating song arrangement with the original English words, post free 2s. 6d. from Ekin and Co., Ltd., 20, Kingly-street, Regent-street, W.1.

BRITAIN'S CALL TO THE HOLIDAY SEEKER! HOLIDAY HAUNTS!! (1930). Purchase a copy now, it's only 6d., from Booksellers or from the Supt. of the Line, G.W.R., Paddington Station, London, W.2.

PERSONAL (continued)

"HERRIN do I exercise myself, to have always a conscience void of offence toward God, and toward men."—Acts xxiv. 16.

FRANK H. CULLEN, formerly of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a brother of Beatrice F. Cullen, is requested to COMMUNICATE at once with the Commonwealth Trust Company, of Pittsburgh.

6D. MILE.—BUICK Saloons, owner or chauffeur driven.—Vell. 12, Ashburn-gardens. Fcob. 3326.

LAWN TENNIS.—Capt. R. S. Foster coaches daily at the Melbury Club, Kensington. Special terms week-ends.—9, Ladbroke-gardens, W.11. Park 2523.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

BABIES and YOUNG CHILDREN RECEIVED in country home of trained gentlewoman.—St. Margarets, Kippington. 'Phone, Sevenoaks 867.

SEASIDE HOLIDAYS.—Charming FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET at SANDSEND; two sitting, four bed rooms; telephone; away from traffic, near sea. Apply Robt. Gray and Sons, Whitby.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1, URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. PRESENT DEBT OVER £120,000.

VACANT, large Double and Small Single ROOMS, with bath room adjoining, on first floor in very comfortable small private residential; inclusive terms 15 guineas.—13, Queen's Gate-terrace, S.W.

FIAT 15/20 Limousine Landaulette, special coach-built body; Triplex throughout; leather upholstery; perfect condition; one ownership; chauffeur driver; tax paid; any trial. Bargain £150.—Apply Owner, 32, Kensington-court, W.8.

£60 PER ANNUM.—Vacancies; good Preparatory School.—Write Box S.1672, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNITURE.—Entire contents of gentleman's Residence, highest class, modern; will sacrifice and sell any part separate. No dealers.—Write Box S.1601, The Times, E.C.4.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE OF A CAR from the selection offered under "Motor-Cars, &c." on page two.

JUNIOR PARTNERSHIP offered young lady in delightful residential school for girls; invest £200.—Write Box S.1545, The Times, E.C.4.

CORNWALL, DUPORTH MANSION, St. Austell Bay. Luxurious comforts; overlooking sea; private beach; 30 acres gardens; golf.—Guests apply Management.

DRESSMAKER'S BUSINESS.—See under Business Offers, this page.

CANADIAN SABLE COAT, large size, £300; no approval; seen London.—Write Box 4131, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

PAIR of LANG GUNS in case, 12 bore, £25; good condition; bargain.—Write Box 4128, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

COUNTRY COTTAGE in walled garden, 5mins. Baker-street, to be LET FURNISHED; six bed, two bath, four reception.—3, Melian-place, N.W.8.

WANTED, middle August, one month, COTTAGE to house five adults; on South Coast Cornwall preferred; lowest rental; garage essential.—Write Box 4101, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WANTED, an EFFICIENT STENOGRAPHER for congenial but exacting work in the editorial room of a Society magazine. The successful applicant will possess, in addition to routine ability, brains, personality, enthusiasm and tact, and a full knowledge of how to use them.—Write giving full particulars of previous experience and salary expected to Box 8.1667, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR SALE, ADVOWSON in Norfolk Broads District.—Apply to Messrs. Gidney and Sword, Solicitors, Aylsham, Norfolk.

I.T.S.—Every Taxpayer should in his own interest join the Income Taxpayers' Society.—Write for particulars to Abbey House, 2, Vict

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

HOLIDAY VOYAGES BY P. & O.

GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, TANGIER.
Weekly departures on Fridays from Tilbury.
For illustrated Handbooks, Cabin Plans, and Reservations apply P. & O. Passenger Offices as below.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
Taking passengers, † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Malwa	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Kaiputana	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20
†Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	June 20	June 27
Hoogtan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
‡Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	July 4	July 11
Mantua	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18
†Macedonia	11,000	Horton	July 18	July 25
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
†Banpura	16,000	Furlong	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
†Ranchi	16,600	Brooks	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Ohlson	Aug. 29	Sept.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Kaliay	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Hoogtan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
*Ballarat	18,000	Catching	July 11	July 17
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
†Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
‡Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling at Southampton.

Padua (cargo)	7,736	—	June 6	—
Bhutan (cargo)	9,000	—	June 20	—
Perim (cargo)	7,648	—	July 4	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz	June 18	June 20
Rorda (cargo)	11,000	—	June 20	—
Kashmir	9,000	Mallahue	June 25	—
Mantua	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18
Kashmir	9,000	Sudell	July 24	—
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
*HATIPARA	8,182	—	—	May 31
††ERKIEVE	5,344	June 11	June 14	June 21
†DOMALA	8,441	July 2	July 5	July 12
*MASULA	7,261	July 23	July 26	Aug. 2

* Cargo Steamer. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
†MULBERA	9,100	—	—	May 31
‡MANTOLA	9,066	May 31	June 7	June 14
‡MASHOBRA	9,112	June 21	June 28	July 5
‡MANDALA	8,246	June 25	July 5	July 12

‡ Calls Tangier. † Calls Malta and Jeddah.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
†MATIANA	9,067	—	—	June 6	June 14
†MALDA	8,900	June 14	June 25	July 4	July 12
†MODASA	9,079	July 12	July 23	July 1	Aug. 9
MADURA	9,077	Aug. 9	Aug. 20	Aug. 29	Sept. 6

† Calls Tangier.

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE.

Manager: F. H. Grosvenor.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Passenger Office (A. P. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, 2, Rue Scribe; Rome, P. & O. Bld. des Capucines. Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.

P. & O. and B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 123, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O. Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3 (Middlabro' to Bombay and Karachi); Gaussen and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
ROTORUA	12,500	June 6
		LONDON
*REMUERA	11,500	June 13
		SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4
TRUAPEHU	9,000	Aug. 1
RUAHINE	8,000	Aug. 15

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only. * Via Suva.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 8220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. J. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S.CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
MAKURA	—	June 11
NIAGARA	June 25	—
TAHITI	—	July 9
AORANGI	July 23	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Raratonga, Wellington, to Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. J. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver Service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

MAIL STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Plymouth
BALRANALD	13,000	June 4	June 5
BENDIGO	13,000	July 4	July 5
†BALLARAT	13,000	July 11	—
MARATHON	13,000	Aug. 1	Aug. 2

† Calls Marseilles 17th July; not calling Malta. Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	Sept. 5	Sept. 11

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples
ORONSAY	20,000	—	May 30	June 1
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 28
OTRANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 26
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
OROPESA	12,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Cairo	7,000	June 3	Calcutta
ss City of Venice	8,305	June 19	Bombay and Karachi
City of Delhi	7,344	July 3	Calcutta
ss City of Baroda	7,129	July 15	Bombay and Karachi

(a) Calls Marseilles.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.

Volturno	3418	June 3
Manchuria	2819	July 5

Malta and Alexandria and Constanti

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Alexandria	4,712	June 7
City of Marseilles	5,375	July 19

to CTown, Algoa Bay, London, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO MARSEILLES AND EGYPT.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3. Tele., Nos. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

FABRE LINE.

Regular sailings from Marseilles to:—

ORIENT. Calling Alexandria, Jaffa, Beirut.
WEST AFRICA. Calling Dakar, Conakry, Sierra Leone, Tabou, Gd. Bassam, Accra, Lome, Cotonou, Douala.
NEW YORK. Calling Naples, Palermo, Lisbon, Azores.

Also
MEDITERRANEAN HOLIDAY CRUISES.

Apply JAPP HATCH and Co., Ltd., 166, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tele., Gerrard 4434.

BIBBY LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool	Sailing Marseilles
Yorkshire	13,500	May 31	June 7
Leicestershire	12,000	June 13	June 19
Shropshire	15,000	June 27	July 3
Oxfordshire	12,500	July 11	July 17

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 29, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tels., Regent 8066, 8067.

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.

SPECIAL SUMMER TOURS.
LONDON TO JAMAICA.
32 Days' round Trip from £55 inclusive of Hotel accommodation and shore excursions.
First-class accommodation, all outside rooms. Private Bath Rooms. Swimming Pool, &c.
For further particulars apply to:—
Agents, KAYE, SON and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567); or to West End Agents, Hicks, Norman, Omans and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 (Gerrard 2004), or Local Agents.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

MAURETANIA - - - MAY 31

*TUSCANIA .. May 31 AQUITANIA .. June 7
* Via Havre, not Cherbourg.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

†SCYTHIA - - - - MAY 31

*SAMARIA .. June 7 ‡FRANCONIA June 14
‡ Calls Boston.
† Calls Galway and Boston.
* Calls Belfast, not Cobh.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

*AUSONIA - - - - MAY 31

AURANIA .. June 7 ASCANIA .. June 14
* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

‡LETITIA - - - - MAY 31

ANDANIA .. June 6 ‡ATHENIA .. June 14
‡ From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton To BALTIC, NORWAY and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), Aug. 1st, 19 days from 35 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 21, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head, and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Homeric	Wed., June 4	†Calgaric	Sat., June 14
Olympic	Wed., June 11	Majestic	Wed., June 18

† Calls at Havre the previous day—omitting Cherbourg.

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

Via Queenstown.

†(2) Adriatic	Sat., May 31	(2) Baltic	Sat., June 14
Arabic	Sat., June 7	Cedric	Sat., June 21

† (2) M.V. "BRITANNIC," 27,000 TONS.
Largest British Motor Vessel's First Sailing.

LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK .. June 28.
† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Doric	Fri., May 30	Laurentic	Fri., June 13
Albertic	Fri., June 6	Doric	Fri., June 27

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Megantic .. .. May 31
(Via Galway).

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.

Corinthic (Passengers from Southampton only). Fri., June 20

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(5) Lapland .. .. May 31
(4) Westernland .. .. June 7

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland .. .. Sat., June 7
(4) Pennland .. .. Sat., June 21

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

Via Boulogne.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,995 tons	June 7	July 5
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons	June 21	July 19

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons	June 14	July 12

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR
EXPRESS FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD
CABIN SERVICES
from
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO
NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER"
BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"PARIS" (c)	June 3	June 9
"DE GRASSE" (c)	June 6	June 14
"FRANCE" (c)	June 10	June 16
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	June 14	June 22

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.

Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. .. Jun. 16
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. July 14
The largest and fastest liners from England. Also

FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO

monthly.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
KAMO MARU	10,000	June 14	June 17	June 19
KATORI MARU	10,000	June 14	June 21	June 23
ATSUTA MARU	8,000	June 20	June 28	June 30

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tels.: Royal 0844-9.
(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

NEW YORK.

WEEKLY DEPARTURES.

SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

June 4 from	GENOA	"ROMA"
" 7 "	NAPLES	
" 9 "	GIBRALTAR	N.G.I. LINE.

Other Sailings:—June 24, July 11, Aug. 8, Aug. 22, Sept. 12.

June 13 from	GENOA	"CONTE GRANDE"
" 14 "	NAPLES	
" 16 "	GIBRALTAR	

LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.

Other Sailings:—July 3, July 25, Aug. 15, Aug. 29, Sept. 10.

June 17 from	TRIESTE	"SATURNIA"
" 20 "	NAPLES	
" 21 "	GIBRALTAR	COSULICH LINE, LTD.

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LEVIATHAN .. June 3 | George Washington June 5
President Roosevelt June 10 | America .. .. June 19

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*†CIRCASSIA	May 30	*CIRCASSIA	Aug. 29
*†CASTALIA	July 11	*†ELYSIA	Sept. 12

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TRANSYLVANIA	June 9	CALIFORNIA	June 30
CALEDONIA	June 14	CAMERONIA	June 28

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Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hamptn.	From Liverpool.
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	June 6	—
†DEMERARA	11,484	—	June 7
*ALMANZORA	13,551	June 20	—
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	July 4	—
DARRO	11,484	—	July 5
*ARLANZA	14,930	July 18	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	July 19
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Aug. 1	—

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.

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THE PACIFIC LINE

TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA, Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORDUNA	15,507	July 3
ORBITA	15,495	July 31
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,227	Aug. 14
ORCUNA	11,580	Aug. 28

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TO ATLANTIC ISLANDS, JUNE &
TO MEDITERRANEAN, SEPT.—DEC.
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SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.
(Via Cherbourg.)

MONTCALM	May 30
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (to Quebec only)	May 31
MONTROSE (via Cobh)	June 5
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to Quebec only)	June 7

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF YORK	May 30
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.)	June 6
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.G.)	June 13
EMPRESS OF JAPAN (to Quebec only)	June 14

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL

MINNEDOSA June 7 | D. OF RICHMOND June 14

JAPAN AND CHINA

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu)	June 12
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton	May 21
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	June 26
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton	June 14

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
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Aug. 9th, 14 days. Aug. 23rd, 23 days.

For further details see advertisement on page 19.
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MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS,		
GEN. DUCHESNE	June 6 and June 20	Lac DE LISLE
PIRAEUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR, BEYROUT.		
LOTUS	June 3 and June 17	ANGKOR

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CHAMPOLLION June 3 and June 10 THEO. GAUTIER

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A Comfortable small FURNISHED ROOM; every convenience; meals optional; close Park; 25s. Also larger one.—24a, Leinster-terrace, Lancaster-gate, W.2.

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APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

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EVERY year finds an increasing number of women of advanced thought giving up the responsibility of housekeeping and becoming free to go and come at will. These will always be glad to know of houses where they can find congenial company and be sure of the essentials of refined living.

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Terms, 3-4 gns.; and at 42-44, Harrington-gardens, from 2½gns. See also Hotel Column on Page Two.

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APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

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W.1.

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W.4

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MAIDA VALE, W.9.—Room or breakfast or partial board; young society, tennis, hard-court. Abercorn 3457.

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LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

RE EDGAR HAROLD HOLLOWAY Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of EDGAR HAROLD HOLLOWAY late of "The Windmill Hotel" 50 High Street Acton Middlesex Licensed Victualler (who died on the 29th day of January 1930 and Letters of Administration (with Will annexed) of whose Estate were granted to Gladys Holloway and Reginald William Edgar Holloway on the 20th day of April 1930 out of the Principal Probate Registry) are required to send particulars thereof in writing to us the undersigned on or before the 1st day of August 1930 after which date the Administrators will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.
Dated this 26th day of May 1930.
W. A. G. DAVIDSON & Co. Bank Buildings, Acton, W.3. Solicitors to the said Administrators.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1929. In the Matter of the CHEMICO-ELECTRIC COMPANY Limited. An Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company duly convened and held at Nos. 7 & 8 Norfolk Street Strand in the City of Westminster on Monday the 26th day of May 1930 the following RESOLUTION was duly PASSED as a special resolution that is to say:—
"That the Company be wound up by means of a members voluntary winding up and that Albert Edward Bennett of Nos. 7 & 8 Norfolk Street Strand London W.C.2. be appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding up at a remuneration of £50."
Dated this 27th day of May 1930.
FRANCIS R. FITZGERALD Chairman.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. FILM DISTRIBUTORS Ltd. Notice is Hereby Given pursuant to section 238 of the Companies Act, 1929, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named company will be held at the offices of Messrs. Ballimore & Co., chartered accountants, 36, Basinghall-street, London E.C.2. on Friday the 6th day of June 1930 at 12 noon. Notice is Hereby Also Given that, for the purpose of voting, members and creditors are required (unless they surrender their security) to lodge at the registered office of the company 99a, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2. before the meeting, a statement giving particulars of their security, the date when it was given and the value at which it is assessed.
Dated this 29th day of May 1930.
By Order of the Board.
HENRY J. FELLOWS Secretary.

THE COMPANIES ACT, In the Matter of ENGINEERS CLUB (London) Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation). WINDING-UP ORDER made 12th May 1930.
DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS:—
CREDITORS 12th June 1930, at Bankruptcy Buildings (Room 53) Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 2.30 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3.0 o'clock.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
28th May 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT, In the Matter of LYNDON GARAGE Limited.
WINDING-UP ORDER made 12th May 1930.
DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS:—
CREDITORS 10th June 1930, at 33, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 2.30 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3.0 o'clock.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
28th May 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of PHOS DEVELOPMENT Limited
WINDING-UP ORDER made 12th May 1930.
DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS:—
CREDITORS 11th June 1930, at 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn London, W.C. at 11.30 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 12 o'clock.
E. T. A. PHILLIPS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
28th May 1930.

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The furnishings are costly and in modern taste, but comfort is nothing been sacrificed to elegance. Telephone in each room; luxuriously fitted bath rooms; catering and service equal best hotels; to ensure perfect running the flats have been limited to 15 suites of sitting room, bed room, and bath, and of four rooms, family suite, fully furnished, including service, valeting, heating, and light,
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£150 PER ANNUM.—KENSINGTON, W.14.—Charming reception maisonnette, recently decorated and SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE, in fine position; new lease.
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ATTRACTIVE SERVICE FLAT; reception, two bed and dressing, bed room, bath; constant hot water; 2, Haverth-road, Kensington.—Phone, Chancery 7734.

BICHELOH FLAT, thoroughly modernised and re decorated; reception, bed, bath, kitchen double and single lock-up garages; 22 years' lease at £1,500 or near offer.—Write Box 7892, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

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BIJOU BALCONY FLAT, delightful outlook, few minutes' walk Kensington Gardens, handsomely fitted; one bed room, parlour, kitchen, bath; small cultured couple, bachelor, or spinster. Rent £150. Another on ground-floor £110.—Write Owner, 26, Ct. Ormond-street, W.C.1. Museum 1662.

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FURNISHED FLAT to be LET for six months, close VICTORIA STATION. Moderate rent.—Write Box 8,163, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2, or 'phone Victoria 5063 before one o'clock to agents.

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Law Report, May 29

SUMMARY

Mr. Justice Luxmoore began the hearing of an action for an injunction and for damages by G. Ricordi and Co. (London), Limited, music publishers, who allege that their copyright in Puccini's opera *Madame Butterfly* has been infringed in the song "Asleep in My Heart" in the musical comedy *Silver Wings* at the Dominion Theatre, W. The defendants, Herbert Clayton and Jack Waller, Limited, producers of *Silver Wings*; Dominion Theatre, Limited, owners of the theatre; and Mr. Jack Waller and Mr. Joseph Tunbridge, composers of the music of the play, deny that there has been any breach of copyright. Dominion Theatre, Limited, further say that if there has been a breach of copyright they permitted the performances of the music without having reasonable grounds for suspecting an infringement. (G. RICORDI AND CO. (LONDON), LIMITED v. HERBERT CLAYTON AND JACK WALLER, LIMITED AND OTHERS.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
"SILVER WINGS" MUSIC: ALLEGED BREACH OF COPYRIGHT

G. RICORDI AND CO. (LONDON), LIMITED v. HERBERT CLAYTON AND JACK WALLER, LIMITED; DOMINION THEATRE, LIMITED; JACK WALLER; AND JOSEPH TUNBRIDGE.

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE)

His LORDSHIP began the hearing of an action in which G. Ricordi and Co. (London), Limited, music publishers, of Regent-street, W., claim damages for alleged breach of copyright from Herbert Clayton and Jack Waller, Limited, producers of *Silver Wings*, the musical comedy at the Dominion Theatre, Limited, owners of the theatre; and Mr. Jack Waller and Mr. Joseph Tunbridge, the composers of the music of the play.

Messrs. Ricordi and Co. are the owners of the copyright in Puccini's opera *Madame Butterfly*. They allege that the defendants have infringed that copyright in the song in *Silver Wings*, "Asleep in My Heart."

Messrs. Ricordi and Co. also claim an injunction to restrain the defendants, their servants and agents, from singing, playing, performing, or reproducing the music of *Silver Wings*, so as to involve infringement of the copyright in *Madame Butterfly*.

The defendants deny that there has been any breach of copyright, and Dominion Theatre, Limited, further say that, if the performance of the music of *Silver Wings* has constituted a breach of copyright, they permitted the performance without having reasonable ground for suspecting that it would be an infringement.

Mr. Rudolph Moritz, K.C., and Mr. Melford Stevenson appear for the plaintiffs; Mr. S. O. Henn Collins for Herbert Clayton and Jack Waller, Limited; Mr. Gilbert Beyfus and Mr. John J. Llewellin for the Dominion Theatre, Limited; and Mr. K. E. Shelley for Mr. Jack Waller and Mr. Joseph Tunbridge.

A GROWING POPULARITY

Mr. MORITZ, in opening the case, said that *Madame Butterfly* was first produced in Italy in 1904 and in London in 1905. Of all Puccini's operas it received the least favourable reception, but afterwards it attained a popularity which had been growing ever since. In *Madame Butterfly* a young naval lieutenant, who was stationed in Japan, married a Japanese girl. The second act opened some considerable time later, when the lieutenant had left his wife in Japan and returned to the United States, his wife being under the impression that he would soon return. One of the characters received news from the lieutenant that he did not propose to return, and he tried to break the news to the girl. In that act there were two very well-known airs—"One Fine Day" and the "Humming Chorus," or "Waiting Motif." It was the latter air regarding which Messrs. Ricordi alleged breach of copyright.

Every composer had his own tricks and idioms. Some composers were particularly easily recognized by their characteristics. The "Humming Chorus" was particularly characteristic of Puccini and its treatment in the opera had been subjected to characteristic "tricks."

He (counsel) did not suggest deliberate theft of Puccini's melody, but that melody must have been familiar to Mr. Waller and Mr. Tunbridge. It might be a case of sub-conscious piracy. Musical witnesses would say that what the defendants had done was so identical in melody and bore such very strong traces of Puccini's treatment of the melody that the conclusion was irresistible that the persons who wrote and scored "Asleep in My Heart" must have had the passage from *Madame Butterfly* in mind. There was a modern trick, which was inelegantly called "plugging" a song. The producer of a musical play took a pleasing melody and caused it to appear and reappear, sometimes with unpleasing frequency, so that it became the theme and background of the whole piece. "Asleep in My Heart" appeared at least five times in the second act of *Silver Wings*. It reappeared in the third act and it was also played between the first and second acts.

It might be said by the defendants that it was a very small thing to take eight bars of music. So it might be. It depended on what the eight bars were. If the eight bars represented substantially one of the best known and successful melodies in the musical world and if they were made into the theme and motif of a part of *Silver Wings*, they might be of very great importance. There was a singular likeness between the present case and the leading authority on that branch of law, D'Almaine v. Boosey (1 Y. and C., 288).

The farcical suggestion had been made that the real source of the music in question was a well-known hymn by Moody and Sankey known as "In the Sweet By and By."

Messrs. Ricordi did not come to the Court in any cantankerous spirit, but they objected to a leading motif in *Madame Butterfly* being used in a way which, they said, vulgarized it.

At the suggestion of Mr. MORITZ a piano was brought into Court so that the musical witnesses might illustrate their evidence on it. Mr. HENN COLLINS said that he had certain gramophone records which he would ask should be played.

MR. PERCY PITT'S EVIDENCE

Mr. Percy Pitt, the musical conductor, said that he went to the Dominion Theatre on February 22 and heard the song "Asleep in My Heart." It recalled to him the "Humming Chorus" in *Madame Butterfly*.

Mr. Pitt indicated a number of technical matters which, he said, showed the similarity between the two musical pieces. There was, he said, similarity in the treatment of the two scores apart from the melody itself.

The witness played passages from the two airs and indicated alleged similarities between them.

Mr. COLLINS, cross-examining, handed a piece of paper to Mr. Pitt, saying that it bore some bars of music. Mr. Pitt said that he identified it as part of the "Humming Chorus" in *Madame Butterfly*.

Mr. COLLINS.—Would it surprise you to know that that is part of "In the Sweet By and By"?—It would, very much.

Mr. Pitt agreed that the sequence of notes in "In the Sweet By and By" and the "Humming Chorus" was the same. The quality of the notes, however, was different. They disturbed the outline of the melody by their jerky rhythm. He agreed that in "Asleep in My Heart" the relative value of the notes was not the same as those in the *Madame Butterfly* music, but the general effect was the same.

Mr. COLLINS.—Are the first 3½ bars of the "Humming Chorus" the notes of a simple major scale ascending?—Quite.

You would not suggest that that was original to Puccini?—No, but there are various ways of treating the major scale ascending.

I suggest that the rest of the melody is a descending major scale with passing notes?—Quite.

Do you suggest that that is original to Puccini?—I suggest that the arrangement of the time value which he has given the notes makes it original.

You do not suggest that Puccini was the first person to use the first three notes of the major scale ascending as part of an air?—I should say not.

Nor to use them with these time values?—I should say that he was the first.

A few notes were played on a gramophone, and Mr. COLLINS asked the witness:—Is not that the first half of Puccini's melody?—Yes.

You may be surprised to know that that is a piece of Weber?—Not at all, because I know it very well. (Laughter.)

Mr. Pitt agreed that the last half of Puccini's music might be regarded as a musical cliché. That was also true, so far as the sequence of the notes went, of the first half of the music, but not with regard to the way in which the music was written.

Mr. COLLINS.—Weber did the same thing and gave the same relative value of the notes?—Yes.

Mr. Pitt said that he regarded Puccini's work as original, because of the rhythmical value which the notes had.

Mr. COLLINS.—All that you claim as original is the time value of the notes?—That is what it comes to.

And that relative value of the notes is not reproduced in the tune from *Silver Wings*?—It is to a very great extent.

Mr. Pitt agreed that the harmonization of the two pieces was entirely different.

Answering Mr. SHELLEY, Mr. Pitt said that "Asleep in My Heart" was a typical example of waltz rhythm.

MR. FREDERIC AUSTIN'S VIEWS

Mr. Frederic Austin, composer of the modern version of *The Beggar's Opera* and *Polly*, said that on May 19 he attended a performance of *Silver Wings*.

Mr. STEVENSON.—Did the music suggest anything to your memory?—It suggested a number of things, as a matter of fact.

Did anything particularly impress you?—I think, more than anything else, the part of the music which is in question now.

What did "Asleep in My Heart" suggest to your memory?—It suggested the "Humming Chorus" in *Madame Butterfly*.

Was there any particular feature of the music which struck you as common to both?—Yes. The refrain of "Asleep in My Heart" is constructed of a series of eight-bar phrases. Three of those phrases are formed by repetitions of the first phrase, and the first phrase, to my thinking, has a strong resemblance to a phrase in the chorus in *Madame Butterfly*.

Cross-examined, Mr. Austin said that the rhythm of the two pieces was not the same.

Mr. COLLINS.—Rhythm is a matter of great importance?—Yes.

The resemblance between the two pieces, said Mr. Austin, was one that was apparent to the ear rather than one that arose out of a comparison of small technical points. "In the Sweet By and By" had the same sequence of notes as Puccini's music, but it was different in accent. "Asleep in My Heart" and *Madame Butterfly*, on the other hand, had the same accent.

The witness, answering Mr. SHELLEY, agreed that in composing a popular waltz song the device of sequence was often used.

Mr. SHELLEY suggested that *The Chocolate Soldier* and *The Merry Widow* were examples of that rule.

Mr. SHELLEY (to the witness).—Are you familiar with musical comedy music?—I am not.

You have not studied its conventions?—I did not gather that I had to do penal servitude before coming into Court. (Laughter.)

Imagine a man who is very familiar with Moody and Sankey's "In the Sweet By and By" and thinks that the only way in which he can get the tune out of his head is to write a waltz on it. Is not what he would write, applying the well-known conventions and forms, the sort of thing you find in the refrain of "Asleep in My Heart"?—I do not think so. Of course, I cannot imagine a composer being in such a dilemma. (Laughter.)

Mr. MORITZ said that, if Messrs. Ricordi and Co. obtained an injunction, they would be content with nominal damages. He would, therefore, close his case without calling evidence of damage.

Mr. HENN COLLINS, addressing the Court for the defence, said that copyright was not a monopoly. If a composer independently obtained the same results as another composer, the latter could not restrain him. Messrs. Ricordi and Co. could only succeed if the evidence of similarity which had been called convinced his Lordship that "Asleep in My Heart" was derived from *Madame Butterfly*. Messrs. Ricordi and Co. also had to prove that their music was an original work. If it consisted of musical clichés, it could not have that originality which was necessary for it to be the subject of copyright. Puccini's music was simply the notes of "In the Sweet By and By" with a different rhythm.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Fowler, Legg and Wood; Mr. George A. Hicket; Messrs. Gery and Brooks.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
DOCTORS' PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE

LEAVEY v. O'FLAHERTY

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE BENNETT)

This was an action by Dr. Timothy Joseph Killard-Leavey, of Palmer House, Torrington, Devon, against Dr. Austin Romuald O'Flaherty, of Castle House, Torrington, with whom he had entered into partnership at Torrington in 1926, for a declaration that a notice given by the defendant to the plaintiff determining the partnership was void and an injunction restraining the defendant from excluding him from the partnership premises at Castle House.

A dissolution of the partnership by the Court was now sought by both parties.

Mr. J. E. Singleton, K.C., and Mr. G. A. Rink appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Rayner Goddard, K.C., and Mr. R. H. Hodge for the defendant.

Mr. SINGLETON, in opening the case, said that Dr. Leavey and Dr. O'Flaherty were both nearly 60 years old. The partnership had existed for 2½ years before any dispute arose. Dr. Leavey had had considerable experience in medicine. Before entering into the partnership he had built up and carried on an extensive and successful practice at Southend. In 1926 he thought that he would prefer a country practice, and so he sold the practice at Southend and entered into partnership with Dr. O'Flaherty. The plaintiff had also had two years' service as a temporary officer in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

The defendant was a Regular officer in the Royal Army Medical Corps and had retired after the War with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. For some years before 1926 he had practised at Torrington and in the neighbouring district. The population of Torrington was 3,100, and there were five doctors there at the time when the dispute arose. The two doctors carried on the partnership practice, which consisted of panel patients, of whom there were at one time 1,147, and private patients. It was important to remember that any panel patient having a grievance could complain to the proper authority.

NAME PLATE REMOVED

Dr. Leavey had had a large panel practice at Southend and there had never been any complaint against him so far as he knew. The gross earnings of the partnership were about £2,000 a year. Until the latter part of 1929 the practice was carried on without much difficulty. Then matters changed, and in January, 1930, Dr. O'Flaherty purported to give notice dissolving the partnership. He likewise took down the name of Dr. Leavey from the surgery while Dr. Leavey was in London consulting his solicitors.

The action was consequently begun by the plaintiff for an injunction, and now a dissolution of the partnership by the Court was asked for. In reply, Dr. O'Flaherty alleged gross neglect and breaches of the partnership articles. Each of the partners wanted a dissolution, but the difference between them on that point was that if, under the articles, the defendant was entitled to a dissolution, he need only pay Dr. Leavey £450. If the plaintiff was in the right, however, he would be entitled to £1,500.

The matter did not end there, however, from Dr. Leavey's point of view. He felt very strongly about the various allegations made against him. Those would have to be dealt with on the evidence, if they were persisted in.

Mr. GODDARD submitted that the onus was on his client to justify his attitude towards Dr. Leavey. Even if the defendant failed to justify the complaints made against him, the partnership must be dissolved because the position had become intolerable. It would be most convenient, and in fact right, for the defendant's evidence to be called first.

Mr. JUSTICE BENNETT.—Do both parties want this case to be tried out?

Mr. SINGLETON.—So long as the allegations against my client are persisted in.

The latter, however, said counsel, was also one of finance. The charges were made against a professional man, and he was prepared to meet them. Of the 16 complaints, 11 related to something in the nature of disapproval of the defendant's treatment. Unless the defendant proved gross neglect, he (counsel) would ask for the partnership to be dissolved in the ordinary course.

THE DEFENDANT'S CASE

Mr. GODDARD said that the plaintiff had been guilty of gross neglect and had committed breaches of the partnership articles. He had not been diligent and he had not used his best endeavours to promote the interests of the partnership, nor had he been just and faithful to his partner. The allegations against him might be divided into two classes:—(1) Cases involving inexcusable neglect of patients; and (2) criticisms of his partner's treatment of patients. No worse injury could be done to a partnership than for a partner to criticise his partner's treatment of a patient in the presence of the patient and behind his partner's back. The effect on a practice was disastrous and the patient would naturally begin to doubt whether he was being treated properly.

In 1928 the defendant had been treating a man for erysipelas. Dr. Leavey visited the man and told him that he had been treated for something which he had not had.

In another case, the defendant attended a clay-worker who had fallen off his bicycle. He thought that the patient's eyes ought to be examined, and, as that was a special subject of Dr. Leavey's, he asked Dr. Leavey to see the man. Dr. Leavey asked to see the prescription which had been given to him, and, on seeing it, said: "This is no good," and tore it up. When Dr. Leavey saw him later he again asked to see the prescription and, on looking at it, said: "If Dr. O'Flaherty will do these things he will have to put up with it." The effect on the mind of the patient was that he thought that he was being, as he called it, "mucked up" between the two doctors, and he changed his panel. When Dr. O'Flaherty heard that, he tackled Dr. Leavey, who merely shrugged his shoulders.

Then came an incident which caused the defendant to consult his solicitors. The daughter of a farmer, who was a private patient, and who lived over six miles from Torrington, was very ill and in a state of collapse. A neighbour was asked to drive to Torrington for the doctor. She found that Dr. O'Flaherty was out, and was sent to Dr. Leavey, whom she reached at 4.30 p.m. He refused to go, saying that he knew nothing about the case, and that he would tell Dr. O'Flaherty on his return. His excuse would be that he received word at about 9 o'clock and knew that the defendant would be back at about 9.30 p.m., and that he said that it would be better for the defendant to attend the case.

Counsel then related an incident in which it was alleged that Dr. Leavey unjustifiably refused to go during the night to visit a lad (a panel patient) who was liable to heart attacks. Another doctor was called in who went at once.

Another case of which the defendant complained was that of a patient who was suffering from all the symptoms of appendicitis. It was alleged that the plaintiff told the parents that they were too fussy and nervy over the child, yet that child, said counsel, was operated on for appendicitis only just in time to save its life. The result of such conduct on the part of the plaintiff had been to make the patients feel that their doctor did not understand their case. A very serious state of affairs was disclosed which amply justified the defendant in the course which he took.

Dr. O'Flaherty gave evidence in support of his counsel's statements, and in cross-examination he said that there would have been no occasion for the plaintiff to leave the partnership if he had behaved properly.

The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Blount, Lynch, Petre and Colley; Messrs. Edell and Co.

THE LAW ASSOCIATION

The annual general court of the Law Association for the benefit of widows and families of solicitors in the metropolis and vicinity, was held at the Law Society's Hall, Chancery-lane, W.C., on Wednesday. LORD BLANESBURGH, president of the association, was in the chair, and moved the adoption of the annual report and balance-sheet. He called special attention to the large sum expended in relief, which had been in excess of the association's regular income, necessitating a special appeal, which had produced some very generous donations, amounting in all to £695. Mr. JOHN VENNING, the chairman for the past year, seconded the motion, and, referring to the unexpected increase in applications for relief early in the past year, said the board had been faced with the problem of either cutting down their grants or continuing to deal adequately with all cases that genuinely needed their help. They decided to adopt the latter course, and trust to the generosity of the members. Lord Blanesburgh was re-elected president, and Mr. Justice Luxmoore, Mr. Justice Macnaghten, Sir Roger Gregory, and Sir John Withers were appointed vice-presidents.

RIVERS PO

Sporting News

RACING

YORK MEETING

SIX WHEELER WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Mr. H. F. Clayton's Six Wheeler, which was beaten in the Kempton Jubilee apparently through lack of stamina, won the Great Northern Handicap at York yesterday by three lengths from Coster Boy, with Sartellus third. The going was not suited to either Saracen or Sartellus but for all that the former was made favourite. He never looked dangerous, as he could not stride out, and was under pressure long before reaching the Straight. Sartellus made the running in company with Carl's Caress and the two were soon well clear of Coster Boy, with Six Wheeler bringing up the rear. In the Straight Coster Boy raced up to the leaders and Six Wheeler also moved up. No sooner had Coster Boy taken the lead than Six Wheeler made his challenge and wore down the other to win comfortably. With the conditions against him it can be said that Sartellus ran a good race, but Carl's Caress did not stay and Doura and Quarter Sessions were both deficient in pace.

Rear Admiral won the Sledmere Plate, but it cannot be said that it was an impressive performance. Fairy Prince went off in front at a pace which had Rear Admiral under pressure before the Straight was reached. The response was not too generous. In a line for home Old Friend drew up to the leader and was in front a quarter of a mile from the finish. Rear Admiral struggled on and came to grips with the Middleham colt at the Distance, going on to win by a length and a half. It was thought that Old Friend would have had a much better chance if he had had another gallop, and this was reflected in the race, as he was perceptibly tiring from the Distance. Ravenswood has only one pace, and there was nothing encouraging about the displays of Lynton and Pantelleria. There was an exciting finish to the Voltigeur Handicap, which was won by the unconsidered Quartrain, who is trained, like Six Wheeler, at Malton. Elcot and Lundy Light were both smartly into their stride and led the field for half a mile, when they gradually dropped back and were headed by Reedsmouth and Songe. This pair came close together and may have bumped, as the Stockbridge colt appeared to falter. Throughout the final stages Reedsmouth was having the upper hand of Songe; he could not, however, withstand the final challenge of Quartrain, who made his effort at the same time as Kodak. Although Reedsmouth ran on gamely, he could do no more than divide the second place with Kodak, Quartrain winning by inches. Golden Oracle was bandaged on both forelegs and was losing ground from the start, and Grey Hill did not run on after once holding a chance.

Heronslea showed that he is a useful three-year-old by winning the Craven Handicap. In the early part of the race Cartello was in front, but when the field had properly settled down he gave way to Friar Tuck. Lord Derby's ex-plater did not begin to falter until a quarter of a mile from the finish, and then he was soon joined by High Peak and Cartello. Heronslea was nicely placed and going well. He was asked for his effort below the Distance, and, running on stoutly, was soon in front. He resisted a determined challenge from Spinner's Cottage to win by a head. North Drift was always prominent and will do better over a shorter distance, as will High Peak, who gave the impression that he is not too keen on racing.

With Oh for a Monocle not being saddled for the Home-Bred Plate it became a case of laying odds on Sordo, a newcomer from P. Lowe's stable, who is a son of that brilliant sprinter Scherzo, himself a winner over the course. Sordo ran so green that he interfered with the chances of at least two other runners, and it was fortunate that no objection was lodged against him. Emerald Star and Summer Lightning were slightly ahead of Sordo when the last named came through first to interfere with Summer Lightning and then with the Last of the Lenas colt. He was straightened before reaching the winning-post, however, and won easily. After upsetting all calculations in the Dringhouses Sweepstakes Bedraggled was bought in for 500 guineas.

LINGFIELD PROSPECTS

1.30.—WRAY MAIDEN SELLING PLATE (5f.).—The best of the probable starters here seem to be Valid, Vica, and Don't, while the Roslina filly may also run well. I like best the chance of DON'T.

2.30.—OXTED SELLING HANDICAP (5f.).—The best of these bad animals may be TRUNCH, whose running at Ayr behind Sunny Bar earlier in the season gives him a chance. He was then a pronounced favourite and, if there was any justification for his market position then, he ought to be able to win this race. Smile may be the best of the others.

2.55.—COSMOPOLITAN CUP (1¼m.).—Cacao missed a race at York to run here, and on his Queen's Prize form must have a good chance. Haste Away was a good three-year-old last year, but has not had a race this season. If he can stay the distance of this race he must have a fine chance with only 7st. 8lb. to carry. Arctic Star seems to have too much weight, but Mountain Lad is well in on his Chester Cup form. Joyous Greeting will stay every yard of the distance. I shall take MOUNTAIN LAD to win from Haste Away.

3.30.—FORD MANOR HANDICAP (6f.).—As FUZZY WUZZY is down to run there does not seem much point in discussing the possibilities of the other probable starters. The best of them and an alternative selection is probably Knight of the Vale.

4.0.—LINGFIELD PARK BREEDERS' PLATE (1¼m.).—EMPIRE BUILDER showed that he has returned to his best form at Kempton Park earlier in the month, and should win again. Grand Terrace is probably the best of the others.

4.30.—BEACON MAIDEN PLATE (1m.).—I shall choose TIGHT LINES to win from Young Buck.

DONCASTER PROSPECTS

2.0.—LONDESBOROUGH SELLING HANDICAP (6f.).—The best selection here seems to be SWEET HELEN to win from Balloon.

2.30.—PORTLAND HANDICAP (1m. 3f.).—AULTLORE is also engaged at Ayr, but I understand that he runs here, and make him my selection. In his absence YELLOW ORIEL might win.

3.0.—ZETLAND PLATE (5f.).—Watch Light won at Thirsk and has a chance here. Princetown ran well behind Trojan at Beverley, but the best selection seems to be THE PARSON II., who will be ridden by G. Richards.

3.30.—DONCASTER STAKES (1m.).—Eyes Front is useful, as is Blue Haze, but I shall rely on SMOKED SALMON, who was unlucky to lose at Newmarket.

4.0.—MUNICIPAL SELLING PLATE (5f.).—F. Armstrong has a strong entry here. I understand that his runner will be DARNLEY, who will be ridden by G. Richards. Flower is the danger and alternative selection.

4.30.—HOPEFUL STAKES (5f.).—The best of the probable starters here seem to be Zane Grey and KHARTOUM, and my preference is for the last-named.

5.0.—STOCKIL MAIDEN PLATE (1¼m.).—Smoked Salmon will probably meet an earlier engagement. In the circumstances SILVER GILT may win from Fairy Story.

AYR SELECTIONS

(FROM OUR NORTHERN CORRESPONDENT)

2.15.—MAY SELLING HANDICAP (1m.).—YALE BLUE.

2.45.—MONTGOMERIE HANDICAP (5f.).—GARCONNE.

3.20.—MONTROSE HANDICAP (1m. 3f.).—LUCCA.

3.50.—DOON PLATE (1¼m.).—GROWLER.

4.20.—AMATEUR RIDERS' HANDICAP (6f.).—SWAN'S NEST.

4.50.—CASTLEHILL PLATE (5f.).—FOREST KNIGHT.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

LINGFIELD PARK

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Headquarters will be represented at all three meetings to-day. At Lingfield our only runner for the Wray Maiden Selling Plate will be VALID, a nice filly who won her last race and is useful in this class. She may win again.

In the Cosmopolitan Cup we shall be poorly represented in numbers. CACAO has been specially prepared to run at this meeting. He is a very good stayer and a useful horse, and does his best in races only. If this race comes to us he will prove the winner. Haste Away has a chance on some of his public form and he is very well.

For the Ford Manor Welter Handicap Plate I like the chance of KNIGHT OF THE VALE, who has done really well lately.

In the Lingfield Park Breeders' Plate we have the aptly-named Tremendous, who is one of the biggest horses in training and one day may be a good one. Oromatto is not too reliable. CRUSADER'S STAR has been improving with each gallop since she ran at Newmarket and will prove best from Headquarters.

In the Beacon Maiden Plate I like the chance of TIGHT LINES, who did very well in a gallop a few days ago and comes from a stable in very good form.

DONCASTER

For the Londesborough Selling High-Weight Handicap Sweet Helen, Coy, Benefactor, and Balloon will be our runners, and I am not at all confident that the winner is among them. BALLOON has done very well in gallops with the best of S. Darling's horses, and if this race comes to Headquarters he will prove the winner.

In the Portland Welter Handicap NIANTIC is getting old, but he maintains his form wonderfully well, and this is just the class of race to suit him. Bucks Maiden will run for Barling, but she is moderate.

The Zetland Maiden Plate is an open race. THE PARSON II. is a nice kind of animal and is, I feel confident, useful. He will require beating.

In the Doncaster Handicap SMOKED SALMON will be our only runner, and it is with some confidence that I select him to win. He is now at his best.

For the Municipal Selling Plate Lucius and CALMETTE are fit and well, and the latter will prove the better.

For the Hopeful Stakes I understand POST-BOY will be sent by motor horse-box. He is about the best two-year-old in the Palace House string and is considered to have a good chance here.

AYR

The following will prove our best at Ayr:—
The May Selling Handicap.—YALE BLUE.
The Montgomerie Handicap.—NORANDA.
The Montrose Handicap.—EILEANDONAN.
The Doon Plate.—PRINCE'S TRYST.

YORK RESULTS

1.30 (1.33).—The **DRINGHOUSES SELLING SWEEPSTAKES** of 5 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

BEDRAGGLED, b g, by Eaglehawk—Rainstorm (Lord Fairhaven). 8st. 11lb. ..... H. Wragg 1
GRAPE FRUIT, b f, by Lemonora—Pointless (Mr. F. B. Barling). 8st. 11lb. ..... R. Perryman 2
LOUVASTRA, b f, by Arch-Gift—Louvois Star (Sir C. Neumann). 8st. 11lb. ..... R. Jones 3
Stolen Jest (Mr. C. R. Baron). 9st. H. Jameson 0
Idleness (Mr. H. F. Clayton). 9st. ..... H. Greening 0
Berzarman (Captain C. F. Elsey). 9st. ..... T. Weston 0
Summer Song (Mr. W. R. Lysaght). 9st. C. Elliott 0
Alfresco (Mr. H. S. Persse). 9st. ..... H. Beasley 0
Speedwell (Mr. Cunliffe-Owen). 9st. ..... A. Lunn 0
(Winner trained by O. Bell, at Lambourn)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 agst Alfresco, 2 to 1 Grape Fruit, 8 to 1 Louvastra, 10 to 1 Bedraggled, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake). Win dividend, 25s. 3d.; places, 6s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 9d. Total win pool, 5,479 units; total place pool, 6,800 units.

Won by a short head; half a length separated second and third. Alfresco was fourth and Isthmus last. The winner was bought in for 500 guineas.

2.1 (2.7).—The **CRAVEN HANDICAP PLATE** of 600 sovs.; for three-year-olds; second to receive 60 sovs. and third 30 sovs. One mile.

HERONSLEA, ch h, by Bachelor's Double—Dinah Desmond (Mr. W. R. Smith). 8st. 11lb. ..... C. Taylor 1
SPINNER'S COTTAGE, br c, by Cottage—First Spinner (Mr. C. Leader). 7st. 6lb. ..... C. Adley 2
FRIAR TUCK, br g, by Sherwood Starr—Flora Galante (Lord Derby). 8st. 5lb. ..... T. Weston 3
High Peak (Mrs. D. Crossman). 9st. 11lb. ..... R. Jones 0
Accra (Mr. M. V. Lade). 8st. ..... H. Wragg 0
Tulchan (Mr. J. Hornung). 8st. 10lb. ..... C. Elliott 0
Peruke (Mrs. V. D. Sainsbury). 8st. 7lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Marlborough (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen). 8st. 7lb. ..... G. Baines 0
Mylitta (Mr. H. C. Sutton). 8st. 6lb. ..... H. Beasley 0
Splendide Mendax (Duke of Portland). 8st. 2lb. ..... W. Nevett 0
Cartello (Captain J. Pelden). 7st. 12lb. ..... G. Walsh 0
Ismailia (Captain T. Hogg). 7st. 8lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Priamus (Mr. E. C. Nolan). 7st. 8lb. ..... S. Wragg 0
North Drift (Mr. J. T. Downing). 7st. 8lb. ..... J. Dines 0
Mr. Bertram (Mrs. Shafto). 7st. 7lb. ..... T. Lowrey 0
Astonishing Luck (Mr. H. F. Clayton). 7st. 4lb. ..... J. Sirett 0

(Winner trained by Peacock, at Middleham)

STARTING PRICES.—4 to 1 agst Heronslea, 11 to 2 each Accra and North Drift, 8 to 1 each Priamus, Spinner's Cottage, and Friar Tuck, 10 to 1 Peruke, 100 to 8 each Tulchan and Cartello, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 10s.; places, 3s. 9d., 7s. 3d., 5s. 3d. Total win pool, 7,533 units; total place pool, 7,502 units.

Won by a head; two lengths separated second and third. North Drift was fourth and Mylitta last.

2.35 (2.37).—The **SLEDMERE PLATE** of 1,000 sovs., of which 100 sovs. goes to breeder of winner, 50 sovs. to owner and 30 sovs. to breeder of second, 20 sovs. to breeder of third; for three-year-olds. One mile and a quarter.

REAR ADMIRAL, br g, by Beresford—Fair Maiden (Commodore Talbot-Ponsonby). 8st. 8lb. ..... H. Beasley 1
OLD FRIEND, br c, by Forerunner—Bold Lily (Mr. A. Boasman). 8st. 6lb. ..... W. Nevett 2
RAVENSWOOD, b c, by Hurstwood—Acantha (Sir J. Rutherford). 7st. 9lb. ..... J. Dines 3
Fairy Prince (Mr. F. Dennis). 7st. 9lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Micmac (Lord Beverbrook). 7st. 9lb. ..... G. Baines 0
Lynton (Mr. S. Tattersall). 7st. 7lb. (car. 7st. 8lb.) ..... S. Wragg 0
Pantelleria (Mr. S. B. Joel). 7st. 4lb. ..... T. Lowrey 0

(Winner trained by Persse, at Stockbridge)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 agst Rear Admiral, 4 to 1 each Old Friend and Lynton, 100 to 12 Ravenswood, 10 to 1 Fairy Prince, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s.; places, 2s. 9d., 2s. 3d. Total win pool, 5,568 units; total place pool, 5,761 units.

Won by a length and a half; a similar distance separated second and third. Lynton was fourth and Pantelleria last.

3.10 (3.13).—The **GREAT NORTHERN HANDICAP PLATE** of 1,150 sovs.; second to receive 150 sovs. and third 50 sovs. One mile and a half.

SIX WHEELER, br h, by Tetrameter—Valentia Bay (Mr. H. F. Clayton). 5 yrs. 7st. 9lb. ..... T. Weston 1
COSTER BOY, b h, by Son-in-Law—Market Girl (Mr. W. M. G. Singer). 5 yrs. 7st. 9lb. ..... J. Sirett 2
SARTELLUS, b h, by Sardanapale—Durban (Mr. A. K. Macomber). 5 yrs. 7st. 8lb. ..... G. Richards 3
Saracen (Major J. S. Courtauld). 5 yrs. 8st. 2lb. ..... C. Elliott 0
Quarter Sessions (Mr. M. Field). 4 yrs. 7st. 9lb. ..... J. Dines 0
Doura (Mr. J. Wallace). 4 yrs. 6st. 9lb. ..... S. McKee 0
Carl's Caress (Mr. E. C. Nolan). 4 yrs. 6st. 7lb. ..... W. Alford 0

(Winner trained by Elsey, at Malton)

STARTING PRICES.—15 to 8 agst Saracen, 100 to 30 Six Wheeler, 7 to 2 Coster Boy, 7 to 1 Sartellus, 10 to 1 Quarter Sessions, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 10s. 6d.; places, 4s. 6d., 2s. 6d. Total win pool, 8,360 units; total place pool, 7,689 units.

Won by three lengths; a similar distance separated second and third. Quarter Sessions was fourth and Doura last.

3.45 (3.50).—The **VOLTIGEUR HANDICAP PLATE** of 500 sovs.; second to receive 50 sovs., third 25 sovs. Six furlongs.

QUARTRAIN, ch c, by Tetrameter—Proud Mary (Mr. W. H. Thorpe). 3 yrs. 7st. (car. 7st. 2lb.) ..... J. Dines 1
REEDSMOUTH, ch c, by Somme Kiss—Down Stream (Lord Wyfold). 4 yrs. 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Beasley 2
KODAK, b m, by Blink—Pictura (Mr. J. L. Dugdale). 5 yrs. 7st. 6lb. ..... W. Nevett 3
Songe (Lord Michelham). 6 yrs. 8st. 7lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Golden Oracle (Captain H. Whitworth). 5 yrs. 8st. 13lb. ..... J. Childs 0
Pachalik (Mr. J. A. Phillips). 5 yrs. 8st. 8lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Elcot (Mr. J. M. Mias). 5 yrs. 7st. 4lb. (car. 7st. 5lb.) ..... G. Richards 0
Lundy Light (Lord Lonsdale). 5 yrs. 7st. 2lb. ..... A. Richardson 0
Piperno (Mr. S. B. Joel). 3 yrs. 6st. 13lb. ..... T. Lowrey 0
Grey Hill (Mr. H. E. Whitwell). 6 yrs. 6st. 13lb. ..... C. Adley 0

(Winner trained by Pollock, at Malton)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 1 agst Reedsmouth, 4 to 1 Songe, 11 to 2 Golden Oracle, 8 to 1 each Kodak and Elcot, 100 to 8 each Piperno and Grey Hill, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 53s. 9d.; places, 10s. 6d., 4s. 3d. Reedsmouth, 4s. 6d. Kodak. Total win pool, 6,215 units; total place pool, 9,857 units. Quarter Sessions, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a neck; a dead-heat for second place. Pachalik was fourth and Grey Hill last.

4.15 (4.17).—The **HOME-BRED PLATE** of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

SORDO, b c, by Scherzo—Auramine (Mr. D. M. Cant). 8st. 7lb. ..... H. Wragg 1
ROCKETTER, gr c, by Sky-rocket—Silver Eagle (Colonel W. F. Story). 8st. 7lb. ..... T. Weston 2
EMERALD STAR, b c, by My Star—Ireland's Pride (Captain A. Kyle). 8st. 7lb. ..... R. Perryman 3
Last of the Lenas c, by Twelve-Pointer (Mr. J. L. Dugdale). 8st. 7lb. ..... J. Taylor 0
Jostaway c, by Jackdaw (Mr. R. J. Hughes). 8st. 7lb. ..... H. Beasley 0
Club House (Sir G. Renwick). 8st. 7lb. ..G. Richards 0
Blue Steel f, by Yutoi (Mr. W. F. Egerton). 8st. 4lb. ..... A. Brown 0
Summer Lightning (Lord Harewood). 8st. 4lb. (car. 8st. 5lb.) ..... J. Childs 0

(Winner trained by W. P. Lowe, at West Ilsley)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 on Sordo, 4 to 1 agst Summer Lightning, 8 to 1 Last of the Lenas colt, 100 to 6 Jostaway colt, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 3s. 6d.; places, 2s. 6d., 8s. 3d., 5s. 9d. Total win pool, 3,823 units; total place pool, 6,334 units.

Won by a length and a half; a length separated second and third. Last of the Lenas colt was fourth and Club House last.

SALISBURY RESULTS

2.0 (2.4).—The **MAIDEN PLATE** of 200 sovs. Six furlongs (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
DEVONIE, b f, by Phalaris—Quail (Lieut.-Col. C. C. Clare). 3 yrs. 7st. 11lb. ..... J. Kirby	1		
GO EASY, b g, by Stratford—Polar Belle (Mrs. H. M. Hoffius). 4 yrs. 8st. 12lb. ..... C. Ray	2		
FOURTH FORM, b c, by Tetratema—Lady Orb (Mr. H. L. Cottrill). 4 yrs. 9st. 1lb. R. James	3		
Boxing Glove (Mr. E. H. Gregory). 4 yrs. 8st. 12lb. ..... A. Burns	0		
Shikari (Mr. T. Lonsdale). 4 yrs. 8st. 12lb. ..... B. Carslake	0		
Redgrave (Mr. F. H. Bowcher). 3 yrs. 8st. 10lb. ..... Y. Lane	0		
Golden Earl (Mr. H. G. Blagrave). 3 yrs. 8st. ..... T. Barber	0		
Galbampton (Lord Portman). 3 yrs. 8st. ..... M. Beary	0		
Mary Ambree (Major A. Bonsor). 3 yrs. 7st. 11lb. ..... S. Donoghue	0		
Rivercraft (Mr. R. Brendon). 3 yrs. 7st. 11lb. ..... A. Wragg	0		
Tetraville (Mr. J. Brown). 3 yrs. 7st. 11lb. J. Brennan	0		
Knotweed (Sir W. Cooke). 3 yrs. 7st. 11lb. J. Dobie	0		
Neranja (Mrs. E. C. Dawson). 3 yrs. 7st. 11lb. ..... T. Bartlam	0		
Mount Oliver (Mr. D. Faber). 3 yrs. 7st. 11lb. ..... W. Holroyd	0		
Patron Minet (Mr. R. G. Fothergill). 3 yrs. 7st. 11lb. ..... C. Richards	0		
Fornada (Mr. T. P. Kimbell). 3 yrs. 7st. 11lb. ..... W. Wells	0		
Tit for Tat (Mr. H. Knight). 3 yrs. 7st. 11lb. ..... H. Graves	0		
Lenox (Mr. C. J. Ryan). 3 yrs. 7st. 11lb. ..... K. Robertson	0		
Lady Puttenden (Mr. H. Smith-Turberville). 3 yrs. 7st. 11lb. ..... I. Marks	0		
Silver Circus (Mrs. S. Whitburn). 3 yrs. 7st. 11lb. ..... C. Roberts	0		
Furry Day (Mr. E. A. Wigan). 3 yrs. 7st. 11lb. ..... F. Fox	0		

(Winner trained by Alfden, at Epsom)

BETTING.—4 to 1 each agst Redgrave and Galbampton, 11 to 2 Furry Day, 13 to 2 Fourth Form, 7 to 1 Devonie, 8 to 1 Go Easy, 10 to 1 Rivercraft, 100 to 6 Knotweed, 20 to 1 Golden Earl, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by half a length; a similar distance separated second and third. Golden Earl was fourth and Tit for Tat last.

2.30 (2.34).—The **STONEHENGE SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
PLUTOCRAT, ch c, by Rock Savage—Seraphine (Mr. E. Thornton-Smith). 9st. ..... F. Fox	1		
CHIPS, br g, by Pomme-de-terre—Ayah (Mr. V. T. Thompson). 8st. 11lb. ..... C. Ray	2		
SELDOM WRONG FILLY, by Battle-axe (Mr. S. McGregor). 8st. 11lb. ..... F. Lane	3		
Lonely Spot (Mr. T. Rayson). 9st. ..... W. Holroyd	0		
Bow Lane (Mr. R. Farquharson). 9st. ..... M. Beary	0		
Like Lightning c, by Forerunner (Mr. G. F. Hartigan). 8st. 9lb. ..... S. Donoghue	0		
Green Lover (Mr. E. Martin). 8st. 9lb. ..... I. Martin	0		
Clutch (Mr. I. Z. Davis). 8st. 9lb. ..... S. Magee	0		
Strega (Mr. A. C. Williams). 9st. ..... J. Collins	0		
Gallivanter (Mr. Harry Powney). 8st. 11lb. ..... T. Barber	0		
Tora (Mr. F. J. Alexander). 8st. 11lb. ..B. Carslake	0		
No Other (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant). 8st. 11lb. ..... C. Richards	0		
Twinthorne f, by Irish Battle (Mr. J. H. M. Gordon). 8st. 11lb. ..... E. Forsyth	0		
Dona Sauvage (Mr. E. H. Gregory). 8st. 11lb. ..... A. Burns	0		
Flip the Flog (Miss Blackwing gelding) (Mr. G. L. Ward). 8st. 11lb. ..... F. Herbert	0		
Miss Beam (Captain A. Kyle). 8st. 11lb. ..J. Kirby	0		
Sea Maid (Mr. W. Bland). 8st. 11lb. ..... M. Beary	0		
Golden Treasury f, by Tetrameter (Mrs. K. Miners). 8st. 11lb. ..... A. Wragg	0		
Macon II. (Mrs. A. M. Pope). 8st. 11lb. ..... J. Dobie	0		
Gardover (Mr. W. H. Savill). 8st. 11lb. ..H. Graves	0		
Tingaling (Mr. A. G. Whiteman). 8st. 6lb. ..F. Balch	0		

(Winner trained by Templeman, at Lambourn)

BETTING.—11 to 4 agst Plutocrat, 4 to 1 each Seldom Wrong filly and Chips, 7 to 1 Tingaling, 10 to 1 Tora, 100 to 8 each Bow Lane and Clutch, 100 to 6 each No Other and Sea Maid, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by three-quarters of a length; three lengths separated second and third. No Other was fourth and Lonely Spot last.

The winner was bought in for 600 guineas.

3.0 (3.1).—The **SALISBURY CUP**, a handicap plate of 400 sovs. (including a cup value 100 sovs., at option of winner); 1 mile and a half.

	Yrs	st	lb
BHANG, b c, by Marten—Hemp (Sir E. Wills). 4 yrs. 8st. 7lb. ..... F. Lane	1		
STEERFORTH, ch c, by Stedfast—Croasdale (Sir W. Cooke). 4 yrs. 7st. 4lb. ..... T. Barber	2		
BOSS OF THE SHOW, b g, by The Boss—Passing Show (Mr. W. H. Morgan). 4 yrs. 8st. 13lb. ..... F. Sharpe	3		
Brown Jack (Colonel H. A. Wernher). 6 yrs. 9st. 12lb. ..... S. Donoghue	0		
Defoe (Lord Woolavington). 4 yrs. 8st. 9lb. G. Fox	0		
Clear Cash (Sir J. Grey). 5 yrs. 8st. 8lb. ..C. Ray	0		
Pard (Mrs. G. H. Drummond). aged. 7st. 10lb. ..... A. Wragg	0		
Mallock (Mr. E. H. Gregory). 4 yrs. 7st. 6lb. ..... C. Richards	0		
Gay Guy (M. M. Calmann). 4 yrs. 6st. 12lb. (car. 7st.) ..... A. Burns	0		
Mercury (Mr. W. Clarke). 6 yrs. 6st. 12lb. J. Simpson	0		
Synot (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell). 5 yrs. 6st. 9lb. I. Martin	0		

(Winner trained by De Winton, at East Everleigh)

BETTING.—6 to 5 agst Gay Guy, 9 to 2 Clear Cash, 7 to 1 Boss of the Show, 8 to 1 Mallock, 10 to 1 Bhang, 100 to 8 each Brown Jack and Mercury, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a short head; a head separated second and third. Defoe was fourth and Gay Guy last.

3.30 (3.30).—The **SALISBURY FOAL STAKES** of 200 sovs. each, with 100 sovs. added; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

RUNAWAY MATCH, br f, by Papyrus—Daughter-in-Law (Lord Woolavington). 8st. 6lb. ..F. Fox 1
BRIDGE OF BATH FILLY, by Sonning (Mr. N. G. Hartigan). 7st. 10lb. ..... C. Richards 2
ULSTER QUEEN COLT, by Papyrus (Sir W. Cooke). 8st. 9lb. ..... C. Ray 3
Dromkeen (Mr. T. W. Darling). 8st. 3lb. ..A. Burns 0
Cor de Chasse (Mr. E. A. Wigan). 7st. 13lb. ..F. Lane 0
Phelia (Mrs. Edgar Wallace). 7st. 13lb. ..M. Beary 0
Gypsophila f, by Dawson City (Mr. J. D. Roberts). 7st. 10lb. ..... J. Collins 0

(Winner trained by F. Darling, at Beckhampton)

BETTING.—5 to 4 on Runaway Match, 9 to 2 agst Phelia, 6 to 1 Cor de Chasse, 100 to 8 Ulster Queen colt, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Won by two lengths; a similar distance separated second and third. Phelia was fourth and Dromkeen last.

4.0 (4.6).—The **WILTON SELLING HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP**, a plate of 200 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

SUN SPRITE, b f, by King Sol—Gnome (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell). 5 yrs. 7st. 12lb. ..L. Tidey 1
KING CARROLL, gr c, by Milesius—Perceptive (Mr. W. G. Lang). 4 yrs. 8st. 4lb. ..M. Beary 2
LITTLE ECHO, b m, by St. Girons—Loud Report (Mr. L. E. Cribbin). 6 yrs. 7st. 6lb. ..F. Fox 3
Benedictus (Mrs. Edgar Wallace). 5 yrs. 8st. 9lb. ..... S. Donoghue 0
Big Ben (Mr. H. Smyth). aged. 8st. 11lb. ..F. Balch 0
Kurdi (Major G. H. U. Miller). 4 yrs. 7st. 10lb. ..... T. Bartlam 0
Mute Swan (Mrs. H. S. Martin). 3 yrs. 8st. ..... K. Robertson 0
Royal Abbess (Lady Beryl Gilbert). 3 yrs. 7st. 9lb. ..... H. Graves 0
Lonely Simon (Mr. A. Edwards). 4 yrs. 7st. 8lb. ..... T. Barber 0
Kiss Curl (Mrs. Edward Clayton). 3 yrs. 7st. 5lb. ..... J. Simpson 0
Irish Caress (Mr. E. Martin). 3 yrs. 7st. 2lb. I. Martin 0
Warningham (Mrs. E. Spottiswoode). 3 yrs. 7st. 2lb. ..... W. Whitehouse 0
Widgeon (Mr. G. Coldbeck). 4 yrs. 7st. 5lb. ..... F. Sharpe 0
Live Jane (Colonel H. M. Curtis). 4 yrs. 7st. 3lb. ..... A. Burns 0
Flash of Gold (Captain J. Campbell). 6 yrs. 7st. 2lb. ..... C. Roberts 0
Eastern Song (Mr. E. G. de Mestre). 3 yrs. 6st. 10lb. (car. 6st. 12lb.) ..... P. Nelson disq.

(Winner trained by L. Cundell, at Chilton)

BETTING.—2 to 1 agst Kiss Curl, 11 to 4 Sun Sprite, 5 to 1 Eastern Song, 7 to 1 Little Echo, 100 to 8 Benedictus, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by two lengths; a neck separated second and third. Little Echo was fourth and Royal Abbess last. An objection to Eastern Song for crossing and boring was sustained and the race awarded to Sun Sprite. Little Echo being placed third.

There was no bid for Sun Sprite.

4.30 (4.31).—The **LONGLEAT STAKES** of 5 sovs. each, with 100 sovs. added; for three-year-olds. The Straight Mile.

MILEAWAY, ch g, by Milesius—Somehow (Lord Wavertree). 7st. 13lb. ..... S. Donoghue 1
MOLONEY, ch g, by Marten—Lovely Toy (Mrs. Hartigan). 8st. ..... C. Richards 2
BLUE VEIL, ch f, by Hurry On—Blue Lady (Lord Woolavington). 7st. 13lb. ..... F. Fox 3
Gogo (Sir C. Hyde). 8st. 7lb. ..... B. Carslake 0
King Claude (Mr. H. G. Blagrave). 8st. 2lb. ..... W. Morton 0
Mapiebeck (Mr. J. Farr). 8st. 2lb. (car. 8st. 3lb.) ..... C. Ray 0
Quack Quack (Mr. E. T. Tyrwhitt Drake). 7st. 13lb. (car. 8st. 1lb.) ..... J. Forsyth 0

(Winner trained by Persse, at Stockbridge)

BETTING.—7 to 4 agst Mapiebeck, 5 to 2 Milleway, 4 to 1 Gogo, 5 to 1 Blue Veil, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by three-quarters of a length; two lengths separated second and third. Quack Quack was fourth and King Claude last.

AYR PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.15.—The **MAY SELLING HANDICAP PLATE** of 150 sovs. One mile.

	Yrs	st	lb
aYALE BLUE (Mr. E. O. Holter). ..... H. Leader	4	9	5
MONTEZUMA (Mr. H. Whilton). ..... Bullock	6	9	2
aWHINPARK (Mrs. R. Don). ..... Thomson	3	9	0
FLAMING ROSE (Mr. R. Renton). Renton	6	8	12
aTOM FAIR (Mr. A. D. McAlpine). Barthropp	5	8	12
aCOSTAWAY (Mr. S. Wootton). ..... Reardon	4	8	6
aINSPIRED (Mr. A. W. Greenwood). ..... Renton	4	8	6
GHILLIE (Sir. J. Porter). ..... McGuigan	6	8	3
FLINT STONE (Mr. R. W. Armstrong). ..... F. Armstrong	3	8	3
CATIAP (Mr. J. Reardon). ..... J. Reardon	4	8	2
DOVE SYKE (Sir. C. J. Todd). ..... Easterby	4	8	1
ELSCOT LAD (Sir. Butterwick). ..W. Renwick	5	8	13
aQUANO (Mr. J. N. Boyd). ..... Boyd	4	7	12
SPRINKEN LIGHT (Mr. R. Renton). Renton	3	7	7
SIRKIN (Mrs. W. Allan). ..... G. Bennett	3	7	7
ARCHIL (Mr. N. Field). ..... F. Armstrong	3	7	7
RIVIERA (Mr. J. T. C. Burn). ..... Moroney	4	7	4
aSTRATHDOON (Mr. Wallace Wyllie). Wyllie	5	7	3
aMOYRAVEN (Mr. McGuigan). ..... McGuigan	3	7	0
aBELLE AGONT (Jr. F. Armstrong). ..... F. Armstrong	3	7	0
SHIRAZ (Mr. R. Lumsden). ..... Lumsden	3	7	0
SWANEE RIVER (Mr. J. S. Kincaid). ..... Yapp	3	7	0
CHURCH PARADE (Mr. G. E. Armstrong). ..... G. Armstrong	3	7	0
DARING DAMSEL (Mr. M. D. Peacock). ..... Peacock	3	7	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

YALE BLUE, —; WHINPARK, —; FLAMING ROSE, J. Caldwell; INSPIRED, G. Baines; GHILLIE, —; QUANO, —; STRATHDOON, —; MY CRACKERS, —; BELLEMOUNT, A. Richardson.

2.45.—The **MONTGOMERIE HANDICAP PLATE** of 200 sovs. Five furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
GREY HILL (Mr. H. E. Whitwell). W. Renwick	6	9	0
JOLIMENT (Mr. R. Warner). ..... F. Armstrong	6	8	12
NUNNERY LANE (Sir L. Green). ..... Bullock	4	8	11
aEHEU FUGACES (Sir J. B. Jardine). Leach sen.	5	8	4
aGARCONNE (Sir F. Tate). ..... Peacock	4	8	4
GRAND STUCCIS (Mr. J. Brown). ..... D. Taylor	4	8	2
aHARTFORTH COTTAGE (Mr. Vincent Thompson). ..... McCall	4	8	2
aBERLINGOTE (Miss H. Cooper). ..... Larkin	4	8	0
aSOLOMON'S CHOICE (Mrs. M. Holland). Dale	6	7	13
FLAMING FLAG (Mr. J. G. Lund). ..... McCall	3	7	11
aWILD WARK (Sir H. Seamman). ..... Rosley	3	7	8
FORWARD MINX (Mr. M. D. Peacock). Peacock	3	7	8
aNORANDA

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

CRICKET

OXFORD BEATEN IN AN INNINGS

THE AUSTRALIANS' ALL-ROUND FORM

The Australians beat Oxford University on the Christ Church ground yesterday by an innings and 158 runs. The wicket was faster than it had been on the previous day, and the Oxford batsmen had less time in which to make their strokes than the Australians had, but losing the toss should not have meant losing the match by such an overwhelming margin.

The Australian out-cricket had all the militant aggressiveness of a side determined to force a win in two days, and the catch with which V. Y. Richardson got rid of C. K. Hill-Wood in the second innings was something not to be forgotten for a long time. The day was again beautifully warm and sunny, and a large crowd watched the play.

Although in the number of runs scored and, at times, in the way in which strokes were played the Oxford innings were a great disappointment, the batting was never passive and helpless. If there were nerves in it there was spirit as well, and with a little more luck and, it must be added, a little more coolheadedness the third day would not have been completely blank. The first ball in the morning was disastrous, as P. G. T. Kingsley was bowled by T. Wall. The ball was a most unpleasant one to meet at the beginning of an innings, as it swung late and considerably. Wall went on to bowl as though he thoroughly appreciated the feeling of the sun on his back, and he is in the happy position of knowing that every match will probably see him a more dangerous bowler than the match before.

The Nawab of Pataudi and D. N. Moore, however, played him well, and the Nawab of Pataudi looked set for a brilliant score when he was out off the only ball in the innings that got up. The ball was outside the off stump, and in trying to hook it he got it too high up the bat and sent it gently to mid-on. Moore showed a defensive technique that was far beyond his actual experience in playing C. V. Grimmett, but he lost A. Melville, who played at, and just touched, an outswinging ball of A. Fairfax's without moving his feet, and at the same total Moore himself was l.-b.-w. to Grimmett. The ball was the rankest of long hops, but it kept very low, and Moore, with the vision of a boundary in his mind, neglected to watch it. That was the virtual end of the innings. N. M. Ford was never quite sure what to do with his feet, and I. Akers-Douglas, after once going properly out to Grimmett, lamentably failed to give that very astute bowler the credit for possessing any intelligence whatsoever. Off the last ball before luncheon H. M. Garland-Wells was stumped, and although afterwards I. A. R. Peebles hit about cheerfully, the innings was over shortly after 2.30 for 124 runs. A. Hurwood, after having waited over a month for his first wicket, came handsomely into his own by taking two in two balls and narrowly missing the hat-trick.

Oxford followed on 282 runs behind, and they began by losing Kingsley, Moore, and the Nawab of Pataudi for 25 runs. Moore was beaten all the way by a fast ball of Wall's, Kingsley played a little too soon in trying to turn Grimmett, and the Nawab of Pataudi was easily stumped. Ford and Melville, however, raised the score to 59 by tea-time, and if some of Ford's strokes brought the hearts into the mouths of those who wanted to see cricket to-day, others were played with the full face of the bat and the body balanced perfectly behind it.

After that, however, Melville, at 73, was beautifully caught at second slip by Hurwood, who took the ball as he fell, and seven runs later Ford was caught and bowled by Wall, who was working up the pace of an authentic fast bowler. He is inclined to bowl a little short, but the ball that bowled Akers-Douglas deserved a wicket on its merits. At 100 Garland-Wells was bowled by D. G. Bradman, and six runs later came Richardson's memorable catch. Hill-Wood hit a ball of Fairfax's just as he meant to, but Richardson, moving with astonishing speed from deep mid-off to a position behind the bowler, took it low down with his right hand. There remained the melancholy interest of wondering whether Oxford would make more in their second innings than their first. Thanks to a 6 by Peebles they succeeded in equalling it.

Score:—

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

S. McCabe, b. Garland-Wells	..	..	.. 91
W. H. Ponsford, not out	..	..	.. 220
D. G. Bradman, b. Garland-Wells	..	..	.. 32
A. F. Kippax, not out	..	..	.. 56
Byes, 3; l.-b., 2; w., 1; n.-b., 1	..	..	.. 7
Total (2 wkts.)	..	..	.. *406

* Innings declared closed.

W. M. Woodfull, V. Richardson, A. Fairfax, C. V. Grimmett, C. W. Walker, T. Wall, and A. Hurwood did not go in.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY

First Innings			Second Innings		
P. G. T. Kingsley, b. Wall	..	0	c. Fairfax, b. Grimmett	..	10
D. N. Moore, l.-b.-w., b. Grimmett	..	34	b. Wall	..	1
Nawab of Pataudi, c. McCabe, b. Wall	..	22	st. Walker, b. Grimmett	..	9
A. Melville, c. Walker, b. Fairfax	..	10	c. Hurwood, b. Wall	..	22
N. M. Ford, b. Grimmett	..	7	c. and b. Wall	..	31
I. Akers-Douglas, st. Walker, b. Grimmett	..	7	b. Wall	..	6
H. M. Garland-Wells, st. Walker, b. Grimmett	..	3	b. Bradman	..	8
C. K. Hill-Wood, c. Richardson, b. Hurwood	..	11	c. Richardson, b. Fairfax	..	12
I. A. R. Peebles, not out	..	22	b. McCabe	..	11
J. F. N. Mayhew, b. Hurwood	..	0	b. Bradman	..	0
J. H. Nevinson, b. Grimmett	..	0	not out	..	7
			Byes, 2; l.-b., 3; n.-b., 2	..	7
Byes, 4; l.-b., 2; n.-b., 2	..	8			
Total	..	124	Total	..	124

BOWLING ANALYSIS

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Hill-Wood	25	2	75	0	Melville	6	1	45	0
Nevinson	23	3	72	0	Moore	3	0	12	0
Peebles	22	3	71	0	Kingsley	5	1	25	0
Garland-Wells	25	4	99	2					

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	8	2	26	2	Grimmett	21.3	5	48	5
Hurwood	8	2	27	2	Fairfax	12	6	15	1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	16	4	29	4	Hurwood	5	1	20	0
Fairfax	12	6	13	1	Bradman	5	1	19	2
Grimmett	18	7	31	2	McCabe	1.1	0	5	1

UMPIRES.—Reeves and Day

ANOTHER CENTURY BY RUSSELL

Yorkshire declared their innings closed at the overnight total of 365 for nine wickets at Dewsbury yesterday, but Essex stayed in all day and scored 336 for the loss of six wickets.

Essex made a bad start. Pope left at 21 and O'Connor at 44, while Cutmore was stumped with 27 runs added. Nichols then joined Russell and the batsmen experienced little difficulty against a constantly changed attack. When tea was taken Russell and Nichols had added 162 runs, and, in all, the partnership realized 183 in 10 minutes over three hours, when Nichols was bowled. Nichols gave nothing like a chance and he made eight boundary strokes.

At 311 Russell played on. His second hundred in succession took him four hours and three-quarters to make, and, fifth to leave, he hit 13 4's in a faultless display. Sheffield, who was missed at the wicket when nine, hit Rhodes for 6, and H. M. Morris and M. Raison stayed together until stumps were drawn at 7 o'clock, when Essex, with four wickets in hand, were within 29 of the Yorkshire total.

Play will be begun to-day at 11 o'clock, the game finishing at a quarter past four.

Score:—

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

Holmes, run out	..	.. 63
Sutcliffe, b. Nichols	..	.. 76
Oldroyd, st. Sheffield, b. Hipkin	..	.. 83
Leyland, b. Russell	..	.. 93
A. W. Barber, l.-b.-w., b. O'Connor	..	.. 30
Mitchell, l.-b.-w., b. Hipkin	..	.. 8
Robinson, l.-b.-w., b. O'Connor	..	.. 3
Wood, l.-b.-w., b. O'Connor	..	.. 0
Rhodes, b. Smith	..	.. 6
Macaulay, not out	..	.. 0
Byes, 7; l.-b., 10; n.-b., 6	..	.. 23
Total (9 wickets)	..	.. *365

* Innings declared closed.

Bowes did not go in.

ESSEX.—First Innings

Cutmore, st. Wood, b. Leyland	..	.. 26
Pope, b. Rhodes	..	.. 4
O'Connor, b. Robinson	..	.. 11
Russell, b. Leyland	..	.. 192
Nichols, b. Rhodes	..	.. 87
Sheffield, c. Barber, b. Leyland	..	.. 27
H. M. Morris, not out	..	.. 11
M. Raison, not out	..	.. 8
Byes, 19; l.-b., 1	..	.. 20
Total (6 wickets)	..	.. 336

A. G. Deer, Hipkin, and Smith (P.) to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	28	5	85	1	O'Connor	31.3	5	83	3
Smith	12	0	47	1	Hipkin	40	13	56	2
Bowes	29	4	79	0	Russell	31.5	8	73	3

Umpires.—Barrows and Phillips

HAMMOND AT HIS BEST

FINE RECOVERY BY GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Gloucestershire, who had been dismissed on Wednesday for 150, made a splendid recovery in their match against Surrey at the Oval yesterday, and when stumps were drawn they were 290 runs ahead with four wickets to fall.

It was, in fact, a double recovery, for after Goddard and Neale had taken the last seven Surrey wickets between them for an addition of only 76 runs, so keeping Surrey's lead down to a modest 44, they again fell behind by losing their first two wickets for only 29 runs. Hammond and B. H. Lyon then, having made good all the lost ground, put their side for the first time in front and, after he had lost his captain, Hammond went on to rub it in, and in so doing to give a truly exhilarating exhibition of batsmanship. People have been pleased since his return from Australia to discern a certain stodginess in his play, but yesterday there could have been no possible complaint, for this was Hammond at his best.

Surrey began the day's play in a strong position, for they were only 32 runs behind with seven wickets in hand, and Hobbs was still there. Geary, who had been sent in overnight, was soon out, but the real calamity came with the total at 143, when Hobbs, trying to hook a long-hop, missed the ball and was bowled. It was an unfortunate end to what had been a good innings. B. H. Lyon had continued his bowling with the pair of the evening before, Goddard and Neale, and he kept them on until the end of the innings. Wilson, whose straight bat is the product of good coaching, played Goddard with a fair degree of certainty, and he once leaped in and drove him to the on for 4. At the other end he swept a full-pitch for 4, but the next, a long-hop, he missed, and was leg-before-wicket. H. S. Squires soon afterwards was bowled by a ball which came through very fast; P. G. H. Fender was caught deep on the on-side; Brooks was run out from a good return by Lyon; and Gover stayed in long enough to allow Gregory to collect a few more runs.

A total of 194 was a disappointing one after so good a start, but in three overs before luncheon Gover had Dipper well caught near the ground in the gully with only eight runs on the board. After the interval Sinfield played both Geary and Gover comfortably enough until Gregory, making a lot of ground, caught him at backward square-leg, and Gloucestershire were once more battling hard. Hammond, in his first two overs, was a trifle late on the ball, but he soon settled down, and Lyon, as soon as he came in, began to thump the ball in front of the wicket. Fender tried his usual changes—Shepherd, himself, and then Gregory—but the batsmen by this time had taken charge of the situation.

After tea Hammond batted as if he were having a bet, but he lost Lyon at 185, bowled by a full pitch. Smith then came in to play what, by contrast, was a passive part, while Hammond absolutely slaughtered the bowling. Only once in his driving past cover-point did he lift the ball, and then it pitched only a few feet from the boundary. When this partnership had added 108 runs Smith was out leg-before-wicket, and Dacre, with the clear determination to force the pace still more, was run out in circumstances which looked very much like self-sacrifice. As the evening wore on Hammond became a little tired—although not so tired as the Surrey bowlers looked—but he was still able to hit one ball into the pavilion and two or three others nearly into the crowd at the other end of the field. In the last over of the day, when he wanted only one more run for his double century, he hit a ball hard at Fender at extra cover-point, who held the ball easily enough. So ended a joyous innings, which had lasted just four hours, and which included one 6, one 5, and fifteen 4's.

Score:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

First Innings			Second Innings		
Dipper, c. Fender, b. Gregory	..	61	c. Ducat, b. Gover	..	5
Sinfield, l.-b.-w., b. Gover	..	1	c. Gregory, b. Gover	..	13
Hammond, c. Fender, b. Gover	..	9	c. Fender, b. Gregory	..	190
B. H. Lyon, b. Fender	..	18	b. Fender	..	72
Smith, c. Squires, b. Gregory	..	21	l.-b.-w., b. Fender	..	26
Dacre, b. Gover	..	1	run out	..	5
Neale, c. Gregory, b. Gover	..	5	not out	..	3
Barnett, c. and b. Geary	..	0			
Stephen, run out	..	25			
Ford, not out	..	10			
Goddard, run out	..	5			
Byes, 3; n.-b., 2	..	5	Byes, 2; l.-b., 7; n.-b., 2	..	11
Total	..	150	Total (6 wkts.)	..	334

SURREY.—First Innings

Hobbs, b. Neale	..	.. 83
Sandham, c. Smith, b. Neale	..	.. 39
Ducat, c. Barnett, b. Goddard	..	.. 3
Shepherd, b. Goddard	..	.. 2
Geary, c. Hammond, b. Goddard	..	.. 9
Wilson, l.-b.-w., b. Neale	..	.. 19
Squires, b. Goddard	..	.. 6
P. G. H. Fender, c. Hammond, b. Goddard	..	.. 1
Gregory, not out	..	.. 18
Brooks, run out	..	.. 6
Gover, c. and b. Neale	..	.. 1
Byes, 5; l.-b., 2	..	.. 7
Total	..	.. 194

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Gover	28	13	46	4	Fender	13	1	30	1
Geary	14	4	22	1	Gregory	22	10	35	2
Shepherd	8	4	12	0					

SURREY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Sinfield	3	2	3	0	Goddard	44	15	67	5
Barnett	6	0	25	0	Neale	40.4	9	92	4

UMPIRES.—Hardstaff and Toone

COUNTY CHAMPIONS' EASY VICTORY

Nottinghamshire, the county champions, beat Glamorgan at Nottingham yesterday by an innings and 126 runs.

Consistent batting enabled Nottinghamshire to declare their innings at 443 for nine wickets, leaving Glamorgan to score 212 to avoid being beaten in an innings. At the start of the day Nottinghamshire were 139 behind with eight wickets in hand. Walker was stumped with 12 runs added, but A. W. Carr and Payton put on 91 before Carr, who hit a 6 and four 4's, was dismissed. A. Staples gave little trouble, and Payton, having scored 64 out of 119, hitting nine 4's, was bowled at 223. Barratt then hit very hard. He drove Ryan for 6, and followed with a big off-drive, the ball striking the top tier of the members' stand. Lilley forced the game as well and the stand realized 120 in an hour. Lilley then was caught at deep square-leg after scoring 68 out of 143 in 80 minutes. He sent the ball 10 times to the boundary. One run later, at 344, Barratt gave point a catch. His 61 runs were made at the rate of one a minute, and he had among his figures three 6's and seven 4's. Larwood and S. Staples punished the bowling, Larwood making 32 in 20 minutes, while Staples hit D. Davies for 22, five 4's and a 2, in one over. Staples was not out when the innings was declared, having hit a 6 and nine 4's.

When Glamorgan went in they collapsed, Barratt and Voce having all the batsmen in trouble. At half-past 6 Glamorgan were 132 behind and had only four wickets to fall. The extra half-hour was claimed, and in 15 minutes the remaining wickets went down for six runs.

Score:—

GLAMORGAN

First Innings			Second Innings		
Bates, c. Walker, b. Larwood	..	33	c. Larwood, b. Barratt	..	10
Howard, b. Voce	..	11	b. Barratt	..	16
Davies (D.), c. and b. Larwood	..	14	c. Carr, b. Voce	..	0
Bell, b. Larwood	..	0	c. Larwood, b. Barratt	..	6
M. J. Turnbull, c. Lilley, b. Voce	..	25	l.-b.-w., b. Staples (S. J.)	..	23
Hills, c. Voce, b. Staples (A.)	..	74	c. Larwood, b. Voce	..	12
Davies (E.), not out	..	36	c. Whysall, b. Barratt	..	6
Lavis, l.-b.-w., b. Staples (A.)	..	0	c. Carr, b. Voce	..	3
Ewery, c. Larwood, b. Barratt	..	1	b. Voce	..	0
Mercer, c. Staples (A.), b. Barratt	..	20	b. Barratt	..	5
Ryan, c. Lilley, b. Barratt	..	1	not out	..	0
			Byes, 3; l.-b., 1; w., 1	..	5
Byes, 4; l.-b., 4; w., 8	..	16			
Total	..	231	Total	..	86

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

Gunn (G.), c. Hills, b. Ryan	..	.. 61
Whysall, b. Davies (D.)	..	.. 20
Walker, st. Ewery, b. Mercer	..	.. 17
A. W. Carr, l.-b.-w., b. Ryan	..	.. 42
Payton, b. Mercer	..	.. 64
Staples (A.), b. Mercer	..	.. 6
Lilley, c. Howard, b. Bates	..	.. 68
Barratt, c. Lavis, b. Bates	..	.. 61
Larwood, l.-b.-w., b. Mercer	..	.. 32
Staples (S. J.), not out	..	.. 32
Voce, not out	..	.. 13
Byes, 7; l.-b., 4; w., 1	..	.. 12
Total (9 wkts.)	..	.. *443

* Innings declared closed.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	17	4	40	3	Voce	16	4	46	2
Barratt	21.4	3	51	3	Staples (A.)	17	4	39	2
Staples (S. J.)	14	2	39	0					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	9	1	21	0	Voce	9	1	23	4
Barratt	12.1	1	31	5	Staples	7	1	21	0
Staples (A.)	7	2	11	0	(S. J.)	3	1	2	1

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Mercer	39	6	99	4	Ryan	28	2	96	2
Lavis	16	1	59	0	Davies (D.)	17	2	73	1
Bates	13	2	63	2	Davies (E.)	13	2	49	0

MIDDLESEX'S LEAD

AN INTERESTING DAY AT LORDS

Middlesex had the better of an interesting second day's play at Lord's yesterday and, after an exciting finish to the Hampshire first innings, made practically certain of five points for the match and gave themselves a chance of winning it. Middlesex lead by 207 runs and have seven wickets in hand in their second innings.

Hampshire were in a strong position in the morning with nine wickets in hand and less than 150 runs behind the Middlesex total, with a beautiful easy wicket to bat on. N. Haig bowled at the Nursery end and Durston at the Pavilion end. On paper the Middlesex bowling looked far from strong, and when A. L. Hosie and W. G. Lowndes settled down it looked as if Hampshire would make a really big score. Lowndes played some of the best cricket seen at Lord's this year. Hosie had plenty of time to play any stroke that he thought most applicable to the ball bowled, and 44 runs were put on in just over half an hour. Then Hosie played too soon at the first ball bowled by Enthoven and was out to a catch at short slip. Mead made only two runs in half an hour before he was clean bowled. Every stroke that Lowndes played was delightful to watch. There was a power and certainty and grace in his batting which is usually associated only with the really great players. Three particular strokes were remarkable. One was a hook from a good-length ball from Durston, the second a drive over mid-off's head which went nearly full pitch to the Pavilion rails, which was made with apparently no effort, and the third a force-wide of mid-on off a ball hardly short of a length, off Haig, for 4.

Lowndes reached his 50 after batting an hour and a quarter, and, curiously enough, played much less interesting cricket after that, almost as if he was tired. Newman gave a possible catch to second slip, but was out soon afterwards, playing late to a faster ball from Lee, which came quickly off the pitch and had him leg-before-wicket. Lowndes hit over a ball which was not quite a half-volley and was bowled by Lee, and five wickets were down for 166 runs, a remarkable change from 159 for two. Lee had then taken three wickets for four runs in four overs and two balls. Captain T. O. Jameson and Kennedy stayed together until luncheon, when the score was 186 for five wickets, though Jameson should have been caught at mid-off—the hit was a hard one—for 13. Shortly after luncheon Jameson was bowled by a fast ball from Durston which came through very quickly off the pitch. When Lord Tennyson came in Hampshire were still 47 runs behind with four wickets in hand. He and Kennedy, who was batting extremely well, looked like making a win on the first innings a certainty. Tennyson, however, was out to a magnificent catch at fourth slip.

Hampshire were 31 runs behind, and the position was most interesting. Creese seemed so anxious to get his legs in position that he forgot about his bat, and he was leg-before-wicket, almost at once, to Durston. Boyes began with the greatest confidence and glided Durston for 4 with the stroke of a No. 1 batsman. Things were going well for the side, for Kennedy looked as if he could stay there for another hour, when Boyes, who should have been playing for safety, tried to hook a shortish ball from Durston on the middle stump, played late, hit the ball nearly on the splice, and was easily caught at short leg. The issue rested with Kennedy. The luck was against him, however, as a fine drive, worth four runs 19 times out of 20, went straight to Powell at very wide mid-on, and was promptly and cleverly caught. Durston, after lunch, took five wickets for 23 runs.

Middlesex went in in their second innings to get runs as quickly as they could without running anything like undue risks. Haig went in first himself with Lee, and from the first the rate of scoring was at more than a run a minute, though Haig took some time to score his first run. Lee looked good for a lot of runs, but he played back and late to the first ball he received from Jameson and was l.-b.-w. after making 32 useful runs. Canning, many of whose strokes must have been modelled on those of J. W. Hearne, stayed with Haig until the interval, when the score was 73 for one wicket. Haig made 66 runs extremely well out of 112, and then was bowled trying to hit the ball out of the ground on the leg side, his stroke being of that type once known as the mow. Hendren made 32 with consummate ease and looked like making another 100. He played on hard, however, his back stroke perhaps being taken just too lightly. The 200 went up just before the close of play. Of these Canning, who was favoured with a little timely good fortune, made 64 in just under two hours.

Score:—

MIDDLESEX

First Innings			Second Innings		
N. Haig, c. Tennyson, b. Boyes	..	33	b. Jameson	..	66
Lee, c. Brown, b. Kennedy	..	1	l.-b.-w., b. Jameson	..	32
Canning, c. and b. Newman	..	15	not out	..	64
Hendren, b. Herman	..	122	b. Boyes	..	32
H. J. Enthoven, l.-b.-w., b. Boyes	..	7	not out	..	3
G. C. Newman, c. Brown, b. Kennedy	..	22			
G. E. V. Crutchley, c. Brown, b. Kennedy	..	0			
Hulme, c. Boyes, b. Kennedy	..	6			
Durston, c. Newman, b. Creese	..	6			
Price, not out	..	18			
Powell, b. Kennedy	..	3			
I.b.	..	3	Byes, 2; l.b., 2	..	4
Total	..	236	Total (3 wkts.)	..	201

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

Brown, l.-b.-w., b. Hulme	..	.. 32
A. L. Hosie, c. Durston, b. Enthoven	..	.. 63
W. G. Lowndes, b. Lee	..	.. 52
Mead, b. Lee	..	.. 5
Newman, l.-b.-w., b. Lee	..	.. 1
Kennedy, c. Powell, b. Durston	..	.. 30
Captain T. O. Jameson, b. Durston	..	.. 16
Lord Tennyson, c. Haig, b. Durston	..	.. 2
Creese, l.-b.-w., b. Durston	..	.. 0
Boyes, c. Crutchley, b. Durston	..	.. 10
Herman, not out	..	.. 0
Byes, 9; l.-b., 8; w., 1; n.-b., 1	..	.. 19
Total	..	.. 230

BOWLING ANALYSIS

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Kennedy	31.3	6	61	5	Boyes	16	2	54	2
Herman	9	1	23	1	Jameson	9	0	12	0
Newman	33	8	77	1	Creese	2	0	6	1

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Hair	25	5	67	0	Powell	4	0	13	0
Durston	23.5	7	74	5	Hulme	5	0	12	1
Enthoven	19	5	28	1	Lee	11	2	19	3

UMPIRES.—Braund and Buswell

R. TYLDESLEY'S CLEVER BOWLING

Lancashire gained an advantage over Leicestershire at Nelson yesterday, and at the close of play Lancashire, with five wickets down in their second innings, were 310 runs in front.

From the start of the play it was obvious that the wicket, with the sun shining brightly, would give the bowlers considerable assistance, and although Berry, Bradshaw, and Riley batted stubbornly, Leicestershire had five wickets down for 99, while nine batsmen were out at the luncheon interval with the score at 124. R. Tyldesley proved almost unplayable, six wickets falling to him at a cost of only 20 runs. Duckworth kept wicket splendidly and made five catches.

When Lancashire went in Hallows and Watson scored easily. Hallows hit a ball from Astill for 6, reaching 52 out of 95 in an hour and 50 minutes. The total was increased to 101 before the Leicestershire bowlers met with any success, Hallows being caught at square-leg after scoring 52 in two hours. He hit one 6 and five 4's. Watson was second out at 140 for 71, but he owed a good deal to fortune, being missed off hard returns when 31 and 53, and he gave a hard chance in the slips when 14. Iddon and E. Tyldesley hit the bowling freely.

Score:—

LANCASHIRE

First Innings			Second Innings		
Watson, c. Sidwell, b. Shipman	..	0	l.-b.-w., b. Smith	..	71
Hallows, st. Sidwell, b. Snary	..	33	c. Armstrong, b. Geary	..	52
Tyldesley (E.), b. Astill	..	28	b. Astill	..	41
Iddon, b. Smith	..	0	b. Astill	..	33
Hopwood, c. de Lisle, b. Snary	..	40	not out	..	10
Paynter, c. Armstrong, b. Geary	..	20	c. Astill, b. Geary	..	5
P. T. Eckersley, c. Smith, b. Astill	..	2	not out	..	6
Sibbles, c. Sidwell, b. Shipman	..	11			
Duckworth, not out	..	9			
Tyldesley (R.), c. Riley, b. Astill	..	3			
McDonald, c. Snary, b. Geary	..	16			
Byes, 8; l.-b., 6	..	16	Byes, 9; l.-b., 3	..	12
Total	..	206	Total (5 wkts.)	..	230

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Shipman, c. Duckworth, b. McDonald	..	.. 18
Berry, c. McDonald, b. Tyldesley (E.)	..	.. 27
Armstrong, l.-b.-w., b. Tyldesley (R.)	..	.. 7
Bradshaw, c. Duckworth, b. McDonald	..	.. 23
Riley, c. Duckworth, b. Tyldesley (E.)	..	.. 21
Geary, hit wkt., b. Tyldesley (R.)	..	.. 0
Astill, not out	..	.. 17
J. A. de Lisle, c. Duckworth, b. Tyldesley (R.)	..	.. 0
Sidwell, c. Tyldesley (R.), b. McDonald	..	.. 4
Smith, l.-b.-w., b. Tyldesley (E.)	..	.. 0
Snary, c. Duckworth, b. Tyldesley (R.)	..	.. 1
Byes, 5; l.-b., 5	..	.. 8
Total	..	.. 126

BOWLING ANALYSIS

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Shipman	15	4	29	2	Astill	24	4	68	3
Geary	30.5	8	57	3	Smith	15	4	20	1
Snary	24	12	21	3					

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
McDonald	22	6	41	2	Hopwood	14	7	20	0
Sibbles	13	4	27	0	Tyldesley (R.)	10.5	8	20	6

UMPIRES.—King and Nash.

SUSSEX WINNING

K. S. DULEEPSINHJI AND TATE IN FORM

The Cambridge batting broke down badly at Fenner's yesterday morning, when Tate and Bowley between them finished off the innings in a little over an hour for the meagre total of 87. That meant that only 37 runs had been added to the overnight score of 50 for two wickets. A. H. H. Gilligan did not make the University follow-on but, instead, provided K. S. Duleepsinhji with the early opportunity to make a century that was none the less popular because it helped to place his old University in an almost hopeless position.

It may be that the combined effects of the dew and summer time had something to do with the University's bad start in the morning. Tate, however, required no particular assistance from the pitch; it was by his peculiar mastery of pace and deceptive delivery that he upset so many of the Cambridge batsmen. The latter, G. D. Kemp-Welch and, to a lesser degree, A. H. Fabian excepted, certainly showed disappointing form, but others before them have failed to deal with Tate on one of his really good days. Kemp-Welch was batting for three-quarters of an hour yesterday. Most of his runs had been made overnight, but he also batted really well when, after he had lost the assistance of Fabian, no one else brought in with them any confidence. Of the others, E. T. Killick had the excellent excuse that this was his first innings when wearing glasses. G. C. Grant, for his part, could feel that he might not have been out for a duck if Bowley had not made a remarkable catch at first slip off the bowling of Tate. Bowley himself no doubt benefited by the atmosphere of unrest and uncertainty created by Tate, but his four wickets for 25 was by no means a bad second to Tate's six for 36.

When Sussex went in for a second time they lost two wickets in the half-hour before luncheon, but afterwards, thanks primarily to K. S. Duleepsinhji, they steadily increased their already crushing advantage. R. C. Rought-Rought, as in the first Sussex innings, got an early wicket by hitting the stumps, those of the left-handed player, J. Langridge, who this time had gone in to bat as a No. 2 instead of No. 11. Bowley was out for 12 runs, well caught in the gully by an alert fieldsman in G. C. Grant, who held the ball after the two slips had failed to do more than touch and direct it.

G. S. Grimston was stumped as swiftly as a man can be when he plays forward and just lifts a heel, but already the bowling was showing signs of losing its quality, and as the changes were few and far between, it was not altogether surprising that K. S. Duleepsinhji, at the top of his form, and L. Williams, who was not afraid to hit out at any loose ball, added 77 for the fourth wicket in 40 minutes. A. T. Holmes was soon bowled by Kemp-Welch, but, with G. A. K. Collins as a partner, K. S. Duleepsinhji went on to make a century that was full of brilliant cuts and drives, and the kind of pulls that ought again to have reminded the Cambridge captain that it can be a very expensive thing to keep on too long a spent bowler. Fabian, for example, clearly is the kind of bowler who should be used for spells of activity not exceeding half a dozen overs. K. S. Duleepsinhji made 147 before he showed clear signs of fatigue, and was out in cutting too late at a ball from Rought-Rought. He was not bowled or caught, but hit his wicket in making the stroke. Collins remained to hit up a 60 that was as pleasant to watch as his 90 on the previous day. He was still going strong when Gilligan declared the innings closed at half-past 5 and left Cambridge the task of making 459 to win.

The prospects of Cambridge scarcely would have looked promising had they survived the remaining 40 minutes without the loss of a wicket, and they became unhappy indeed when, in Tate's third over, both Kemp-Welch and A. Ratcliffe were caught by K. S. Duleepsinhji at first slip. Fortunately, there was some shred of confidence to be found in the batting of J. T. Morgan and Fabian, who played out time. Morgan had done remarkably well as a wicket-keeper, and in the Sussex second innings let the ball pass him only once for four byes.

Score:—

SUSSEX

First Innings			Second Innings		
Bowley, b. Rought-Rought	..	6	c. Grant, b. Kemp-Welch	..	12
A. H. H. Gilligan, c. Grant, b. Kemp-Welch	..	12	hit wkt., b. Rought	..	147
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c. Rought-Rought, b. Kemp-Welch	..	12	c. Rothschild, b. Kemp-Welch	..	30
Cook, b. Kemp-Welch	..	35	not out	..	8
L. Williams, c. Grant, b. Fabian	..	3	st. Morgan, b. Brown	..	13
G. S. Grimston, not out	..	43			
Tate, c. Brown, b. Fabian	..	2			
Langridge (James), c. Morgan, b. Kemp-Welch	..	1	b. Rought	..	1
Byes, 3; l.-b., 6; w., 4; n.-b., 1	..	14	Byes	..	4
Total	..	265	Total (6 wkts.)	..	*280

* Innings declared closed.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

First Innings			Second Innings		
G. D. Kemp-Welch, l.-b.-w., b. Tate	..	31	c. Duleepsinh

Sporting News

(Continued from page 7)

GOLF

THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

TWO AMERICANS LEFT

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

ST. ANDREWS, MAY 29

As the result of the fourth day's play in the championship only two Americans survive, R. T. Jones and G. Voigt, and they may meet in the semi-final round. Jones had a rather shattering experience in the afternoon, of which more hereafter, but he is two marches nearer home.

The outstanding event of the morning was the great and glorious win of M. Scott over von Elm, whom he beat at the 20th hole. He played magnificently from start to finish, like the great golfer he is and always has been, and the way in which he returned to the attack after throwing away one heaven-sent chance at the Home Hole was enough to bring the tears to sentimental eyes. Scott would probably have liked it to blow twice as hard as it did on Wednesday. As it was, a westerly wind had become a gentle puff from the east. Scott started as if he meant business, hitting the ball as clean as a whistle and pursuing it silently and intently with that stealthy catlike tread which is so characteristic. He was two up after five holes, and then, to our horror and amazement, played a bad second to the Heathery Hole and lost it. We need not have been so unhappy, for he instantly returned to the attack with a great three at the seventh. Then followed a whole series of threes. Both got them at the two short holes, von Elm had one at the 9th, Scott at the 10th, and still the banner of England blew two up with seven to go. Three halves followed, and then, at long last, Scott played a poor hole and lost the 15th to von Elm, who had covered the pin all the way with a gorgeous iron shot. The next two holes were agonizing, for each time Scott had to hole a 7ft. putt to keep his lead, and each time he did it like a hero, and now he was on the last tee still one up in sight of the haven. Surely, surely he could not commit the one awful sin and yet he did. He was terribly short in the Valley of Sin, short with his run up, weak with his last putt, and the American had saved his neck. It was with heavy hearts that the crowd turned from luncheon to make for the Burn again. Such a chance would not come again. The 19th was halved in four, von Elm having a holeable putt for three and being timid to the 20th. Von Elm played the odd and hooked his pitch into the bunker short and to the left. Scott played a lovely one, and the ball seemed unlucky to run up the bank behind the green. Von Elm played a great explosion shot, and the ball looked dead save that nothing is dead on such horrific occasions. Scott trickled his ball down the bank stone-stock-dead beyond all possible question. Von Elm putted rather quickly and dragged his ball right across the hole, and Scott had won after all. We had had too little faith in what we may almost call by this time a grand old golfer. No crown or laurel wreaths could have been beyond his deserts.

Everything else paled before this supreme struggle, but there were other good ones. R. H. Oppenheimer, who spends his life meeting R. H. Wethered in tournaments and just losing, suffered his old fate once more, but very gallantly and after a great struggle. The golf was patchy, but had many good moments. Oppenheimer, two down after five holes, had a fine 3 at the sixth, squared at the ninth, and was one up at the 13th. The long hole was sketchily played by both, but Wethered got his 5 somehow and won it. He also won the 15th by a fine run-up and he was never caught again. Oppenheimer played a brave second to the last, and had a putt to save himself, but was short, and Wethered still survived.

The strongest potential champion, R. T. Jones's match again drew a crowd, but it was not a match at all. G. O. Watt, his opponent, is quite a good golfer, but what can quite a good golfer do against a man who had four 3's in six holes and looked as if he might have had six 3's running. This avalanche of 3's began at the sixth and when it was over the match was nearly over too. G. J. Voigt went out in 36 against W. Campbell, and then he began to do 3's, a matter of three in a row, and that was good enough. Campbell kept his end up and played many nice shots, but he never seemed to have any real chance against such remorseless accuracy of striking. F. Ouimet went down before W. L. Hartley, who played well all the way and did 3's with quite American precision.

Johnston won comfortably against an adversary who hardly carried guns enough, and so he and Jones set out to cut one another's throats before a big crowd. This was the first internecine duel of the tournament, and, whoever won, the invading army must be reduced to two by the end of the day. There never seemed much doubt as to which of them would survive this particular duel, for well as Johnston played, and he did play very well, Jones was always playing a little better. Both did fours, but it was Jones's form that looked most like threes. In the first eight holes Johnston made two small slips. He over-ran the second green with a prettily played pitch and run, and he was rather too strong with his approach putt at the eighth. Each mistake cost a hole, for his opponent was without fault and without mercy. A more beautiful exhibition than that given by both men in accurate hitting with all clubs it would be difficult to imagine. At the ninth Jones did make a mistake. He hooked into a bunker and then was down to one, but he promptly drove the tenth green by way of amends, got his three, and was two up. Again Johnston was within the tiniest fraction of an inch of a two at the High Hole, and then suddenly the match seemed to crumble. Johnston, after a fine approach putt, was stymied when stone dead at the 12th, and he dropped a shot in a bunker and paid the inevitable penalty against the inevitable Jones at the 13th. All was apparently over, but in fact the fun was beginning. Johnson played a grand four at the Long Hole and won it. Then Jones made his one mistake and was bunkered and took six. Down to two and we began to sit up and take notice. Still it must surely end at the 16th, where Johnston was faced with a four-yarder to save his bacon. Down it went, however, and Johnston got the most perfect of fours at the Road Hole. Jones had now lost three holes with only one mistake. At the Home Hole Johnston ran up a long putt stone dead, and Jones was 8ft. short in the like. Was the outrageous and impossible really going to happen? It was a horrid putt with a bend in it, as all putts have on that Home Green, and it must have looked a mile long at least to the player, but if there is one thing he can do better than another it is to hole these nasty putts. Down it went and more dead than alive the winner fled to the Club House.

Voigt beat Hope by two holes, but at one time this match looked like another American funeral, for Hope, playing very well, ran off with three holes and was comfortably on the green in two at the fourth, while Voigt was in the rough on the edge. Voigt holed his chip for three. Hope topped his next drive and that was down to one, and life had to be begun all over again. Still Hope did not let himself be shaken. He played well, and putted especially well, so that he still had his previous lead of one with six to go. Then he missed a drive and took six, and followed that by going out of bounds at the Long Hole, and now he was really shaken. He had chances at the 16th and 17th, but could not give his putt a chance, and a vicious slice on to the Road at the Home Hole finished him.

Of the other matches, Fiddian played really splendid golf to beat Torrance by four and three. He has never played so well on a big occasion before and is justifying all the hopes entertained of his fine style and great power. Sutton, whose fine iron play and nice touch are well suited by the grassy ground, overwhelmed Tweddell, who did not keep up his morning game. Howell played just as well as he did in beating Hezlet and showed again what a really good player he is. He is sound in everything, a really admirable putter, and apparently as cool as a cucumber. Just as things seemed settling placidly down for the evening came yet another thrill in the shape of Wethered and Gordon Simpson fighting hard all square with two to go. Wethered did what everybody does once in a lifetime. He putted into the Road Bunker, leaving Simpson a short putt to make himself dormy one, and the steadiest of steady putters have even hit the hole. The 18th was halved, so was the 19th, and they disappeared further and further into the distance as the tired onlookers drooped back into the club.

RESULTS

FIFTH ROUND

W. L. Hope (St. George's Hill) beat G. Waddell (Lundin) by 4 and 3.
G. Voigt (North Hills, U.S.A.) beat W. Campbell (Cambuslang) by 3 and 2.
W. Sutton (West Cheshire Artisans) beat J. E. Dawson (Troon) by 4 and 3.
W. Tweddell (Stourbridge) beat J. G. de Forest (Coombe Hill) by 7 and 5.
C. A. Torrance (Royal and Ancient) beat J. C. Dykes (Bearsden) by 2 and 1.
E. Fiddian (Stourbridge) beat T. P. Whitaker (Royal Worlington and Newmarket) by 5 and 3.
R. H. Howell (Jones, jun. (Atlanta, U.S.A.) beat G. O. Watt (Broughty) by 7 and 6.
H. R. Johnston (White Bear, U.S.A.) beat D. C. Murray (Paddington) by 5 and 3.
J. Robinson (Halifax) beat J. McCredie (Mortonhall) by 2 up.
R. Howell (Glamorganshire) beat Major C. O. Hezlet (Royal Portrush) by 3 and 2.
R. H. Wethered (Royal and Ancient) beat R. H. Oppenheimer (Royal and Ancient) by 1 hole.
G. Gordon Simpson (Royal and Ancient) beat J. Nelson Smith (Earlsferry Thistle) by 2 and 1.
M. Scott (Royal St. George's) beat G. von Elm (Rancho, U.S.A.) at the 20th hole.
D. Grant (Royal St. George's) beat K. Greig (St. Andrews) by 2 and 1.
W. L. Hartley (Chislehurst) beat F. Ouimet (Woodland, U.S.A.) by 4 and 3.
G. A. Hill (Sandy Lodge) beat E. Rutherford (Burnhill) by 4 and 2.

SIXTH ROUND

Voigt beat Hope by 2 holes.
Sutton beat Tweddell by 4 and 3.
Fiddian beat Torrance by 4 and 3.
Jones beat Johnston by 1 hole.
Hartley beat Hill by 4 and 3.
Grant beat Scott by 3 and 1.
Howell beat Robinson by 4 and 3.
Wethered beat Simpson at the 21st hole.

PROFESSIONALS AT LEEDS

The Thousand Guinea Professional tournament was continued at Leeds yesterday, when T. H. Cotton was unable to play, as he was confined to his bed with an attack of influenza.

There were one or two surprising results in the first round, which took place over the Headingley Club's course yesterday morning under a hot sun. The defeat of L. Holland by F. Taggart, of Wilmslow, was not the least of them. Taggart lost only one hole during the outward half, the sixth. He turned three up, and started the homeward journey with 4, 3, 4, 3, to become dormy before winning by four and three. Another unexpected result was the defeat of G. Gadd by J. Fallon, who is attached to the Allistree Park course, Derby.

The game which drew most attention was the match between A. Compston and M. Seymour, which ended, after a great struggle, in Compston's favour by two and one. F. Robson was never troubled by G. R. Buckle, of Edgbaston, who failed to take his chances when Robson missed three short putts during the first seven holes, after which Robson got down from 10 yards at the eighth and turned three up. The Cooden Beach professional won two further holes, the game ending at the 14th, where Robson placed his mashie shot only 4ft. away from the pin. H. C. Jolly, of Foxgrove, was given a much harder fight by J. D. Henderson (Ilkley), who lost only at the home hole, where he almost sank a three-yard putt to win the hole, which was necessary for him to keep the game alive. Jolly had started in brilliant fashion, winning four of the first five holes, but afterwards slackened. Jolly was only three up at the turn, and then, at the 16th, he became bunkered off his second shot, while at the 17th he required three putts, which reduced his advantage to one hole.

The defeat of C. A. Whitcombe, who has won the event twice during the past four years, by O. Sanderson and the overthrow of Compston by Taggart were the surprises of the second round. The biggest winning margin of the afternoon was that of W. G. Gimber, who beat J. Fallon by five and three. Gimber, who led the qualifiers, will be opposed by Taggart in what should be an excellent match. Although it was only by a single hole that Taggart beat Compston it was a wonderful display on the part of the young Wilmslow player who, at times, outdrove Compston by a matter of 30 yards. Robson had to fight hard against J. Bond to gain his place among the last eight, for after nine holes he was one down. He squared at the 10th, where Bond was bunkered off his second, and took the lead at the 12th. Bond missed a yard putt to square the game at the 13th, pulled his second shot to the 15th to become two down and the game ended at the next hole where a stymie robbed him of a possible half.

The results were :—

FIRST ROUND

H. Crapper (Harrogate) beat P. H. Rodgers (St. Annes Old) by 2 and 1.
A. J. Young (Sonning) beat W. Button (Harborne) by 2 and 1.
J. Bond (West Lancs Ladies) beat R. G. Wilson (Croham Hurst) by 4 and 3.
F. Robson (Cooden Beach) beat G. R. Buckle (Edgbaston) by 5 and 4.
C. H. Watts (Meltham) w.o. T. H. Cotton (Langley Park) scratched.
M. Dargeon (South Lodge) beat H. Kidd (Wiltshire) by 7 and 6.
H. C. Jolly (Foxgrove) beat J. D. Henderson (Ilkley) by 1 hole.
C. Sanderson (Birkdale) beat M. Bingham (Stourbridge) by 4 and 2.
O. Sanderson (Bradford) beat W. E. Brown (Broxbourne) at the 19th hole.
C. A. Whitcombe (Cyres Hill) beat P. Baxter (Northwood) by 2 and 1.
A. J. Lacey (Selsdon Park) beat H. Large (St. Helens) by 2 and 1.
A. Dalley (Bradley Hall) beat T. Barber (Allistree Park) by 4 and 2.
W. G. Gimber (Seaham Harbour) beat B. Hodson (Chigwell) by 3 and 2.
J. Fallon (Allistree Park) beat G. Gadd (Roehampton) by 2 and 1.
F. Taggart (Wilmslow) beat L. Holland (Gerrards Cross) by 4 and 3.
A. Compston (Coombe Hill) beat M. Seymour (St. Leonards) by 2 and 1.

SECOND ROUND

Young beat Crapper by 1 hole.
Robson beat Bond by 3 and 2.
Dargeon beat Watts at the 20th hole.
Jolly beat Sayner at the 20th hole.
Sanderson beat Whitcombe by 2 and 1.
Lacey beat Dalley by 2 and 1.
Gimber beat Fallon by 5 and 3.
Taggart beat Compston by 1 hole.

IRISH LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP

The Irish Ladies' Championship was continued over the course of the Portmarnock Club at Sutton, Co. Dublin, yesterday, when two of the four games in the fifth round went beyond the 18th hole. Miss P. Jameson (Island, Malahide), who won the event four years ago, qualified for the semi-final after a keen match with Miss D. Ferguson (Royal County Down), while Mrs. J. F. Jameson (Island, Malahide), who was the runner-up in 1925, won the 19th hole after finishing the round all square with Mrs. McIntyre (Hermitage), and so opposed her daughter in the semi-final. Mrs. J. B. Walker (Berkshire) also had a close match with Miss D. Pim. In the afternoon Mrs. Jameson ended the match in her favour on the 17th green, where she was two up. Mrs. Jameson will oppose Mrs. Walker in the final *to-day*.

The results were :—

FIFTH ROUND

Mrs. Henshaw (Foxrock) beat Miss M. McLoughlin (Kingstown) by 6 and 4.
Mrs. J. B. Walker (Berkshire) beat Miss D. Pim (Addington) by 2 up.
Mrs. J. F. Jameson (Island, Malahide) beat Mrs. McIntyre (Hermitage) at the 19th hole.
Miss P. Jameson (Island, Malahide) beat Miss D. Ferguson (Royal County Down) at the 20th hole.

SEMI-FINAL

Mrs. Walker beat Mrs. Henshaw by 6 and 5.
Mrs. Jameson beat Miss Jameson by 2 and 1.

At the annual meeting of the Old Whitgiftian G.S., at Royal Mid-Surrey, on Wednesday, H. W. Grant and W. L. F. Hughes tied for the Hornsey-Walker Challenge Cup with a net score of 90.

LAWN TENNIS

FRENCH CHAMPIONSHIPS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 29

To-day's play in the French Championships at the Stade Roland Garros, Auteuil, brought about the defeat of two British Davis Cup players in the fourth round of the Singles, H. G. N. Lee and G. P. Hughes, but late this evening J. C. Gregory was able to stem the tide with a fine victory over D. Prenn, of Germany.

Gregory, who was not seeded, has thus beaten two seeded players to represent Great Britain among the last eight, and if J. Borotra, whom he is now to meet, cannot show better form than he did to-day, he has a good chance of entering the semi-final round. Another unseeded player who came through by defeating Lee with unexpected ease was H. O. Hopman, of the Australian Davis Cup team, and with him is his countryman E. F. Moon.

The match between Gregory and Prenn was an exciting five-set struggle between two hard-hitting players in which neither made many mistakes. Gregory kept his strokes in good control and showed admirable restraint in keeping on the base-line for most of the match. When he came to the net it was usually to make winning shots, if his hard forcing shots had not already done so. His backhand driving and passing shots were splendid. His victory, over an opponent in whose game there are so few weak spots as Prenn's, was the outcome of accurate and aggressive play. Fortune favoured him in the last game, when he scored two vital points off Prenn's service from net balls and won at 1—6, 6—0, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

A gruelling match played in hot sunshine was that between G. P. Hughes and W. T. Tilden. Hughes, who also was not seeded, had done well to reach the fourth round, but, as was expected, he was not good enough to beat Tilden, who won at 6—1, 3—10, 7—5, 6—3. He gave him a hard game, however, especially in the second and third sets, and Tilden had to extend himself to win. He kept a good length and returned most of Tilden's hardest shots and was leading at 3—0 in the fourth set, when Tilden started to force the pace and won without much more opposition.

Lee was not able to counter effectively Hopman's clever volleying and did not show his best in losing in straight sets, in which he only took seven games. The centre court match between Borotra and Y. Ohta, the Japanese Davis Cup player, occupied 3½ hours. Ohta seemed likely to win in the fifth set, for Borotra was almost exhausted. After Borotra had managed to save five net balls and had drawn level at 7—7 he had an attack of cramp. After attention he was able to proceed in a rather sorry condition, and Ohta, rather unwisely as it proved, slowed down in the fifteenth game, which Borotra won. The next game went to deuce three times, and Borotra was at match point when Ohta decided to change his racket, and with the new one proceeded to hit the ball out and lose a match in which he had appeared to be a comfortable winner, the score being 5—7, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1, 9—7.

H. Cochet won his match by three sets to one and will now meet Hopman. H. Kleinschroth (Germany) was beaten by Moon (2—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—0). H. L. de Morpurgo (Italy) beat W. F. Coen (America) in straight sets. G. Lyttleton Rogers, the Irish player, had a hard match with Du Plaix before he won by three sets to two, and he is now matched against Tilden.

Mrs. Holcroft-Watson, the only British survivor in the Women's Singles, had little difficulty in beating Mlle. Krawinkel by 6—4, 6—2 in the third round and must now meet Miss H. Jacobs. E. Ryan beat Mlle. Barbier, one of the leading American players, with surprising ease, and Fraulein Aussem also scored an easy victory.

MIDDLESEX CHAMPIONSHIPS

In the fourth round of the Middlesex Championships, played at Chiswick Park, F. J. Perry beat J. W. Nuthall yesterday by 8—6, 6—3. Nuthall, who seems to be lighter on his feet than he was last year, was at first the more aggressive of the two. He moved more quickly in the court. He began well and got a lead when Perry seemed to be inclined to be taking things easily after his strenuous matches on Wednesday. Nuthall led by 5—4 and 6—5 in the first set, and there was a hard tussle till Perry finally won by 8 to 6. In the second set Nuthall was again in the lead with two games to none. Then Perry seemed to realize that he must do something, and he won five games running, and got the set and the match by 6 to 3. O. G. N. Turnbull met G. H. Perkins, who won a love game in the first set, but got only one more game in that set. He seemed to fade away and did nothing till Turnbull was leading by five games to none and 40 to 15 in the second set. He then won four games, and if he had played as well before as he did then the result might have been different. The Indian players Madan Mohan and H. L. Soni won their matches and reached the semi-final round.

All the Women's Singles were won very easily except that in which Mrs. W. D. List beat Miss N. Trentham in three sets. All things seem to point to another final between Miss B. Nuthall and Miss J. Sandison. This afternoon Miss Nuthall will meet Mrs. List and Miss Sandison will play Miss G. R. Sterry.

The results were :—

SINGLES.—FOURTH ROUND.—O. G. N. Turnbull beat G. H. Perkins (6—2, 6—4); Madan Mohan beat G. R. Lines (6—4, 6—2); F. J. Perry beat J. W. Nuthall (8—6, 6—3); H. L. Soni beat J. H. Shales (6—2, 3—6, 6—4).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—FOURTH ROUND.—Miss B. Nuthall beat Mrs. A. D. Stocks (6—0, 6—3); Mrs. W. D. List beat Miss N. Trentham (6—4, 4—6, 6—3); Miss J. Sandison beat Miss M. E. Dix (7—5, 6—2); Miss G. R. Sterry beat Miss D. M. Furnivall (6—3, 6—2).

BLACKHEATH TOURNAMENT

S. W. Harris beat G. O. Jameson, the old Cambridge Blue, by 6—3, 6—4, in the outstanding match in the third round of the Singles at Blackheath yesterday, and with B. Hillyard, Captain J. H. Frowen, and Commander P. F. Glover, R.N., reached the semi-final round. Mrs. C. H. Jameson beat Mrs. Beamish by 6—3, 6—3, and Miss C. Hardie beat Miss J. Morfey by 6—4, 6—1, and qualified to meet Mrs. J. B. Pittman and Miss Joan Ridley in the semi-final round of the Women's Singles. The results were :—

SINGLES.—THIRD ROUND (concluded).—S. W. Harris beat G. O. Jameson (6—3, 6—4).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—FOURTH ROUND (concluded).—Mrs. C. H. Jameson beat Mrs. Beamish (6—3, 6—3); Miss C. Hardie beat Miss J. Morfey (6—4, 6—1).

MANCHESTER TOURNAMENT

H. W. Austin, C. H. Kingsley, and J. S. Olliff, who is the holder of the challenge cup, had little opposition in the fourth round of the Singles in the Northern tournament, at West Didsbury, yesterday. Austin and Kingsley lost one game only to C. G. Pountney and T. Y. Sherwell, and Olliff beat H. King by 6—0, 6—2. Mrs. R. Lycett, Miss E. Goldsworth, Miss D. E. Anderson, and Miss N. Hunt are the last four in the Women's Singles. The closest match was that in which Miss Anderson beat Miss M. Hargreaves by 6—2, 8—6. The results were :—

SINGLES.—FOURTH ROUND.—C. H. Kingsley beat T. Y. Sherwell (6—1, 6—0); H. W. Austin beat C. G. Pountney (6—0, 6—1); J. S. Olliff beat H. King (6—0, 6—2).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—FOURTH ROUND.—Mrs. R. Lycett beat Mrs. Antrobus (6—3, 6—1); Miss E. Goldsworth beat Miss N. Wellens (6—1, 6—4); Miss D. E. Anderson beat Miss M. Hargreaves (6—2, 8—6); Miss N. Hunt beat Miss E. P. Hollins (6—2, 6—1).

THE CAMBRIDGE TEAM

The University Lawn Tennis match is to be played at Cambridge next week, and the following will represent Cambridge University :—

SINGLES.—E. R. Avory (Stowe and Magdalene), captain; K. C. Gandar Dower (Harrow and Trinity), C. E. Malfroy (New Zealand and Trinity Hall), C. A. Magrane (Argentine and Jesus), J. Charanjiva (Government College, Lahore, and Emmanuel), and R. J. Ritchie (Eastbourne and Emmanuel).

DOUBLES.—E. R. Avory and C. E. Malfroy, R. J. Ritchie and J. Charanjiva, C. A. Magrane and K. C. Gandar Dower.

The only player who was not in last year's team is Malfroy, the New Zealand Freshman, who only came up this term and who has had some good success so far.

WORCESTERSHIRE CHAMPIONSHIPS

D. M. Greig, C. H. Campbell, D. W. Butler, and E. C. Peters qualified for the semi-final round of the Singles in the Worcestershire Championships at Malvern yesterday. An excellent match was played in the fourth round of the Women's Singles between Miss N. Lyle and Miss M. Slaney, Miss Lyle just winning by 3—6, 6—1, 7—5. The others in the semi-final are the holder, Mrs. C. G. McIlquham, Miss D. E. Round, and Miss E. F. Rose.

The results were :—

SINGLES.—THIRD ROUND.—E. C. Peters (holder) w.o., Sir Leonard Lyle scratched; D. W. Butler beat C. H. Applethwaite (6—2, 6—4); C. H. Campbell beat J. Howard (6—2, 6—1); D. M. Greig beat E. L. Percival (4—6, 6—4, 6—4).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—FOURTH ROUND.—Mrs. C. G. McIlquham (holder) beat Miss M. Johnstone (6—4, 6—3); Miss N. M. Lyle beat Miss M. Slaney (3—6, 6—1, 7—5); Miss D. E. Round beat Mrs. A. H. Medlycott (6—2, 7—5); Miss E. F. Rose w.o., Miss J. Stretton scratched.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—FOURTH ROUND.—Mrs. C. G. McIlquham and Miss D. E. Round (holders) beat Mrs. C. A. Smellie and Miss M. Madin (6—0, 6—2); Miss E. F. Rose and Miss G. Johnson beat Miss R. K. Hobson and Miss K. Smith (6—4, 6—1).

MIXED DOUBLES.—FOURTH ROUND.—E. L. Percival and Mrs. C. G. McIlquham beat C. H. Campbell and Miss D. S. M. Biddle (6—3, 6—2).

YACHTING

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR SHAMROCK V.

The second of the special races arranged in the Solent for the new America's Cup challenger Shamrock V. was held at Ryde yesterday under the auspices of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club. As on the previous day races were also given for the smaller International and Solent classes.

There was a light easterly breeze, which suited Shamrock, and she led the fleet home. She easily exceeded the time she was called on to allow Cambria and Candida and won her sixth victory. As the result of seven starts there is not the slightest doubt that the challenger is an exceptionally fast light-weather boat, and yachtsmen are now looking forward to see what she will do in a breeze.

MATCH FOR YACHTS EXCEEDING 21 METRES RATING.—First prize, £50 and an objet d'art; second prize, £20. Entries :—

YACHT	RIG	TONS	OWNER
Britannia	Cutter	221	The King
Shamrock V.	Bermudian	133	Sir T. J. Lipton
Cambria	Bermudian	162	Lord Camrose
Lulworth	Cutter	185	A. A. Paton
White Heather	Cutter	179	Lord Waring
Candida	Bermudian	173	H. A. Andres

The boats were set to sail the long Victoria course of about 46 sea miles, being twice round the Nab End, Outer Spit, and West Middle buoys. Britannia, Shamrock V., White Heather, and Lulworth were again allowing 4min. 36sec. to Candida and 6min. 31sec. to Cambria. As, on account of the light breeze, only one round was sailed, these allowances were halved :

The start was quite fair, the order across the line being Cambria, a finely judged effort, White Heather, Candida, Britannia, Shamrock, and Lulworth. The challenger was 25sec. after the gun, and Lulworth 53sec. late. The three Bermudian rigged cutters were well up to windward, and the gaff cutters to leeward. It was a close haul but none of the fleet fetched the Nab End, where Shamrock had established a good lead. Spinnakers were carried to port for a run to the Outer Spit Buoy. When they arrived at the West Middle buoy the order was Shamrock, White Heather, Cambria, Britannia, Candida, Lulworth. Rounding the leeward mark Shamrock had a lead of about two minutes, beating home to finish the round and the race. Shamrock ran away from White Heather, finishing 3min. 48sec. ahead. Cambria, which finished third, saved her time on White Heather for second prize. The official times for the race were :—

	FINISH	CORRECTED
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Shamrock (winner)	3 48 55	3 48 55
White Heather (1st prize)	3 52 43	3 52 43
Cambria (2nd prize)	3 54 27	3 52 43
Candida	3 58 50	3 56 32
Lulworth	4 1 4	4 1 7
Britannia	4 6 16	4 6 16

MATCH FOR YACHTS 12-METRE CLASS.—First prize, £20 second prize, £10; third prize, £5.

The entries were :—

YACHT	RIG	OWNER
Iris	Bermudian	R. S. Guinness
Rhona	Bermudian	Earl of Essex
Tyruna	Bermudian	Sir W. P. Burton
Mouette	Bermudian	T. O. M. Sopwith
Flica	Bermudian	C. R. Fairey
Lucilla	Bermudian	J. Lauriston Lewis

They were started at 11.45, and set to sail twice round the Horse Sand and East Bramble buoys, a distance of about 25 sea miles. All got away in fairly close company except Rhona, which was 4min. 50sec. after the gun. The order away of the others was :—Flica, Lucilla, Iris, Mouette, and Tyruna. They had a trial on all three points of sailing, and at the end of the first round were :—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Mouette	1 56 49	Flica	1 59 49
Tyruna	1 57 32	Iris	2 1 22
Lucilla	1 59 5		

There was no change in the order on the second round on which Mouette opened away and won easily. The official finishing times were :—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Mouette (winner)	4 7 50	Flica	4 14 15
Tyruna (2nd prize)	4 10 52	Iris	4 15 13
Lucilla (3rd prize)	4 11 24		

MATCH FOR YACHTS OF THE 8-METRE CLASS.—First prize, £6; second prize, £3; and third prize, £1. The entries were :—

YACHT	OWNER
Finola	Herbert Johnson
Ciuran	P. Westmacott
Nona	Lord Forster
Unity	H. W. and F. R. W. Preston
June	Sir Howard Frank
Spoza II.	Miss Margaret and Sir Ernest Roney
Folly	C. E. and A. W. Nicholson
Emily II.	E. J. and E. R. Roney
Susqua	Oliver May
Severn	R. B. Worth
Cutty	Captain W. H. Dowman
Susette II.	Colonel E. T. Peel

All started at noon except Unity and Ciuran. They were set to sail a course of 17 sea miles, being twice round the Outer Spit and Mother Bank buoys and at the end of the first round were timed :—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Cutty	1 29 4	Folly	1 32 40
Nona	1 29 28	Spoza II.	1 33 47
June	1 30 29	Susette II	1 35 23
Emily II.	1 31 28	Severn	1 36 30
Finola	1 32 13	Susqua	1 36 45

A number of changes came in the second circuit, and in the end the boats were timed home after a keen race :—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Nona (winner)	2 56 58	Finola	3 1 30
June (2nd prize)	2 59 7	Spoza II.	3 3 22
Folly*	2 59 53	Susette II.	3 4 14
Cutty (3rd prize)	2 59 59	Severn	3 5 17
Emily II.	3 0 47	Susqua	3 8 33

* Did not sign a declaration.

MATCH FOR YACHTS OF THE SIX METRE CLASS.—First prize, £4; second prize, £2; third prize, £1. The entries were :—

YACHT	OWNER
Felma	F. A. Richards
Sunshine	Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. Pollett
Zenith	Miss E. L. Lewis
Priscilla II.	S. Russell Cooke
Prudence	Kenneth H. Preston
Reg	Norman Clark Neill

The start was at 12.15 and the course twice round East Sturbridge, west measured mile and Peel Bank buoys, a distance of about 16 sea miles. Felma, Prudence, and Priscilla II. made a keen race of it the first time round as will be seen by the following times :—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Felma	1 59 26	Reg	2 31 1
Prudence	2 1 32	Zenith	2 5 13
Priscilla II.	2 1 51		

Felma increased her lead in the second circuit and won comfortably. The two new boats had a keen race for the second prize, as will be seen by the following official finishing times :—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Felma (winner)	3 37 38	Reg	3 44 25
Prudence (2nd prize)	3 41 16	Zenith	3 44 59
Priscilla (3rd prize)	3 42 28		

Other results were :—

HANDICAP BY RATING CLASS.—Monsoon (winner), F. W. Nutt, 4hrs. 6min. 48sec.; Bird of Freedom (2nd prize), Hy. E. May, 4hrs. 6min. 56sec.; Josephine (3rd prize), The Dudley Head, 4hrs. 7min. 18sec.

WEST SOLENT RESTRICTED CLASS.—Suivetta (winner), R. W. Clay, 4hrs. 34min. 57sec.; Mischief (2nd prize), Captain Holder and Sir F. Drake, 4hrs. 36min. 54sec.; Wads (3rd prize), G. Beesley and Captain Goodhard, 4hrs. 40min. 55sec.

SOLENT SUNBEAMS.—Mary (winner), Captain R. A. Peto, 3hrs. 42min. 0sec.; Bryony (2nd prize), Colonel Morrison Bell and Captain A. Paget, 3hrs. 44min. 24sec.

FENCING

EPEE COMPETITION

Some excellent and very even *épée* play was seen in the gardens of Lincoln's Inn last night, when the two semi-final pools in the *épée* competition of the Amateur Fencing Association were fought. Each pool was of nine fencers, the survivors of an original entry of 53, and five from each pool qualified for a final pool of 10, which will be fought to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

At the finish of Pool I. two defeats only separated the first from the last. At the end of the fifth round two fencers, L. A. Mowlam and L. J. Widdicombe, stood out above the rest, each having four victories to his credit and a shared *coup double*. The latter was a most culpable affair, for the two exercised such restraint and care that the time limit expired without either having scored a hit. Each of these fencers, however, lost two of his last three fights, which nearly brought them back to the others, though ultimately they tied at the head of the pool with three defeats each. For third place there was a tie, at four defeats each, between four fencers, R. Hudson-Evans, F. E. Lloyd, W. H. McCormick, and E. J. Morten, and a supplementary pool had to be held to determine the *barrage*, as three only could gain promotion. In this Hudson-Evans fought with admirable concentration and beat all his opponents. Morten, on the other hand, lost all his fights and failed to reach the final, as did R. C. Dicker, H. P. Francis, and S. T. Hart, each with five defeats. Dicker, as usual, started badly and lost his first three fights. He then won three in succession, but two subsequent defeats put him out of the running.

Pool II. was nearly, though not quite, as close. At the half-way stage B. P. Cazaly, W. Fountain, D. M. Paterson, and W. Rippon were level with one defeat each. Rippon and Paterson kept up their form in the second half and tied at the head of the pool with two defeats each, the former losing to Cazaly and S. F. Smith, the latter to Rippon and R. Ratman. Cazaly's last four fights ended in two wins and two losses, and he tied for third place with C. C. Shadrach with three defeats each, Shadrach's win against Fountain in the final series ousting the latter from third position. With four defeats, however, he qualified for the last place for promotion. Those who failed in this pool were Ratman and C. J. Stonhold, five defeats each, and H. E. F. Pienne and S. F. Smith, six each.

BATH AND WEST SHOW

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT TORQUAY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

TORQUAY, MAY 29

Up to 4 o'clock to-day over 15,000 people had visited the Bath and West Show, which is being held at Torquay in glorious weather. A great attraction to-day was the visit of the Prince of Wales. Before coming to the show yard his Royal Highness paid a visit to Torbay Hospital, where he made a tour of the wards. At his request thousands of local school children were lined up on the walk leading to the hospital, and they gave his Royal Highness an enthusiastic welcome.

At the show yard the Prince was received by Lord Mildmay of Flete and the officials. He made a tour of the ground, first stopping at the Forestry Department, where the exhibitions appeared to hold his interest. Afterwards he visited the Horticultural section, and inspected some of the cattle classes, chatting with the herdsman of the Royal exhibit which won the championship yesterday.

The judging to-day was occupied mainly with poultry and rabbits, and among the former the executors of the late Lord Dewar were notable prizewinners. Riding horses were also among the classes judged, and the chief prizewinner was Major R. M. Stewart Richardson, Chippenham. For driving, H. J. Colebrook, Bucks, was first, and for jumping for mare or gelding 15 hands and under, T. Glencross, Chippenham, tied with Miss M. A. Bullons, Edgbaston Riding School, and F. Allison, Penrith.

The Prince travelled by air from Padstow, on the north coast of Cornwall, where he had been playing golf, landed at Haldon Aerodrome, and then motored to Torquay. As his aeroplane passed over Bodmin Moor and Dartmoor shepherds waved their greetings. Wildly cheering crowds awaited the Prince on the outskirts of Torquay and his car had almost to force a way through. He reached the recently-erected Torbay Hospital half an hour after scheduled time owing to the delay caused by the crowds.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE SHOW

THE KING'S SUCCESSES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CAMBRIDGE, MAY 29

Ideal weather favoured the Cambridgeshire Agricultural Show at Histon to-day, for which record entries had been received and at which there was nearly a record number of spectators. Among the distinguished visitors during the day were the president, Lord St. Davids, and Lady St. Davids, Sir Frederick and Lady Hiam, Sir Walter West, Captain Briscoe, M.P., Mr. J. de Rothschild, M.P., and Colonel R. R. Laurie and Mrs. Laurie.

The King was a notable prizewinner, and in the Shires took first prize with a filly foaled in 1928, Snelston Sunbeam; and took first and second with Wolferton Tea Rose and Wolferton Briar for the best Lincolnshire red Shorthorn heifer calved in or after 1929. Lord Derby was successful in the Southdown sheep classes, getting a first for a pen of ram lambs and a second for a pen of ewe lambs. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan was a close competitor in this class, and secured two firsts and a second. Mr. George Foster, of Anstey Hall, was a successful exhibitor of Shires and gained six firsts, the Shire Horse Society's gold medal, the Cole Ambrose Cup for the best Shire colt, and the Peatling Cup for the best animal in the Shire classes.

The outstanding exhibitor in the Hunter classes was Mr. R. C. Marvey, of Saffron Walden, with a beautiful bay mare that took three

Parliament

THE EDUCATION BILL

SIR C. TREVELYAN'S SPEECH

COAL BILL THROUGH THE LORDS

HOUSE OF LORDS

THURSDAY, MAY 29

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at half-past 3 o'clock.

The Borough Market (Southwark) Bill, the Great Western Railway (Docks) Bill, Brixham Gas and Electricity Bill, the Metropolitan Railway Bill, and the Kingsbridge and Salcombe Water Board Bill were read the third time and passed.

MENTAL TREATMENT BILL

On consideration of the Commons' amendments to the Mental Treatment Bill,

VISCOUNT BRENTFORD took exception to an amendment which the Commons had made to Clause 16 providing that no action could be brought against anyone concerned in the detention of a person in an asylum unless the High Court was satisfied that there were substantial grounds for allegations of bad faith or insufficient care.

EARL RUSSELL, Under-Secretary, India Office, said the House of Commons considered that the protection which it was proposed to give to doctors was not too much. No person with a genuine case would be stopped, as a result of that protection, from starting an action.

The amendment was agreed with.

Discussion took place on Clause 17, which had been inserted in the Commons, and which stated that the accounts of licensed houses should be kept as the Board of Control prescribed, and should be audited once a year by direction of the Board.

The EARL of HALSBURY moved the rejection of this amendment, which he regarded as an unnecessary interference with a privately conducted undertaking.

EARL RUSSELL replied that this clause was inserted in another place on the motion of Sir Boyd Merriman, and the Minister of Health somewhat reluctantly accepted it, the Government attitude being that they did not want a clause relating to private houses pitchforked into the Bill. The clause agreed almost word for word with the unanimous recommendation of the Royal Commission.

VISCOUNT BRENTFORD asked what advantage it could be to the administration of the lunacy laws to publish the private accounts of the running of an institution which was under supervision in regard to certain matters.

EARL RUSSELL said he could not conceive that any portion of these accounts was likely to be published unless there was something in them which amounted to a definite public scandal which ought to be held up to public opprobrium and execration.

LORD CARSON regarded the clause as one more of the persistent attempts with which recent legislation had made them familiar to get everything under the control of a Government Department. Would it not be better, and more in accordance with honest legislation, to say that these private homes should not exist at all? The fullest possible control was provided by the licence. If there was any scandal the licence could be taken away.

The Commons' amendment was disagreed with by 31 votes to 17—majority, 14.

POOR PRISONERS' DEFENCE BILL

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Poor Prisoners' Defence Bill, which has already passed the House of Commons. He said that it had fallen to his lot to preside over criminal Assizes in nearly every county in England and Wales and to try hundreds of cases. He should deprecate, indeed he would go further and deny, any suggestion that the absence of the proposals of the Bill had led to any appreciable number of miscarriages of justice, but, having regard to his experience, it was incumbent upon him to say that, in his view, the Bill would make for the better and safer administration of the criminal law.

LORD CARNOCK said it was obvious that the Bill would kill the dock brief, as a prisoner would not pay if he could get legal aid free. Presumably the barristers themselves would have to make arrangements whereby legal aid would be distributed in the same way as the prosecutions.

LORD DARLING said the Bill made a departure in procedure which he thought very valuable; it gave help to the accused at a very early stage of the proceedings, and it might be that, as a result, many cases would be disposed of before the magistrates that now went to Assizes or quarter sessions. He thought it would be well that the Bill should pass into law.

The Bill was read a second time.

COAL MINES BILL

THIRD READING AGREED TO

On the Order for the third reading of the Coal Mines Bill,

The LORD CHANCELLOR said their lordships had passed several amendments which they on the Government side of the House could not accept, and were not now able to accept. He knew of no fresh facts or any fresh arguments which ought to induce their lordships to decide that day in a different way from that in which they decided a week ago. There might be another occasion on which their lordships would have an opportunity, if they desired to use it, of reconsidering the decisions which they came to a week ago. He was not in a position now, though the Government did not agree with those decisions, to do anything else except formally move that the Bill be read a third time.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion that the Bill do now pass,

LORD MELCHETT, referring to the Prime Minister's criticisms of the treatment of the Bill by the Lords in his speech to his constituency, said he did not think anybody could say that their lordships did more than deal with the Bill in a revising sense. They seriously believed that their amendments were improvements in a Bill which, frankly, they did not much like. He hoped the provision in regard to the spread-over of working hours would be allowed to stand. Since the bringing in of the Bill the export trade in coal, instead of improving, had got worse. The position of the trade in South Wales was really desperate. It seemed almost ironical that there should be such an insistence on the limitation of hours of work, considering that as things were the men could not get the amount of work they desired. All that the spread-over amendment amounted to was that it left it free to each area to be the best judge of its own salvation in the matter. It did not affect any principle involved in the Bill. It left it open to the representatives of the men and the owners to arrive at a friendly arrangement on the basis of cooperation. He thought the Government would take an enormous responsibility if they were to oppose it.

LORD JOICEY said he did not believe in the Bill, but the coalowners of the North of England would do all they could to make as much out of the measure as possible.

The Bill was then passed.

The Railways (Valuation for Rating) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Their lordships rose at 25 minutes before 6 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, MAY 29

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

DEBT ON UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

Miss BONDFIELD, Minister of Labour (Wallsend), replying to SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND (Tamworth, U.), said:—The debt of the Unemployment Fund on May 24, 1930, was £41,870,000. The average cost per week of 10,000 persons on the register is about £9,700. The live register balancing point was estimated at 1,240,000 in March on the basis of the information then available. This figure, however, is dependent on the number of persons drawing transitional benefit, the cost of which is borne by the Exchequer, and sufficient data are not yet available to enable me to say what the true figure should be.

"YOUNG OFFENDERS"

Mr. CADOGAN (Finchley, U.) asked the Home Secretary whether it was still his intention to introduce legislation to amend the Children Act of 1908 incorporating the recommendations of the Departmental Committee on the treatment of young offenders.

Mr. CLYNES (Platting), in reply, said that he hoped that it might be possible to introduce a Bill to amend the Children Act, 1908, in the autumn.

IRON AND STEEL TRADES INQUIRY

REPORT NOW BEING PRINTED

Mr. MACDONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), informed Mr. HOFFMAN (Sheffield, Central, Lab.) that the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the iron and steel trades was in the printers' hands, and he expected to receive it in the next few days.

Replying to supplementary questions, Mr. MACDONALD said that a very valuable investigation had been made as to the wages and conditions in Continental steelworks. He had given instructions that that part should be published. When he had read the whole report, if it was at all possible to publish it it would be published.

LONDON REVALUATION

CAPTAIN PEAKE (Leeds, N., U.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what additions in staff and expenditure were necessitated by the proposal to revalue property in the Metropolitan area, under Clause 26 of the Finance Bill, and what additional revenue was calculated to result therefrom.

Mr. SNOWDEN (Colne Valley).—In the absence of experience it is not possible to frame a close estimate of the cost. As compared with previous procedure, there will be some saving in the time of inspectors of taxes. On the other hand, some addition to the clerical staff will be required. On balance it is not expected that the additional expenditure will exceed £15,000. The additional revenue is estimated at £500,000.

BUSINESS NEXT WEEK

NAVAL DISARMAMENT DEBATE

Replying to Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.), Mr. MACDONALD said the business for next week would be as follows:—

MONDAY.—Debate on the motion for a Select Committee to examine and report on proposals contained in the international treaty for the reduction and limitation of naval armaments. Education Bill (money resolution), Report stage.

TUESDAY.—Finance Bill, Committee.

WEDNESDAY.—Consideration of Lords' amendments to the Coal Mines Bill.

THURSDAY.—Finance Bill, Committee.

FRIDAY.—Motion for adjournment for Whitsun.

NEW MEMBER

Mr. T. J. O'CONNOR, K.C., introduced by SIR B. EYRES-MONSELL (Evesham, U.) and Mr. O. STANLEY (Westmorland, U.), took the oath and his seat on his election for Central Nottingham, in the place of Sir A. Bennett, resigned.

THE EDUCATION BILL

SIR C. TREVELYAN'S SPEECH

SIR C. TREVELYAN, President of the Board of Education (Newcastle-on-Tyne, Central), moved the second reading of the Education Bill. He said it was a short Bill to do a great thing. They were going to give another year's education to 400,000 children in England and put into operation the powers that already existed in Scotland in order to enable 62,000 children over the Border to have the same advantage. Five-sevenths of the children in this country now left school at the age of 14, and in most cases that was the final end of their education. The date which they chose for raising the school age was important, but, after all, it was only a detail. Maintenance allowances were important (Ministerial cheers), but even they were secondary. (Ministerial cries of "No.") Even a partial national accommodation in respect of voluntary schools might be a triumph for the British spirit of compromise, but it was a far lesser thing than a national determination to strike a whole year off life's handicap for the children. That was the main thing they were going to do, but, besides the educational motive, it was their deliberate and avowed purpose to reduce the competition of children in the labour market. Of the 400,000 children who left school at the age of 14, about 250,000 got employment of an effective sort during the year. If those children ceased to be available for labour someone else must take their places in almost all cases, and it was not unreasonable to suppose that something like 100,000 or 150,000 older people would be employed in place of children who would be in school under this Bill. That meant that there would be 100,000 people off the dole. (Ironical Opposition cries of "Not dole.") It meant that in unemployment benefit (hear, hear) they would save something like £3,000,000, and if the expense of raising the school age was £5,500,000, the nation must deduct from that the saving of the money that was now spent on keeping older people in unprofitable activities at the other end of the scale. It was the effect of the raising of the school age on unemployment which had been one of the motives which had led the Government to choose so early a date as April of next year for the coming into operation of this Act. Generally speaking, the local education authorities had sprung to the task of getting ready for the new Act with readiness, but they had urged that the Bill should be passed soon. If the House either rejected the Bill or materially postponed its operation they would be deliberately refusing or delaying any alleviation of existing unemployment. He had never said that next year the reorganization would be complete all over England and Wales. What he had said was that they could be ready for the extra school year.

This educational development was not a partisan enterprise; it was the finest flower of the efforts of his predecessor in office (Lord E. Percy), whose vision and initiative had been responded to by the local authorities quite irrespective of political complexion, geographical position, or social or industrial character. Out of the 317 local education authorities in England and Wales all except 35 had sent in programmes on which they were working hard. Several among the 35 had their programmes practically ready but had not sent them in. There were, as far as he knew, only five authorities which had refused to send in programmes, and these had done so on the ground that this Bill had not become law. No doubt their attitude would change as soon as the Bill was passed. Most of the local education authorities which had sent in schemes were providing for the full reorganization of the great mass of their schools. In the last seven months, from October 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930, capital expenditure had been approved amounting to £3,695,000, compared with £2,466,000 in the corresponding months of last year. He had been informed that day that 100 new schools were being built, while 350 were being enlarged.

This Bill was only part of the scheme of educational reorganization, but it was an essential part. A new system was being created under which the older children would go into senior schools and get an effective education. From careful inquiries he learned that there were 140 local authorities which would have substantially reorganized most of their areas in time for the new school year. (Cheers.) It was quite true that it would be some time before a good many of the other authorities reached the point which he and Lord E. Percy desired—namely, when a highly effective education could be brought into every village and city. One of the chief features which they were insisting upon was a drastic reduction of the size of all senior classes. In the new senior schools 40 in a class would be the strict limit.

THE ADDITIONAL TEACHERS REQUIRED

He would give the House an estimate of the additional teachers required, based on the estimates sent in by local education authorities in their programmes. It was evident that the authorities, in addition to the needs arising out of the raising of the school age, contemplated employing large numbers of additional teachers to meet the need arising from reorganization. In 1930-31 there would be a normal expansion of 1,750 teachers; in 1931-32 a normal expansion of 3,500 and an expansion of 5,000 due to the raising of the school age; and in 1932-33 the normal expansion would have reached 5,000 in the three years and 8,000 teachers would be required for the raising of the school age—13,000 new teachers in all. Taking first the figures of the normal expansion in the three years ended March, 1930, the number of certificated and special subject teachers employed in the schools increased by about 5,000. The normal expansion of the profession met those needs. There seemed to be no reason to suppose that the normal expansion of the profession would not meet the normal increase in the next three years. There remained 8,000 additional teachers arising from the raising of the school age and reorganization. He was expecting the following special output from the training colleges, without calculating on any further steps which it might be possible to take to meet the present emergency:—1930-31, expected increased output, 1,250; 1931-32, 950; 1932-33, 1,800—4,000 in all. This left 4,000 teachers to be provided from other sources by 1933. There were 4,000 women teachers who would have retired by that time. There were 1,000 teachers who might be retained after reaching pensionable age. They could draw from both those sources. There were 500 young teachers unemployed after first leaving college and 500 specialists with high qualifications could be obtained during the period from the universities. These figures gave a total possible reserve of teachers of 6,000 to meet a requirement of 4,000. There was a big reserve of unemployed but employable teachers upon whom they could fall back. The more he looked into the question the less he believed that a shortage of teachers was the danger that lay before them.

MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCES

It was proposed to provide maintenance allowances for children of families in poorer circumstances when they stayed in school for the extra year. The possible wage that could be earned by the children in poorer families became more important every year, and in many cases the breaking point had come at the stage they had now reached. It was proposed to deal by maintenance allowances with all the severer cases of hardship and need. That was not an absolute innovation in education. It existed already in certain cases, and no one had alleged that it had resulted in disastrous pauperization. The raising of the school age was intended to be a reality for all the children and not for some children only. There were a large number of countries in the Empire that had raised the school age to 15, but they had large exemptions for employment purposes. The children of the poorer families were compelled to leave school by their economic circumstances. It was that which the Government here wished to avoid, and that was the basic reason why they said that they ought in cases of need to give maintenance allowances. He hoped, therefore, the House would adopt maintenance allowances rather than a policy of exemptions. Some of his hon. friends would like maintenance allowances to be universal. He was not opposed in principle to universal maintenance allowances. He did not quarrel with anybody who thought family allowances on a wider scale constituted a good way of redistributing the national income. He had given evidence of holding that opinion by giving maintenance allowances irrespective of their incomes to his own workmen. But he did not see anything objectionable, if they had not enormous sums of national money to do this, in helping those who needed help most. It was argued that to make restrictions was invidious and would cause irritating inquisition, but he did not believe it. In any case, he told his friends he had not got the money. He did not believe that every Department in the State could, for all its purposes, get all the money it wanted. In this matter the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been very generous and had given 50 per cent. instead of 20 per cent. for the building grants; he had given 60 per cent. of the maintenance grants; and the State was going to pay 70 per cent. of the cost of raising the school age. Some of his friends said that he ought to be able to afford £2,000,000 more in order to get universal maintenance grants. His own opinion was that there were a great many things in education more worth spending money on than giving grants to families wherein very great need did not exist.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS

Clause 2 contained the proposals for dealing with voluntary schools. He had been impressed by the extraordinarily cordial efforts among all sides to help him, if possible, in finding an accommodation in regard to the religious difficulty. He could not imagine greater good will than had been shown by the Cardinal. The leaders of Nonconformity and the teachers had shown the greatest anxiety to come to a settlement. Most of all, it had been a pleasure to come in contact with the mellow wisdom of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The thing that characterized them all was, not a desire to raise religious controversies, but an overriding desire to do something for the children. In trying to get a national agreement, he had started with the following axioms:—(1) It was no use expecting voluntary schools to disappear or that any Parliament would be found to extinguish them or purchase them out of existence; (2) it was no use giving public money for building improvements to voluntary schools without the concession of a definite and valuable increase of public control; and (3) it was no use trying to force local authorities or managers to make arrangements; they must agree voluntarily to do so with one another.

The arrangement embodied in Clause 2 was a strictly voluntary agreement between the local education authority and the managers. That agreement would enable grants to be given to voluntary schools which required enlargement or serious improvements where they came within the programme of reorganization of the local education authority. It was not proposed to make a contribution from the managers a compulsory condition, as that might, in many cases, render nugatory the object of the whole arrangement, which was to get satisfactory schools where voluntary money was not forthcoming. There would remain with the managers the obligation, which existed at present, to look after landlord repairs; and there was a new, overriding condition that the teachers in such schools should hereafter become public servants of the local education authority, which should have the power to appoint and dismiss them. That was a great and formidable change in the situation. In order, however, to secure the denominational quality of the teachers, the managers could insist under the agreement that some or all of the teachers must be able to teach religion to their satisfaction according to the character of the school. The arrangement proposed was in the nature of a compromise and he believed that there was a powerful opinion in the House ready to give that compromise a chance.

His sympathies still lay with public control and no tests for teachers. He asked those who believed in public control to see what the proposals did. They let the managers still require some or all of the teachers to belong to their denomination. But the teachers became the servants of the public authority. No teacher would any longer be dismissed or appointed by the denominational manager. Surely that was a great gain. Although the Churchmen did not get all they wanted, the Church school would have a chance to play its part in the reorganization schemes, and there was security for religious teaching. He knew the Catholics were not satisfied. They had asked for public grants unconditionally for the improvement of all their schools, but if public grants were to be given there must be conditions. (Hear, hear.) But the Catholic community retained what they wanted most, security for Catholic teaching in Catholic schools. For the sake of the children he asked the House to exercise its responsible sense of accommodation and compromise. (Hear, hear.)

He had every reason to believe that the majority of the local authorities were anxious to work this scheme satisfactorily. It could not come into operation unless there was good will on both sides—locally as well as in that House. But given that preliminary agreement he could not imagine otherwise than that the scheme would work with very little friction. He hoped the House would allow no sectional interest or ancient prejudice to trip the children. (Cheers.) The arrangement was purely in the nature of a compromise, and it would have to be accepted or rejected without amendment. He did not mean that it was verbally inspired, but it represented a balance which could not easily be altered. They were rather apt to speak modestly of our national success in education, but here was a chance where by the passage of the Bill they could assume the lead of the world by securing for the British child a better chance, a longer education, than any other child got practically on the face of the world. (Cheers.)

THE REJECTION MOVED

LORD E. PERCY'S VIEWS

LORD E. PERCY (Hastings, U.) moved the rejection of the Bill. He said that Clauses 2 and 3—the concordat clauses—had been attached to the Bill since it was originally introduced, but they could not allow those clauses to prevent them from moving the rejection of the Bill as it was originally introduced raising the school-leaving age by compulsion to 15. Nevertheless, the concordat clauses stood on a very different footing from Clause 1. They were the conclusion of a long course of negotiations. That conclusion did not attain all that the late Government had hoped to attain. The right hon. gentleman would agree that he had hatched an egg which he (Lord E. Percy) had been, to the best of his ability, incubating, and the shell of which showed signs of cracking a year ago. But the fowl which had emerged was not quite the animal which he thought he (Lord E. Percy) had the right to expect. (Laughter.) He and his friends must retain their right to examine the concordat provisions very carefully in Committee, but their examination would be guided by the consideration that most of them were pledged to vote for any measure of relief to voluntary schools, and the Bill was certainly a measure of relief. Also, it was a balance of views, and anything which tended to disturb that balance might, and probably would, destroy the Bill. They would also be guided by a third consideration that the Bill did not pretend to be a permanent settlement, and did not commit anyone to any view as to what the terms of a permanent settlement ought to be.

No one could fail to be struck by the right hon. gentleman's enthusiasm and sincerity, but his speech would confirm the impression that he and his Government were running in blinkers and did not seem to have really grasped the problem or viewed it as a whole. It was on that ground rather than on the ground of detailed administration that the Unionist party were moving the rejection of the Bill. They were dealing now with the education, training, and employment of children between the ages of about 14 and 16—that critical transition period that was the gateway from the school into life. At present that problem was not very serious because there never was a time when there were fewer children in the senior classes, and we were thus able to give them a good education. Nor was there ever less juvenile unemployment. But let them think of the children born between 1920 and 1922. For every 100 children in school in the senior classes in 1929 there would be 113 in 1933. It would be difficult to give them a good education and still more difficult to find employment for them. For every 100 children between 14 and 16 leaving school in 1933 there would be 105 in 1937—an influx into the labour market that would be most serious, and would occur at the same time as we were entering into the new industrial era.

The way in which the President of the Board of Education and the Government had dealt with this problem since coming into office was not really the temper, nor was it the proper method, in which to approach the task of imposing further compulsion on the citizens or instituting a great reform. What was the result of this narrow and blinkered activity? This Bill had nothing to do with the reorganization of education, the building programme, or the increase of the number of teachers. All that it did was to compel parents to keep their children one year longer at school. It was really vain to invite the House to consider what they did with their own children. That might be relevant to a discussion on the opportunities offered to parents to keep their children at school, but it was really entirely irrelevant to a policy of compelling parents to take advantage of the opportunities provided. What was going to be the effect of this Bill on children born between 1920 and 1922? In the first place, it would accentuate greatly in the next few years the shortage of juvenile labour in the labour market. They would accustom industry to get on with a much smaller amount of juvenile labour than they had before. (Ministerial cheers.) That was a most desirable thing to do, but a thing which could be done by other means. The annual output of juvenile labour during those years would fall by about 700,000. At that point they were going to throw on the labour market out of the school a tremendous increase in the amount of juvenile labour. For every 100 children between 15 and 18 who would be seeking employment in 1934 there would be 122 in 1936, 134 in 1937, and 127 in 1938; after that it would fall away again. On the programme on which the local authorities were at present working, for every 100 children now in senior places in the schools in the country as a whole there would be 115 in 1933, 120 in 1934, 118 in 1935, and 112 in 1936. During that period those children would be taught in more or less crowded classes; they would be marking time. There was no chance of the reorganized schools in the country as a whole being ready by 1931, except in 140 areas. Both in 1931, because of the early date, and in 1934-35-36, because of the influx of children, the schools would be inadequate and they would not have the number of teachers. Children would be to a considerable extent under-taught, and there would be many senior classes as large as 50—an evil that had been almost eliminated. The practical instruction teacher for the senior children was not even in sight. A child would pick up the best education he could in these years, and then between 1935 and 1937 he would be shot out of a school that was too full to hold him on to a labour market too overcrowded to receive him. Such a child would be lucky if he crossed the gap between school and insurance age before he reached the age of 16. Therefore, this policy did not meet what was admittedly the greatest need of adolescence—a smooth passage between school and work.

UNDESIRABLE COMPULSION.

The proposal in regard to maintenance allowances was irrational and humiliating. Hitherto the principle had been that where there was compulsion there was no maintenance allowance, except to the extent that a child might go to a more expensive kind of school, such as a secondary school. The moment they departed from that principle they involved themselves in a wholly irrational system, costing the State a good deal of money, satisfying no one, and opening the door to extensions in all directions in order to try to get on to more logical ground.

They had no right to impose compulsion unless they could at any rate give the child compelled approximately as good an education as they would give to their own children, comparing like with like, day school with day school. Just because the ages between 14 and 15 were critical they might do more harm by bad education or inadequate education than they could do by any amount of employment in a good factory. Educational policy should consist of three things. They must eliminate the search for employment after leaving school; they must have good central senior schools with a leaving certificate at 15, recognized by the employer, so that he would be willing to wait till that age because of the soundness of the education given; and they must develop part-time education. The Opposition regarded the Bill as unjust in its proposal to compel parents to keep their children at school years before they could secure a good education for them. They considered that the Government were wasting the national resources in carrying a reform which would lead to confusion. The greatest reason why the Bill deserved condemnation was that it was a piece of arrant medievalism. (Ministerial laughter.) It had in it very little of educational reform; it proceeded wholly on reminiscence of what it was desirable to do in the nineteenth century, and showed not the faintest tinge of industrial statesmanship. (Opposition cheers.)

ROMAN CATHOLIC VIEW

Mr. SCURR (Mile End, Lab.) said he welcomed the raising of the school age and agreed that maintenance grants must be given to the parents, but he was doubtful as to the wisdom of the proposals in the Bill. The Roman Catholics were quite prepared to recognize that there must be a considerable extension of public control in regard to the appointment of teachers if there was to be a permanent national settlement; but there was no attempt to bring forward a national settlement in this Bill. The President of the Board of Education laid down the proposition that the teachers should be the employed of the local authority. Catholics would be prepared to consider that favourably if there were a national settlement. He thought it would be possible to make the Bill less objectionable to the Catholic community and enable them perhaps to lay the foundations of a more permanent and a fairer settlement in the future. In Committee amendments would be put forward under which the proposals in regard to the appointment of teachers would be made as permissive as the other clauses of the Bill. If they could not carry satisfactory amendments, Catholic members of the Labour Party would have to consider their position on the third reading, and might even have to vote against the Bill.

Mr. OLIVER STANLEY (Westmorland, U.) said that his great objection to the proposal in the Bill was that it was one other instance of the rigidity which was creeping over our educational system, and which, he was afraid, would end by crushing all the educational value of that system. The Bill stabilized for all up to the age of 15 whole-time education. He wondered whether, from the point of view of an agricultural community, this was the best method. He was very much in favour in agricultural districts of the system of continuation schools, because that would enable the child to get the practical education in the summer when he worked on the farm, and during the winter that general and scientific education which he must have to be a successful man or a successful farmer. He was so fearful that this was one more step in imposing on everybody, irrespective of community or interest, one universal system of education as being the one which had to suit everybody, instead of trying to find out the methods which would, in fact, suit the people for whom they were intended. With regard to the religious arrangement, it was most hopeful that it was now being approached without that intolerance which marred this controversy 20 or 30 years ago. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the House would reject the Bill because it did not represent an educational advance. He was not opposed to education, but this rigid system, if it were extended and imposed on the people of this country, would, in fact, be no advance, but would be a hindrance to that education on which the life of this country had to be founded—namely, the development of an educated people living educated lives.

Mr. HARRIS (Bethnal Green, S.W., L.) said that the Liberal Party was in favour of the principle of raising the school age. Some local authorities were deliberately taking no steps in the matter. The London County Council, for example, months ago refused to do anything. Such action would make the success of this great step more difficult. The terms of maintenance allowance ought to appear in a schedule to the Bill and not be left to the President of the Board of Education. Not to have them in the Bill was unsatisfactory to the House and unfair on the local authorities.

Mr. COVE (Aberavon, Lab.) supported the Bill. He had to try to represent the views of the National Union of Teachers. The union believed in public control over public money, and if there were to be further grants in aid of voluntary schools they must be accompanied by an extension of public control over those schools. Section 2 did not provide for the full, unfettered right of the authority to the appointment and dismissal of teachers in return for public money. A veto on appointments was vested in the managers, who would have the right to inquire personally into the shades of the religious faith held by the teachers. Teachers were prepared to agree that the trust deeds should be honoured. Amendments would have to be put down for the Committee stage, but he was sure that an agreement would be arrived at which would place the Bill on the Statute-book.

MR. BUCHAN'S SUPPORT

Mr. BUCHAN (Scottish Universities, U.) said that as an ideal in some form or another the proposal to raise the school age had found general acceptance. He was deeply sceptical whether this measure would be followed by any very large and general relief of unemployment, at any rate in any reasonable time. With regard to the non-provided schools the question was one of terms. The terms in the Bill seemed to him to be fair and reasonable. He disliked the whole principle of maintenance grants extremely; it had an ugly look of being a sop to that section of the public which declared that education except in the most elementary form was of no value and a waste of time and money. But adolescence was an extraordinarily difficult season in any household and not least in the household of the wage-earner. The adolescent child was costing more and was bringing in no grist to the household mill. In certain cases it might be argued reasonably that on purely educational grounds, when a child being kept at school added nothing to the household budget, it was fair and right to attach some small income to his further term of tutelage. (Hear, hear.) He agreed that the House of Commons could not pass any item of expenditure without careful inquiry, but this expenditure on education was in the strictest sense of the word reproductive expenditure. (Liberal and Labour cheers.) Education would never be a popular subject to the mass of mankind. Every educational advance had been won by a hard struggle with the forces of national apathy. (Liberal and Labour cheers.) But to-day that apathy was on the wane. If, therefore, they took the long view, it must be seen that whatever criticism attached temporarily to a bold educational measure that criticism would be short lived—(hear, hear)—but a policy which clutched at any excuse to call a halt in educational progress would not be readily forgotten or forgiven. (Liberal and Labour cheers.)

Mr. G. MACDONALD (Ince, Lab.) wished that the maintenance figure had been higher and regretted that the Government had felt it necessary to impose a means test.

SIR J. WITHERS (Cambridge University, U.), while supporting the raising of the school age with proper safeguards, objected to the system of maintenance allowances, which went entirely beyond all economic rules.

Mr. E. EVANS (University of Wales, L.) said that as one who had for years advocated the raising of the school age he thanked the Government for introducing a Bill which put that policy into operation. He regretted, however, that it had been thought by the Government and a substantial body of opinion that the granting of maintenance allowances was necessary in order to carry out the policy. Personally he did not think it was necessary, but if the Government thought otherwise he was prepared to accept maintenance allowances as part of the price to be paid for raising the school age. But if there were to be maintenance allowances Parliament itself should declare the terms on which they should be given. That part of the Bill dealing with denominational schools was really panic legislation and had been introduced in order to save the face of the Government, who had failed properly to deal with the question.

Mr. LOVAT-FRASER (Lichfield, Lab.), speaking as one of a group of members of the Church of England who were members of the Labour Party, said that they gave their blessing to the Bill.

DR. DAVIES (Royton, U.) said he was totally opposed to the Bill in every respect and was going to do all in his power to prevent it becoming law.

Mr. McSHANE (Walsall, Lab.) said that the acceptance of the means test meant the application of the principles of the Poor Law to education. In effect a class distinction would be introduced into the school.

DR. LITTLE (London University, Ind.) said that from an educational aspect the Bill was inopportune at this moment. It was inopportune from the point of view of the supply of school buildings and because of the fact that the requisite number of teachers were not forthcoming.

Mr. ORMSBY-GORE (Stafford, U.) said the outstanding objection to the Bill was the fact that by merely passing a measure to raise the school-leaving age they were not advancing education at all, because they had not made, and were not making, the necessary provision for school places or teachers by the time the measure came into operation. They would be crowding already crowded classes in already crowded schools. The Bill would undo the good work of the last two or three years in the reorganization of the elementary and secondary school system. In order to satisfy an election pledge the Government were forcing the Bill on the country in a manner which so far from advancing the progress of education was going to put the clock back.

The reorganization of the elementary schools that had been proceeding in the last few years must be allowed to go on before they could introduce children of the higher grade groups into those schools. Parents would not have to be bribed if they thought that they were going to get value for sending their children to school. The Bill went back on the pledges in "Labour and the Nation" regarding allowances and the means limit. This was not an Education Bill thought out by modern scientific action, but was the result of the hopeless way in which the Labour Party had got tied up in unemployment. It was to give an illusion that there was one more method of unemployment relief. Once this principle of maintenance allowances was started where could they stop short of virtually adopting the full Socialist theory that parents had no responsibility for their children, which were the property of the State? That was the logical conclusion, but it was most unpopular and would be resented in the country.

He wished that the religious settlement could become permanent, because until that happened there would be the kind of speech to which they had listened from Mr. Evans—the one speech in the debate that struck the old quarrelling note and brought up the old fear of "Rome on the rates." Jews and Roman Catholics, for whom the ordinary sort of religious teaching was out of the question, did require special treatment, and if the Minister, with general good will, could do something more than he had done, it would not be resented by Anglicans or Nonconformists. There was no reason why attempts should not be made in Committee to implement many of the pledges given by members on both sides of the House, to see if they could not remove the fears of the Roman Catholic community as to what might be their treatment by particular local authorities. He would vote against maintenance allowances on principle, but, if the principle were conceded, they ought to make perfectly clear in the Act what exactly was to be their scope and limit.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

Mr. MORGAN JONES, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education (Caerphilly), replying to the debate, said that the Bill could be defended both on economic and educational grounds. Whatever number of people might be affected by this Bill it was beyond dispute that the retention of 400,000 children at school for an extra year was bound to have an effect on the economic conditions of the country. Apart from the merits or demerits of the measure on other grounds it was more worth while to enable these children to retain their acquaintance with books rather than to commence a professional acquaintance with "bookies." (Ministerial cheers.) How did Lord E. Percy propose to provide extended education for English children? He was not prepared to accept the method of the Bill. What was his alternative? Local option in this matter broke down. The only way if they were to raise the school age was to make the change universal. Was it the position of the Opposition that they were never to raise the school age? Surely this country could not go on facing the economic, industrial, and social problems of the future with the same sort of educational equipment for our children which they had had in the past. (Cheers.) Sooner or later—he thought sooner rather than later—this country would be compelled to raise the school age. Was it not better that it should be done in one operation, *pari passu* with reorganization? If they raised the school age now they would give all children the chance of a four years' post-primary course.

In regard to the question of maintenance grants Opposition members maintained that no such grants should be made; and some Labour members held that not only should such grants be paid, but that they must be paid without any maintenance test whatever. He reminded Labour members who were supporting that proposition that substantial grants had been made to education in more than one direction by the present Government. The question, therefore, was not one of will but of finance. Those who objected to the means test must remember that the Government's proposals contained a recommendation that the maintenance grants should be paid during 52 weeks of the year and not merely during the school weeks, which was an important concession. The Government appreciated the kindly and non-controversial spirit displayed by all sections of the House in the debate when dealing with the religious question. The Government also gladly recognized that the same spirit had been displayed in the discussion of the question by people of all denominations. What the Government asked the House to bear in mind was that the issue before them was mainly educational rather than religious. Let them think of the child, and they would find that the child would lead them along the path of educational progress in a spirit of good will. (Hear, hear.)

The Bill was read a second time by 280 votes to 223—Government majority, 57; and Sir C. Trevelyan's motion to commit the Bill to a Committee of the whole House was carried by 289 votes to 219—majority, 50.

The House adjourned at 23 minutes after 11 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 11

Education Bill, money resolution in Committee.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Liverpool Corporation (No. 2), Kingston-upon-Hull Corporation, Room 2, at 11.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Group G, Stoke-on-Trent Extension, Room 5, at 11.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE'S REPORT

The Public Trustee is now responsible for a capital value of funds and lands of about £220,000,000, the annual income of which is about £11,000,000. The Public Trustee's report for the year ended March states that two losses incurred by trusts had been made good out of current revenue. One, of £248, was a liability over a loss incurred in a previous year. The other, £815, arose out of a mistake in 1914, which resulted in a dividend being misquoted for 15 years. The Trustee states that the almost entire absence of well-founded complaints indicates that the work of the office is being done carefully and conscientiously. It is added that an old loss of £1,601 had been recovered in full, and a loss of £4,635 in 1928 had been recovered with the exception of £50. There was a surplus of £26,498 on the year's working.

SHETTLESTON BY-ELECTION

The four Independent Labour Party branches at Shettleston last night selected as Labour candidate Mr. John McGovern, who intimated that he was a supporter of the Government. Mr. McGovern is a member of the Glasgow Corporation. The final selection will be made by the Divisional Labour Party, probably on June 10.

TREES IN REGENT'S PARK

Mr. Lansbury, the First Commissioner of Works, has informed Mr. O. Lewis, Unionist M.P. for Colchester, that it is not proposed to cut down any more trees in Regent's Park in connexion with the alterations in hand or shortly to be begun.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

L.C.C. AND REJECTED BILL

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

It is understood that the Charing Cross Bridge scheme will not be brought before Parliament again during the present Session.

After the London County Council Bill had been rejected by a Private Bill Committee of the House of Commons, a suggestion was made that a motion might be brought before the House asking for the Bill to be recommitted in order that the whole position might be examined afresh. Mr. Morrison, Minister of Transport, announced recently that if the County Council decided to take this action, the Government, while leaving the matter to a free vote of the House, would advise members to support the recommittal.

The matter was under consideration by the Parliamentary Committee of the County Council yesterday, and it is understood to be the view of that body, which shall be reported to the full Council in due course, that no further action should be taken on the Bill this Session, but that the whole question should be thoroughly explored by the appropriate officials and committees of the Council to see whether the project can be brought forward again, possibly in a revised form, next Session.

Objection to the suggestion for recommittal was taken from the Conservative front bench, and one of the difficulties to such a course apparently is that there is no exact precedent. There have been cases where a Bill has been recommitted after a compromise has been arrived at between the parties concerned, but not where the opposition to the proposal is still as vigorous as ever.

SAFEGUARDING AND UNEMPLOYMENT

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND CONSERVATIVE PLANS

Mr. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN was the guest last evening at a dinner of the United Club held at the Constitutional Club, Northumberland-avenue. Sir Boyd Merriman presided.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN said the party stood, as in Disraeli's days, for the Constitution and the Empire and the improvement of the conditions of the people. We had conditions of living to-day in this country which were equal to if not superior to those in any other civilized country. We had to work to restore trade prosperity, without which social reform could not be pressed forward. The Liberal Party had become the shadow of its old self and nothing could save it from extinction. The Socialist Party was rent by divisions. A Minister had resigned and, like a prototype in another country, had declared himself in favour of a policy of non-violent non-cooperation. (Laughter.)

The atmosphere of good will which the Government had when it started had been dissipated and the Nottingham election—though it could not win the Conservative Party a seat—might be taken as the handwriting on the wall which pointed to the dissolution of the Government. The charge they made against the Government was that they had obtained office by false pretences and by their action and speeches they had aggravated and increased the troubles from which the country was suffering. They had in fact destroyed the confidence of the business world.

The unemployment figures promised to pass the two million mark before next winter and we had deteriorated as a great exporting and manufacturing country. We were to-day the greatest importers of manufactured goods. In the debate in the House of Commons on Wednesday it was agreed that the country had run into an "economic blizz

EMPIRE COTTON

LANCASHIRE TRADE WITH INDIA

LORD STANLEY'S ADVICE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, MAY 29

Lord Derby, fulfilling his first public engagements in Lancashire since his return from the United States, presided to-day at the ninth annual meeting of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, held this year in Manchester instead of, as usual, in London, and at the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the British Cotton Growing Association. His son, Lord Stanley, M.P., attended the former meeting and spoke at some length on the trade aspects of the political and financial situation in India, incidentally expanding his report, which was printed in *The Times* on May 19, on his recent visit to the Punjab and Sind.

LORD DERBY spoke with enthusiasm of the stabilized quality and increasing yield of Empire-grown cotton, and quoted some remarkable figures about the recent deterioration of American crops, so opening the door to increased usage of Empire cotton by English spinners.

LORD STANLEY said that at Delhi he visited Sir George Schuster and discussed affairs with him. He had never seen anyone so depressed as the Indian Finance Minister at having had to do something which he knew would be unpopular with the Lancashire cotton industry. Sir George Schuster explained that he had felt it essential to find increased revenue. There was only one class of article where the duties were lower than normal, and that was cotton. To have put extra duties on any other class, or to have raised taxation without levelling up the duties on cotton would have produced an appalling uproar throughout India. He had to choose the only possible alternative.

Lord Stanley said he felt that it might yet be recognized that, so far as Lancashire was concerned, Sir George Schuster did the only wise thing. Had he acted otherwise the cry would have been raised that India was being exploited for the benefit of Lancashire, and there would have been an industrial boycott of Lancashire goods in India with a real genuine grievance behind it, instead of the present boycott, which was simply engineered by politicians and had no grievance behind it, and which, therefore, would only be temporary in its effects.

INDIA'S REAL RIVAL

"The whole trouble in India," Lord Stanley continued, "is that the politicians, to gain their own ends and to find a stick with which to beat England, are repeating that Lancashire is the great rival of India, and that it is because of Lancashire that the Indian cotton industry is being throttled and muzzled, whereas the fact is that it is not Lancashire which is the real rival of the Indian mills but Japan. This fact is well known to responsible people in the cotton industry in India.

"As regards the whole relations between Indian and Britain and between the Indian and the British cotton trade the thing to aim at is to try and set up a sound basis for future cooperation, and I think that can be done, as far as the cotton trade is concerned, if we show here a real interest in the success of improved cotton cultivation in India. If India grows high quality cotton, and it is not bought here, it will go abroad, but if, as I believe, the future production will be up to the requirements of Lancashire it will be wise if Lancashire will look at the points I have raised and take a long view with regard to possible large developments of our trade with India in the comparatively near future."

Lord Stanley gave some details about the great Sukkur barrage on the Indus in Sind, which is expected to be ready by the spring of 1932. The great area to be irrigated would, it was believed, be capable of growing a far better type of cotton than India had hitherto produced, or at all events would give a great increase of production of high-class cotton. His only criticisms of this great project were that not enough spade work had been done with regard to the partitioning of the irrigated land and that it was high time more was done to "speed up" the provision of agricultural experts to get the best out of the land. He hoped Lancashire and the Press in this country would bring to bear all the influence they could in airing these points and getting effective action. Also he thought steps should be taken to form a company which could acquire and work a very large estate similar to the British Cotton Growing Association's estate at Khanewal, in the Punjab, and the plantations in the Sudan, so as to get the benefits only attainable through large-scale production.

EMPIRE COTTON BETTER THAN AMERICAN

LORD DERBY, who summarized the year's work of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, which is fully described in an 80-page printed report, emphasized the point that, as the total of Empire-grown crops becomes larger, the phenomenal percentage increases of the early years could not be repeated, though the yield in 1928-9 of 466,544 bales was the highest recorded and was not the result of any "boom," but represented a steady advance led up to by solid, efficient work. Another point he underlined was the high quality of Empire-grown cotton as against American, of which 20 per cent. was now a staple less than seven-eighths of an inch. The United States Department of Agriculture estimated that of this year's crop nearly 22 per cent. was of too low a quality either in grade or staple, or both, to be tenderable against futures contracts, and this percentage was 7 per cent. higher than it was a year ago. At the same time the acreage under cotton in California was extensively reduced owing to the outcry against Mexican labour.

There was hardly a bale of Empire-grown cotton brought to Lancashire, Lord Derby declared, which was not of better quality and better handled than a very large proportion of the American crop. The corporation, therefore, hoped that it was to Empire growths that Lancashire spinners would look to fill the gap caused by the progressive falling off in American. Empire cotton was no longer sporadic or variable; the volume of supplies was becoming greater and their quality steadier, and they should now be more readily absorbed than some qualities of American, and should hold their own in competition with the best. It was clearly incumbent on us to continue with unabated zeal our efforts to reduce still further our dependence on supplies from the United States.

Lord Derby welcomed the consent which Mr. Graham, President of the Board of Trade, had given to the reduction from 3d. to 1d. per bale from July 18, 1930, of the levy on new cotton imports for the encouragement of Empire cotton growing, and said the financial position of the corporation permitted this and was secure for six or seven years ahead.

Speaking later at the British Cotton Growing Association's meeting, Lord Derby expressed satisfaction at the net profit of £34,940 on the year's working, increasing the surplus of income over expenditure to £475,633. In a *résumé* of the work in the various centres of Empire cotton growing he mentioned that the yield of Sea Island cotton in the West Indies of over 5,000 bales was more than sufficient to meet the needs of spinners of this long-stapled variety. He also noted an important improvement in the yield and quality from Northern Nigeria and a record crop in Uganda, where efforts are proceeding to get a better yield per acre. The report from the Sudan was one of further progress and was another record of splendid achievement.

WORKING OF MANDATORY SYSTEM

LORD LUGARD AND THE COMMISSION

At the annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society at the Central Hall, Westminster, yesterday, under the chairmanship of Mr. CHARLES ROBERTS, Lord Lugard, British member of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, opened a discussion on "Ten Years' Working of the Mandatory System."

LORD LUGARD said that when the Duke of Devonshire invited him to be the British representative on the Mandates Commission in 1922, in succession to Mr. Ormsby-Gore, he admitted that he was sceptical of the success of the mandatory system on various grounds which he put before the then Secretary of State for the Colonies. After seven years' experience he could say that his pessimistic fears had not been realized. The Commission worked harmoniously; the changes of *personnel* were few, and even those members of a body of 12 (including the representative of the International Labour Office) who had no personal overseas colonial experience, had become experts.

They all realized that they must divest themselves of any national bias and be judicial in their findings. Indeed the principal critic of an annual report from a mandated territory was sometimes the delegate of the Power whose mandate was in question.

As the Commission had no means of enforcing its decisions the widest publicity should be given to its reports; and the need had been recognized both by the Council and the Powers. There were, however, strong grounds for continuing to hold the sessions in private. While it was difficult to give an adequate reply to the question of the effect of the system on the local administration in the territories concerned without visiting the territories, it could be said that expert examination of the reports led to the conclusion that not only had the system been effective for its immediate purpose, but it had influenced colonial policy in general.

INTER-IMPERIAL TRADE

BRITAIN URGED TO GIVE A LEAD

The Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire continued yesterday at the Guildhall the discussion on the resolutions dealing with commercial relations within the Empire, Lord Iveagh presiding.

COLONEL J. BRUCE PAYNE (Quebec) resumed the discussion on the resolution asking that the various Governments of the Empire be urged to examine their own fiscal policies without delay with a view to ascertaining in what respects they might be amended in the interests of the trade of other portions of the Empire, with due regard to the integrity of their own commerce. He suggested that the Empire Governments might arrange a uniform Customs duty on foreign tobacco, the balance of the revenue to be collected, if necessary, on the manufactured article through Excise stamps.

MR. VICTOR KENT (South Africa) said the Dominions, whose good will was an enormous asset to Britain, were waiting for a lead from the Motherland, and could do little until they received that lead.

The resolution was carried.

MR. WILLIAM MACHIN (New Zealand) moved:—"This congress once more reiterates its conviction that a wide and well-considered extension of the system of Imperial preferences will be found to be the most effective means of bringing about a greater measure of Imperial economic cohesion." Mr. Machin asked whether Britain would be prepared to put a duty of, say, ½d. a pound on Argentine meat, or a duty on non-Empire wool if New Zealand and the other Dominions granted Britain a further preference in the duty on motor-cars? Would a tariff be put on bounty-fed wheat by Britain?

MR. T. PARKER SMITH (Birmingham) said they proposed that all goods manufactured in the British Empire by British labour from British products, mineral or agricultural, carried in British ships, should receive a preference over foreign commodities, dumped or otherwise.

COLONEL J. H. WOODS, president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, said he did not think it was possible that the system of preferential tariffs, as introduced by Canada and accepted by other portions of the Empire, would continue for any great period of time unless there was reciprocity on the part of the Mother Country. He added:—"I think the people of Britain ought to know that we are looking to them for some attitude which will justify the attitude which we have shown to them. I believe that this Empire is actually at the turning of the ways to-day. I believe that never before in the history of the Empire has there been such deep feeling favourable to the cohesion of the Empire; but we must go forward, or we will go backwards. I would appreciate a concrete expression of opinion from that part of the Empire that can head the movement."

MR. G. GARNETT (Bradford) pointed out the difficulties of the wool trade. He invited the oversea delegates to come into conference with the trade and be shown the difficulties they were up against, when they could see for themselves whether Britain could impose tariff preferences on foodstuffs.

LORD ELIBANK said he listened to Mr. Garnett's speech with the greatest regret. Europe was taking steps to form an economic union; the United States had already formed one and we in this little island were seeking to maintain an insular position and to attempt to compete with those big economic unions by ourselves, in spite of the fact that we had an Empire which was desirous of helping us. Canada had made the most generous gesture. What was Great Britain going to do in reply?

The resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority, seven voting against.

A resolution was also carried urging the importance in Empire trade of voluntary cooperation, co-ordination, and reciprocity, inter-Imperial mergers and trade arrangements, the promotion of scientific research, and the interchange of visits and more intimate exchange of ideas and experiences between business men of the Empire.

MR. P. J. HANNON, M.P., said the Canadian delegates felt that British commercial policy should be more aggressive in competition with that of the United States in Canada. On the part of British delegates there was a warm appreciation of the tariff gesture by Canada to British manufacturers. He had received a communication from the British motor-car manufacturers stating that, by cooperation and co-ordination among themselves they were preparing to make a serious attack upon the Canadian market through more highly organized and more carefully conceived methods of publicity and salesmanship. The view was that it would be a great benefit to Canada if Britain could give Canada a stable position in the British wheat market on the understanding that Britain would receive a more stable position in Canada for certain basic industries.

MR. G. F. HUGGINS, president of the West Indian Chambers of Commerce, moved that the Imperial Government should make every effort to save the sugar industry of the Empire, and should recognize the necessity for immediate relief.

SIR STANLEY MACHIN said it made an Englishman blush to see how the Crown Colonies were being treated. He thought Britain was on the eve of a revolution which would change the economic situation in a manner favourable to the Dominions and Colonies, and under which men like Mr. Snowden, who refused to bend, would be broken.

The resolution was carried.

The congress will resume this afternoon. The delegates will be received at Buckingham Palace this morning.

CANNING FACTORIES

A meeting of Indian and Colonial delegates to the congress was held yesterday to discuss the problem of starting canning factories in their own countries. SIR EDGAR JONES, chairman of the Empire Canning Council, presided, and explained the technical help that the council was prepared to offer promoters of canning industries. The general feeling was that the proposals submitted by the chairman were commendable, and that the discussions ought to be continued with members of the chambers of commerce, with a view to pushing forward the starting of local canneries.

EDUCATION AND EMPIRE TRADE

A SCHEME FROM QUEBEC

Mr. Frank Carrel, a member of the Legislative Council of Quebec, who has made himself responsible for promoting a scheme to improve Empire trade by the provision on non-party lines of information to manufacturers, selling agencies, and purchasers concerning the possibilities and needs of the Dominions, developed his ideas at a luncheon given in his honour yesterday by the British Empire League at the British Empire Club. MAJOR-GENERAL J. E. B. SEELY presided.

Mr. CARREL spoke of the experience of Canada in using tariffs as a means of compelling industries from the United States to manufacture in Canada, and of the modern business methods which had been introduced into the Dominion in consequence. High tariff walls, he added, were not so immediate and necessary to the needs of Empire trade as commercial education. Somewhere within the Empire there must be established a permanent organization to survey, gather, and record world and Empire trade knowledge for the use of every British trader, and our young men must be trained to use these data to the best advantage. Tariffs, as had been shown by the setting up of United States manufacturing concerns in Canada, would not protect the Empire from the inroads of foreign manufacturers, but commercial education in similar trade methods for overcoming tariffs by the establishment of branch factories and chain stores would do more towards that end.

All the evidence in this connexion convinced him that commercial education was the quickest and most assured road to Imperial trade expansion, and the closer welding of our commonwealth of nations. We should establish more branch factories in the United States as well as in the Dominions. An immense field for increasing trade in American markets still awaited British manufacturers. They must, however, make and sell the goods Americans required in the way they required them. The greatest industrial struggle was within rather than without the Empire's walls, and that was why he was preaching a doctrine of rationalization and trade research through commercial education as being of even greater importance to our future existence than a tariff.

The health of the chairman was proposed by LORD SALISBURY.

The building in Dale-street, Liverpool, which for 50 years housed the Conservative Club was offered for sale by auction yesterday, but no bids were forthcoming, and the property was withdrawn.

Books of the Week

GEORGE CANNING

A NEW STUDY

GEORGE CANNING. By SIR CHARLES PETRIE, Bt. (Eyre and Spottiswoode. 12s. 6d. net.)

The object of this book, as stated by the author in his modest preface, is to provide a biography of moderate length, and at the same time to allow its subject as far as possible to speak in his own words by means of extracts from his speeches and writings. In his object, thus stated, Sir Charles Petrie has certainly succeeded. The book is well written, the extracts well chosen, and the result is a study of Canning, as a man and a statesman, which is at once comprehensive and not too long for an impatient generation to read.

The book has also another object, not proclaimed, but obvious enough to the reader. This is to explain and enforce those conservative principles of which Canning was so conspicuous a champion, and to the neglect of which the author, with much justice, ascribes many of the discontents of our own age. In explanation of the apparent contradictions in Canning's opinions and attitudes he quotes his views of the nature of the British Constitution, as expressed in a speech in the House of Commons in 1810:—

> The temper and practice of the British Constitution is to redress practical grievances, but not to run after theoretical perfection. It loves to set the subjects of the realm at ease in point of conscience, and it abhors practical oppression; but it cares little whether the theory of every part of its system squares exactly with that of every other part.

Thus, if Canning opposed Parliamentary Reform, it was not because he thought the unreformed system theoretically defensible, but because it secured the representation of widely different interests and had succeeded in preserving the balance of the Constitution, advantages which were bound to disappear under a logically developed democratic system. As for his support of the Six Acts, which seemed in flagrant contradiction to his generally liberal attitude, Sir Charles Petrie rightly defends his action in this matter on the ground that "revolution of the most sanguinary type was a very real danger indeed."

It is, however, more especially for his conduct of foreign affairs that Sir Charles Petrie extols Canning, exalting him indeed as the greatest of all the statesmen who have directed British foreign policy. We may agree with him that Canning "saved England" by his courage in ordering the seizure of the Danish fleet in time of peace and so preventing its falling into the hands of Napoleon. It is less possible to agree with him when he says that it was a misfortune that Castlereagh, and not Canning, directed the foreign policy of England during the period of reconstruction after Napoleon's fall. Canning, he admits, had a sharp Irish tongue, which he was not careful to keep under control; he had neither Castlereagh's imperturbable temper nor his singular charm of manner, and it seems hardly likely that his influence would have been equally successful in soothing irritated nerves and reconciling conflicting views at Châtillon or Vienna. He knew better than Castlereagh how to wield public opinion as a diplomatic weapon; but during the latter months of the war and the years of reconstruction that followed it was not public opinion that had to be handled, but autocrats and their Ministers who had to be humoured and restrained, a task for which Castlereagh was better fitted than Canning.

Sir Charles Petrie excludes Castlereagh from the list of the four English statesmen whom he selects and places in order of merit for their great qualities as directors of British foreign policy. Palmerston he places "a bad fourth." This is unjust. Canning has been accused of "rashness," he says, but he was not so rash as Palmerston, who "waved the Union Jack" on all occasions. Yet, if Canning saved England, it is equally true that Palmerston saved Europe from a general war by his masterly handling of the Belgian Question, to mention but one of his achievements. Indeed, as Sir Charles rightly points out, the British statesmen who became involved in war were not those, like Canning and Palmerston, who did not shrink from the threat of war, but those who, like Lord Aberdeen, were most instant in their professions of pacifism.

"THE GREATEST WAR BOOK"

WAR BOOKS. A Critical Guide. By CYRIL FALLS. (Peter Davies. 10s. 6d. net.)

Captain Falls has compiled a bibliography which is needed at this moment, and will become more and more valuable with the passage of time, and it is the more to be commended because it is a critical bibliography, underlining the books of which it approves and also those of which it disapproves. Omissions, and they clearly are legion in a book of this size, are condemned by the editor's silence. Captain Falls is a soldier, a scholar, a critic of discernment, and a man whose emotions are moved by experience of war. It is highly necessary to mention these qualifications for the difficult and dangerous task he has undertaken, because for at least once a month during the past two years War books, generally foreign, have been greeted with: "Here, at last, is *the* book of the War." It was time a competent judge appeared to give advice to the bewildered and the credulous.

Briefly, it can be said that Mr. Blunden's "Undertones of War" stands to Captain Falls for light and "All Quiet on the Western Front" for darkness: the first reaches the stature of its subject, the second, while a good novel "of the more brutal, naturalistic school," shows little knowledge of the details described. With this criterion as a guide, Captain Falls catalogues, under the headings of history, reminiscence, and fiction, a list of British and foreign books, with steadying critical notes.

SOME NEW BOOKS

GEORGE CANNING. By Sir Charles Petrie, Bt. (Eyre and Spottiswoode. 12s. 6d. n.)

LEIGH HUNT. By Edmund Blunden. (Cobden Sanderson. 21s. n.)

MY LIFE. By Leon Trotsky. (Butterworth. 30s. n.)

STUDIES IN DIPLOMATIC HISTORY. By Sir James Headlam-Morley. (Methuen. 10s. 6d. n.)

THE CONGREVES, FATHER AND SON. By Lieut.-Col. L. H. Thornton, C.M.G., and Pamela Fraser. (Murray. 15s. n.)

KING EDWARD AND HIS COURT. By Sir Lionel Cust, K.C.V.O. (Murray. 12s. n.)

WAR BOOKS. By Cyril Falls. (Peter Davies. 10s. 6d. n.)

ACROSS ICELAND. By Olive Murray Chapman. (Lane. 15s. n.)

BY WAY OF THE SAHARA. By Owen Tweedy. (Duckworth. 12s. 6d. n.)

MICHAEL AND MARY. By A. A. Milne. (Chatto and Windus. 5s. n.)

THE ROMANCE OF THE DERBY STAKES. By Alan Macey. (Hutchinson. 10s. 6d. n.)

FICTION:

THE EDWARDIANS. By V. Sackville-West. (Hogarth Press. 7s. 6d. n.)

NEW NOVEL

MISS SACKVILLE-WEST'S "EDWARDIANS"

THE EDWARDIANS. By V. Sackville-West. (Hogarth Press, 7s. 6d. net.)

Without doubt the chief interest of Miss Sackville-West's novel is that it is an epitomized and pointed history of Edwardian society. It is only with the very highest society that she deals, a compact and, as she treats it, fantastic world which makes a perfect background for a novel. Her characters mostly belong to what was called the fast set, though there are admirable portraits of the intensely respectable, and a still more admirable encounter between a lady of the fast set and her relations who belong to the slow set. There are generalizations on the morals and manners of this society, but they are everywhere supported by minute and circumstantial descriptions and by incidents which have all the character of authenticity. Miss Sackville-West succeeds both in exciting and in satisfying the reader's curiosity about the past, and thus admirably performs the chief duty of the historian. The near past is always slightly ridiculous, and one has only to look at the dresses in a photograph of an Edwardian garden party which adorns the cover of the book to see that this must be so. But Miss Sackville-West is much too discriminating to content herself with mocking. She penetrates more deeply into the workings of Edwardian society, and shows us a spectacle not only amusing but fascinating. In a sense this society is only a background to the novel, the chief character of which is a young and romantic Duke oppressed by the trappings of grandeur and the confinements of tradition. But actually it is the Edwardians themselves—for one may doubt whether the young Duke is really Edwardian and not a being out of time and space—who come into the foreground. One reads of the Duke's adventures with the greatest pleasure—for Miss Sackville-West's gift of narrative carries one rapidly along—but perhaps not with the same intense interest which the least actions of this dead society excite.

SHORTER NOTICES

The late Sir Lionel Cust at the beginning of his KING EDWARD VII. AND HIS COURT: SOME REMINISCENCES (Murray, 12s. net) confesses frankly that his "service to King Edward had nothing to do with politics, and very little with the social side of his Court." It was "almost entirely personal to the King himself," and in his double function of Surveyor of the King's Pictures and Gentleman-Usher Sir Lionel had many opportunities for studying his Royal master's character and tastes. The result is a sketch, supplementary the author hoped to the official biography, which throws into attractive relief the tact and kindliness, the tenacity of will and shrewdness of judgment that are generally accepted as the qualities of Edward VII. But besides these personal memories, Sir Lionel provides a quantity of information about the services of British Sovereigns to art, the Royal collections, and the furniture and treasures of the principal Royal palaces, as he was able to study them when modifying the arrangements of Queen Victoria at Windsor, Buckingham Palace, Osborne, and elsewhere to suit the wishes of her successor. He has some judicious remarks upon the artistic ideas of the Prince Consort, which may correct the exaggerated attacks on "Victorian" taste made by critics who do not understand the qualities that were sought after at this period. King Edward, according to the author, used to say that he might not know much about art, but that he did know something about arrangement, and it is evident that he had a keen sense of his responsibility as inheritor of so many artistic and historic treasures, and that he was well served in that matter by his Surveyor of Pictures.

We had the late W. L. Courtney's autobiography in the charming pages of "The Passing Hour"; now comes his widow's THE MAKING OF AN EDITOR (Macmillan, 6s. net) as a supplement to that autobiography. It is, too, a footnote to history, for in writing of her husband's long and distinguished control of the *Fortnightly Review* Mrs. Courtney goes back to its gallant launching by George Henry Lewes, traces its vicissitudes under John Morley and Mr. Frank Harris, and names the famous contributors who helped it to power during and before Courtney's editorship. The names make an imposing list, and the variety of subjects shows that Courtney's range and his awareness of events were equal to his predecessors' and, indeed, suggests that his responsiveness to new ways and new ideas was quicker than theirs. Besides his *Fortnightly* career we are told of his early life as a philosopher at Oxford, his sudden change near middle-age to daily journalism, when he at once showed that that was the work he was born for, his editorship of *Murray's Magazine*, and his life-long writings on behalf of the drama. As a journalist he could do everything; he could write leaders on foreign affairs, light leaders, criticisms of literature and the theatre, verses, and short stories, and at the same time edit the literary pages of a daily newspaper and conduct a monthly review. He kept all those activities going even in old age. Mrs. Courtney quotes a letter from Morley to Courtney, who had submitted to him an anonymous article he was using on the subject of John Morley. "I forgive him all," wrote Morley, "for his kindness in crediting me with 'sanity.' In these days of gush, buncombe and clap trap, sanity is really no bad quality. That is why I set a much higher value on the present Foreign Secretary [Lord Salisbury, Prime Minister] than many do. He is an excellent approach to a sound Cobdenite."

Captain Owen Tweedy, accompanied by a hunting friend and a Sudanese servant, showed their disdain of African savagery by undertaking a journey, in a 10-cwt. commercial car, of 5,500 miles across Equatorial Africa from Rejaf to Lake Chad, through Nigeria to Gao, and then north to Reggan and Algiers. Their grocer's van was a brave chariot, and carried them through many mischances in the desolate Sahara, but, notwithstanding that the feat was carried out, it would appear from Captain Tweedy's account of the adventure in BY WAY OF THE SAHARA (Duckworth, 12s. 6d. net) that there is no disdain now for the perils of such a journey. Here is a vivacious narrative of an unusual kind of travel, and it is generously illustrated by camera studies.

Mr. A. J. Villiers, in "Falmouth for Orders," attained to a high standard of travel writing, and it would be ungracious to complain if he could not always maintain it. Yet his latest book, BY WAY OF CAPE HORN (Bles, 25s. net), is on as high a level of writing and is as good in every respect of adventure and other excitements. He and an Australian journalist and cinematographer named Ronald Walker, who wished to get a motion picture of a square-rigger rounding the Horn, shipped on the Finnish Grace Harwar, the last Cape Horn full-rigger in the Australian trade. They got jobs in the forecastle, and sailed from Wallaroo for Glasgow. The ship had had scrapes enough on her voyage out, and had more perilous ones on the voyage home. She was under-manned, and the food supplies ran out. In rounding the Horn she encountered the worst savageries of which that awful corner of the world is capable. The second mate lost his reason, and lives were lost, including that of Mr. Villiers's friend Ronald Walker.

In CHRISTIAN UNITY (Student Christian Movement Press, 4s. net) the Bishop of Gloucester has brought together the substance of four lectures recently delivered by him at St. Mary's Church, Oxford, and repeated at King's College, London. They are based on the conclusions stated in his Bampton Lectures of 1920 on "The Doctrine of the Church and Christian Reunion," and deal with questions relating to the unity and nature of the Church, as well as to the doctrine of the Sacraments and the ministry. The book contains a vigorous exposition of the author's theory of the meaning of apostolic succession, which he expounds as depending on a succession to office rather than on a succession of grace secured by the laying on of hands. "There is no evidence at all of transmission of grace as part of the idea of apostolic succession." In a final chapter Dr. Headlam explains the grounds on which he supports the scheme for the union of the South Indian Churches.

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

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Dear Mr. Walsh.—Please let a fellow author tell you that he has been having some very happy hours over "The Key Above the Door." I am enamoured of your book, and stop to give you three cheers.—Yours sincerely (Signed) J. M. BARRIE.

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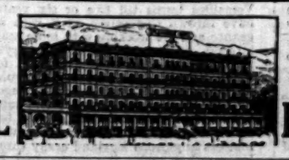

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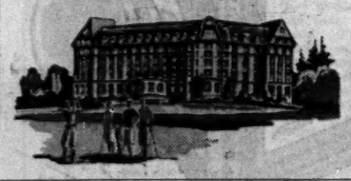

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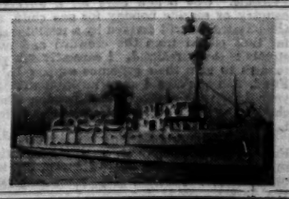

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Letters to the Editor

TAXATION AND LIFE ASSURANCE

PROVISION FOR DEATH DUTIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Having, perhaps, some qualifications as a critic, I should like to congratulate you, if I may, on the great value and excellence of your Insurance Number.

You refer to the increase in estate duties that results from adding to the original value of the estate the amount of a life policy that may have been taken out as a provision for estate duties. A concrete example may illustrate the point:—

—	£	£	£	£
Original estate	1,000,001	1,000,001	1,000,001	1,000,001
Sum assured ..	—	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
Total estate ..	1,000,001	1,250,001	1,500,001	2,000,001
Duty per cent.	(40%)	(42%)	(45%)	(50%)
Amount of duty	400,001	525,001	675,001	1,000,001
Net value of estate ..	600,000	725,000	825,000	1,000,000
Increase in net value ..	—	125,000	225,000	400,000
Net penalty ..	—	125,000	275,000	600,000
Total provision made ..	—	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
Penalty per cent. of estate	—	(12½%)	(27½%)	(60%)

In this example a man may provide £1,000,000 by means of life assurance, pay increased duty to the extent of £600,000, and increase the net value of his estate after the payment of duty by £400,000. Unless a man is a fool, or a misguided patriot wanting to give money to the Exchequer for the relief of taxpayers, he will not do this, however much he may desire to leave the capital value of his estate intact.

I have no means of judging by how much in the aggregate estate duties are increased by the addition of duty on the provision made for them, but perhaps the Inland Revenue authorities could make some approximate estimate of the increased receipts from estate duty due to this cause.

The proposal has frequently been made that specific provision for estate duties, made by means of life policies payable to the Inland Revenue, should not be added to the value of the estate for the purposes of duty. This course facilitates the collection of the duties and the prompt settlement of claims. It prevents the dislocation and absence of progress in the development of business and estates which frequently result from the payment of heavy estate duties. If a man is encouraged to save for death duties, rather than to spend and avoid the penalties of prudence, the money that he saves finds its way into industry, promoting the prosperity of the country and being used to pay for labour and material.

It seems reasonable to suppose that, if specific provision for estate duties by means of life assurance were excluded from the amount upon which duty is payable, the Exchequer would gain by the receipt of increased duties; the national prosperity would be promoted, as a consequence of which the yield from taxation of all kinds would be increased, and a somewhat grave injustice to individuals would be avoided.

I would suggest that the owners of estates should be given the option of paying to the Inland Revenue an annual tax until death to provide for estate duties, were it not that this would mean the Government undertaking the conduct of life assurance business. Its previous efforts in this direction have proved such a grotesque fiasco that this course is impossible. We have only to visualize Civil Service proposal forms, medical examinations, dealing with claims, loans, and surrender values, to appreciate that such a proceeding is entirely out of the question.

Another point which you mention in the Supplement is the unfairness of charging income-tax and surtax on the full amount of annuities on the grounds that some part of each annuity paid is derived from capital. Here again a concrete example may be useful. If 1,460 people at age 90 each pay £1,704 for a life annuity of £1,000, their total contribution will be £2,487,840. This fund will earn interest at 4 per cent. until the death of the last of the annuitants to the extent of £223,160, making a total of £2,711,000, which suffices to pay 2,711 annuities of £1,000 each, which is what would have to be paid if people died in accordance with a given mortality table.

On these annuities income-tax at 4s. 6d. in the £ would be approximately £610,000, of which £560,000, or 92 per cent., would be a tax on capital, and only £50,000, or 8 per cent., would be a tax on interest. Here again we have an inadvisable injustice. This case is not quite so bad as that of charging duty on specific provision made for estate duties, because kindred results to those given by annuities can be obtained without involving any tax upon capital.

It is surely foolish of a Government, if only from the point of view of the National Exchequer, to persist in unjust taxation which directly, or indirectly, decreases revenue.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM SCHOOLING.
83, Cornwall-gardens, S.W.7, May 27.

LAND IN PALESTINE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir William Barton, in his letter of May 21, has omitted an essential fact. The vast proportion of the area bought by the Zionist organization in Palestine was swamp and desert, and no owner in his senses who depended on the land for his living would have converted it into arable land. This the Zionist organization has done and is doing to-day, as it is a body which, by its very constitution, does not work for any material return. In the hands of private owners, peasant or other, most of the area now vested in the Jewish National Fund, in whose name this land is registered, would be supporting scanty flocks of buffaloes and goats instead of being covered with smiling farms—*e.g.*, the Valley of Jezreel, Nahalal, and its surrounding Jewish villages, Kabara, &c. It should be recognized that no land developed by the Jewish National Fund is occupied except by the persons working it.

CYRIL Q. HENRIQUES, M.I.C.E.,
Indian P.W.D. (retd.).

THE WINDJAMMERS' RACE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Even though it is admitted that Britannia did rule the waves, it was not all plain sailing for the lady, and never again is such a sight likely as that at the entrance to the English Channel on May 10, 1870, when no fewer than 300 homeward bounders from every clime were visible from the deck. This large number included some of the largest and fleetest ships of that age. Prevalence of easterly wind not infrequently prevented sailing ships from making a rapid passage, even though all had gone well until the cliffs of Dover were almost in sight; and supplies of food had sometimes to be sent to the belated ones. Upon representation made by Lloyd's to the Admiralty ships of the State were sent on this errand of mercy. On September 15, 1890, no fewer than 400 outward bound sailing ships got under way from Elsinore, where they had been detained at anchor by persistent contrary winds. About half a dozen of this large fleet were splendid specimens of our more modern clipper craft on their way to Australia with timber, the Broken Hill mines believed to be its destination.

W. DOUGLAS REID.

WIRELESS PROGRAMMES

AT HOME AND ABROAD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have received a letter from a friend now resident in Holland in which he expresses his opinion with regard to the wireless programmes of the British Isles and of several countries on the Continent of Europe. My correspondent is a much-travelled man and is acquainted with German, Spanish, and other European languages. He is, therefore, able to listen to the talks and lectures of neighbouring countries with interest and understanding. He writes:—

All the wireless stations are groping after improvement. Among the lot the British seem to me to come out well. The problem, to please everybody, is not an easy one. As time goes on each country will learn and adopt from the others.

Little Holland is tackling the job in a very sober, sensible fashion and to my thinking is nearest to the aim. After that, the Scandinavians, who always bring something acceptable. Italy, under the all-reaching Mussolini spirit, also manages well. The poorest use I find made in Belgium and France. Disorder on one side and scant interest on the other. The management there reminds me of the chaos I used to find in the French and Belgian rooms at the London Patent Office, where not a thing could be traced. Your Frenchman or Belgian is no home-bird and listener. Prefers talking in a café or on the boulevard.

The Germans, barred from radio under Versailles terms till five or six years ago, have thrown themselves on it with a vengeance and are working with more zeal than is good, perhaps. They too are trying to improve. For the time being and for my liking there is an overdose of professors, directors, and schoolmasters. Strange, too, musical as they are their musical supply is not of the reliable selection for my taste at least as England and Scandinavia. In matters humorous England easily came first for me, but under the reorganized B.B.C., worse luck, I have missed it. Spain is not well managed. Too much sunshine and *pronunciamientos* for serious work.

It will be observed that my correspondent has compared and criticized the broadcast programmes of no fewer than six countries on the Continent of Europe in addition to those of England and Scandinavia. I imagine that he, being resident in Holland, is in a favourable position for receiving the wireless transmissions of the countries to which he refers, and his remarks afford evidence of the instruction and entertainment which a person well acquainted with several modern languages can derive from listening to broadcast talks, lectures, and music sent over the ether by nation to nation. Many listeners in the British Isles enjoy from time to time the music broadcast from Radio Paris, Hilversum, and other Continental stations, but I presume that comparatively few of them are possessed of a sufficient knowledge of European languages to appreciate the wireless programmes of these stations in their entirety. It would be of interest, however, if some of your more fortunate readers, who may be endowed with a gift of tongues as well as with an effective radio set, would be good enough to enlarge upon the views which my friend in Holland has ventured to express. Is it too much to hope that radio-telephony may be an incentive to Britons to acquire a knowledge of the languages spoken by their Continental neighbours?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. M. LEMAN.
12, Low-pavement, Nottingham, May 28.

UNEMPLOYMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The speech of the Lord Privy Seal in the House of Commons last night exposed some of the fallacies inherent in the unemployment proposals of the late Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. It may be interesting to point out in addition that these proposals were in many respects contradictory.

For the long-term policy Sir Oswald Mosley rejects the solution of an increase in our visible exports. "I submit," he said, "that this hope of recovering our position under an extension of our export trade is an illusion, and a dangerous illusion."

Sir Oswald Mosley's short-term policy consists of expanding the purchasing power of the home market through gifts from the State, and by making increased demands on credit—a loan of £200,000,000 is indicated. If credit had to be provided to finance a new Government loan of this magnitude either the existing volume of credit to producers would have to be diminished, involving further deflation, which would be disastrous, or the total volume of credit would have to be increased. This increased credit would be created by the banks in the ordinary way. The banks can only increase credit by increasing their cash reserves. The cash reserves of the banks can only be augmented by the operations of the Bank of England dependent on its gold reserve. It follows that Sir Oswald Mosley's short-term policy is impracticable unless conditions are such as will safeguard or augment the gold reserve of the Bank of England. In the long run these conditions can only be maintained by the building up of British balances abroad; in other words, through the revival of the export trades.

It will thus be seen that the long term part of Sir Oswald Mosley's proposed solution of unemployment excludes the basis which is essential, under our present monetary system, if the short term part is to be practicable.

Yours faithfully,
S. S. HAMMERSLEY.
44, Prince's-gardens, S.W.7, May 29.

BUSINESS AND BUILDING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Schemes are on foot for the better equipping of public school and university men for business. Those who are interested in the proper planning and preservation of our towns and countryside are racking their brains to know what new steps can be taken to stem the spread of ill-considered schemes of development.

It would help in no small measure if in the training of every business man instruction could be given which at the least would acquaint him with the relationship between business and building. The prosperity of a business and the welfare of the employees are intimately connected with the locality, site, planning, and design of the various buildings necessary.

The future of the English countryside is therefore very much in the hands of those connected with commerce and trade, and the will and knowledge necessary to reject the spurious, the shoddy, and the bad, to select the right locality, and to adopt the best modern methods of planning and design would go far in helping to preserve the beauty of England, so fast being taken away from us, as well as furthering the business in question.

Yours faithfully,
A. B. KNAPP-FISHER.
4A, Lower Belgrave-street, S.W.1, May 28.

IN NEED OF A HOLIDAY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In my capacity as Chairman of the London County Council I beg to appeal for donations in aid of the Children's Country Holidays Fund.

In 1929 the Fund sent away some 32,250 children for holidays in the country or by the sea, but there was, unfortunately, a deficit at the end of the year, and unless generous donations are received in the near future the number of children for whom the Fund will be able to provide holidays in 1930 will necessarily have to be considerably smaller, instead of larger as was hoped.

Donations of any amount will be most welcome. One pound pays for a fortnight's country or seaside holiday for one child, and the physical benefit derived by a restful escape for that period from the crowded and noisy streets is easily realized. I earnestly ask your readers to give their generous support to the Fund, and perhaps I may mention that last year there were about 400,000 London schoolchildren who had no holiday away from London.

House-to-house collecting on behalf of the Fund is not authorized, and all donations should be sent to the Earl of Arran, the hon. treasurer, 18, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.2.

I am, &c.,
R. I. TASKER, Chairman of the London County Council.
The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

The L.N.E.R. announce that, starting on June 4, a new nightly steamship service (Sundays included) will operate in each direction between Harwich (Parkeston Quay) and Zeebrugge. For this purpose the 21-knot turbine steamships Archangel and St. Denis will be transferred from the Harwich-Hook route.

LENA GOLDFIELDS

THE DISPUTE WITH THE SOVIET

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I think that both the public and the City should know the facts which have come to my knowledge in the course of business and as a Member of Parliament about the treatment meted out by the Soviet Government to the Lena Goldfields, Limited, before the taxpayers of this country are committed by his Majesty's Government to a trade agreement with the U.S.S.R. or further loans to them under the euphemism of export credits.

The Lena Concession was duly signed in Moscow on November 14, 1925, by the Government of the U.S.S.R., represented by the President of the Supreme Council of People's Economy, F. E. Dzerjinsky, of the one part, and Lena Goldfields, Limited, London, represented by F. W. D. Gwynne, acting under power of attorney of the Lena Goldfields, Limited, London, of the other part. More than £3,500,000 has been spent on development work, machinery, and construction work up to 1930. The Lena Concession was the largest foreign concession in the Soviet Union. The company controlled the largest gold placers in the country, producing during the first years of the concession more than eight tons of gold yearly, the largest copper mines in the Ural mountains, the largest base metal deposits in the Altai, and great steel works in the Urals, besides coalmines, &c.

These enterprises, controlled by English capital before the Revolution and then nationalized, were taken over again in 1925 on a concession basis by their previous owners, in consideration of claims being waived for compensation and an undertaking by the company to fulfil a great development programme.

The programme was started in 1925 with a view to completing the major portion of it in 1930. It was anticipated that when the major portion of it was completed it would result in an annual profit to the company of about £2,000,000. The capital of the company is £4,552,500. In addition to the very large amount held by the British public, more than a million of the company's shares are held in America, and approximately 500,000 in France.

Everything was going more or less well with the concession until about the autumn of 1929. Then a complete change took place in the concession policy of the Soviet Union, and the Soviet Government began to force the company out of the U.S.S.R. almost on the eve of the completion of the first stage of its development programme.

A raid by the O.G.P.U., that is, the Secret Soviet Police, was made in December, 1929, upon the Lena properties—not merely upon a few selected places, but upon every office and every dwelling of the entire organization in Moscow, Leningrad, the Altai, the Urals, Novo-Sibirsk, Irkutsk, and the Lena Mines. This raid made further work on the concession impossible, as the entire staff became so demoralized by terror that it was entirely unable to carry out its duties. Private files of the company were confiscated, in itself a drastic violation of the concession agreement. The company's chief metallurgist, Koliasnikoff, chief legal adviser, Muromtzeff, and some other important engineers and employees of the company were arrested. Koliasnikoff and Muromtzeff have each since been sentenced to six years' imprisonment on the charge of espionage and counter-revolutionary activity.

To complete the destruction of the company, the trial of Koliasnikoff and Muromtzeff was staged by the Soviet Government in the Supreme Court in Moscow, where Koliasnikoff and Muromtzeff, obviously terrorized by the well-known methods of the O.G.P.U., and threats of a death sentence, turned into State witnesses, accusing the company and its chief officials of counter-revolutionary plans and espionage.

The judgment of this Court, in open defiance of the concession agreement, which provides that no differences between the company and the Soviet Government can be tried elsewhere than by the Court of Arbitration, made it impossible to continue the work in Russia, and forced the company to recall its foreign employees as it could no longer be responsible for their safety.

The company, realizing the impossibility of continuing operations, summoned the Soviet Government to a Court of Arbitration, notifying the Soviet Government that it had appointed Sir Leslie Scott its arbiter, and asking them to nominate their arbiter. In reply to this summons, the Soviet Government accepted the arbitration, and appointed Dr. Tchlenov its arbiter. In accordance with the concession agreement, the Soviet Government then submitted to the company the names of six professors of the Freiberg Academy, from which the Lena Goldfield, Limited, had to choose the super-arbiter, and Lena Goldfields, Limited, chose one of these, Professor Stutzer, as the super-arbiter.

The first meeting of the Court of Arbitration was called by the super-arbiter on April 30, but at the joint request of the Soviet Government and the Lena Goldfields, this meeting was postponed until May 9 to take place in Berlin. To the company's surprise the Soviet Government telegraphed that it had cancelled the Court of Arbitration and had so notified the super-arbiter. Nevertheless, the first meeting of the Court of Arbitration took place at the Adlon Hotel in Berlin on May 9. The protocol disclosed that whereas the Soviet Government had appointed its own arbiter, and had agreed the super-arbiter, it had cancelled its agreement at the last moment, and had refused to send its nominee. The Court, therefore, consisted of the super-arbiter, Professor Stutzer, and Lena's nominee, Sir Leslie Scott, P.C., K.C.

By the refusal of the Soviet Government to recognize the Court of Arbitration constituted under its own agreement it has flagrantly violated its contractual obligations. It is the first time in Soviet history that a concession has been broken up and forced to leave the U.S.S.R. by violent methods—namely, the raid by the O.G.P.U. and political prosecution of its employees.

It is specifically provided in the Concession agreement that any disputes between the two parties are to be settled by a Court of Arbitration, and that neither one party nor the other can terminate the concession without a resolution of the Court of Arbitration, so that the Soviet Government's claim to cancel the Court of Arbitration because the company by some action had cancelled the concession, is an open breach of contract.

Comment on this history is superfluous, but one wonders how much longer this country will tolerate their money being lent to, and agreements being entered into in their name, with a Government which shamelessly practises repudiation of its contractual obligations. Twenty-five years ago such a situation, threatening as it does the bases of contractual obligations and international credit, would have evoked an organized protest from the leaders of finance and commerce in the City of London. To-day, it is left to a handful of back-bench members in the House of Commons to try to expose these iniquities by the unsatisfactory method of questions to Ministers.

Your obedient servant,
GUY M. KINDERSLEY.
House of Commons, May 28.

BREAD PRICES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With your permission I desire to settle the controversial points raised by your correspondents in reference to my letter to you concerning the comparative price of bread 1914-30. I must remind your correspondents that my purpose was to explain this advance "in the simplest manner possible," and to avoid elaboration, and the many technicalities attached thereto; all these more intricate details have been considered and agreed within 2s. a sack by a very zealous Food Council and the Master Bakers' Association.

In reply to your correspondent in Birmingham, who suggests that unless flour was 22s. 6d. a sack before the War my argument is not true, I quote for his information that flour was 24s. a sack (280lb.) in 1914, when bread was 5d. a quartern. The difference of 1s. 6d. a sack is accounted for by the last Bread Weight Act, which ordered 2lb. loaves to weigh 2lb. whether sold hot, cold, or 24 hours old. To comply with this Act, the yield a sack was consequently considerably lowered, because to ensure loaves weighing 2lb. when 24 hours old necessitates loaves when baked to weigh at least 2lb. 1½oz. This allowance is positively necessary to allow for the subsequent loss of weight by evaporation and the strict observance of this rigorously administered law. Thus the pre-War sack of flour, although costing 24s. (280lb.), yielded approximately four quarterns more, *i.e.*, 94 quarterns, which made the cost of flour contained in a quartern loaf to be 3d. This figure, therefore, is in strict accordance with the percentages given in my letter, and I trust this more detailed explanation will be sufficient reward for the vigilance of your correspondents.

Your obedient servant,
J. G. WEBSTER.
55, Elgin-avenue, Maida Vale, W.9.

Points from Letters

HADRIAN'S WALL

In your recent leading article on the Roman Wall you stated that many are regarding the case of the Wall as a crucial test whether the country is really serious in its desire to keep its ancient monuments. One section of the community, at any rate, has recently expressed its opinion with no uncertain voice. At the annual meeting of the National Federation of Women's Institutes held at Blackpool a few days ago the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That, in view of the destruction of ancient buildings still continuing throughout the country, this meeting recognizes the desirability of strengthening the powers of the Ancient Monuments Act of 1913 and urges Women's Institutes to study this question, particularly with a view to assisting in the preservation of ancient buildings in their own locality."—LADY WORSLEY-TAYLOR, 7, Chesham-street, S.W.1.

INSURANCE AS A CAREER

I am particularly interested at the moment in the question of the "marrying" wage in the insurance industry, and I noted your Correspondent's view, in an article in your Insurance Number, that such could not be relied upon before the age of 26. In my view your Correspondent has erred somewhat seriously by generalizing. His statement is perfectly true, but it gives an erroneous impression, because there can be no doubt that with most offices the staffs do not receive a "marrying" wage before the age of 32. In some offices this age should be raised a little, whilst in a very few others a slightly lower limit would probably be correct. For a number of reasons—mainly violent competition—the ages mentioned are gradually but nevertheless rising. Gone also are the days when insurance staffs generally can anticipate a maximum salary of £500 per annum if they possess no outstanding ability. Here again your Correspondent was quite correct in making his statement, but as a generalization it is open to question.—Mr. B. BAKER, 25, Stanlake-road, Shepherd's Bush, W.12.

MISS JOHNSON'S FLIGHT

Miss Goad, in her letter published yesterday, expresses the feelings of all responsible people who have followed Miss Johnson's flight with interest and admiration, but deplore the lack of taste which has animated a section of the Press in degrading a fine feat into a music-hall "turn," in which the whole Johnson family are being made to "perform." Meanwhile, your readers have noted with quiet amusement that, in your own columns, while the flight has been assigned to a position in correct relation to other events taking place in the world, your accounts have, in nearly every case, given much more interesting details of the flight itself than any other paper.—Mr. GEOFFREY E. HOWARD, 32, Brompton-square, S.W.3.

SATELLITES OF MARS

Professor H. H. Turner's reference, in relation to the naming of the newly-found planet Pluto, to the naming of the two satellites of Mars, Deimos and Phobos, recalls what may be regarded as one of the curiosities of literature. The two satellites of Mars were not discovered until 1877; but 150 years before that time Dean Swift, in "Gulliver's Travels," had credited the astronomers of Laputa, the magnetic island that floated in the air, with having "discovered two lesser stars, or satellites, which revolve about Mars," giving plausible data of their distances from that planet and their times of revolution around it.—Mr. JAMES DUNDAS WHITE, Reform Club.

THE BATTLE OF LEIPZIG

Mr. G. B. Beak, writing from the British Consulate, Leipzig, states that "the only English troops, according to local records, who took part in the battle (of Leipzig) were a Rocket Battery," &c. Surely some troopers, under a non-commissioned officer, of the 20th Light Dragoons were present, having come up from Constantinople *viâ* Moscow.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. J. L. OGILBY, Cavalry Club, 127, Piccadilly, W.1.

THE MALTESE ELECTIONS

I was in Valletta at the time when the news of the postponement of the General Election was made public, namely, about 9.30 p.m. on the 3rd inst., but with the exception of a band of hooligans, well known to the police, who had been congregated in the vicinity of the Palace for about two hours and emitted some mild apologies for cheers according to orders and plan, the news was received in silence; and I can vouch for the fact that rather than relief being felt thereat throughout the Islands generally, there is a marked display of resentment evinced that the Constitution should have thus been interfered with.—COLONEL A. G. CHESNEY, Casa Misida, Malta.

OLD CUSTOMS

About 55 years ago I looked down with joy through my barred nursery window at Jack-in-the-Green, in his laurel-covered tower with attendant chimney-sweeps dressed in gay paper costumes, dancing down Chesham-street on May Day. Next our nursery party sallied forth for the regulation walk to Hyde Park, passing on our way a consumptive crossing-sweeper established on an up-ended box near a kindly area gate, and then an active sweeper at Pont-street with a short stubby broom; he ran before you and swept. In Lowndes-place the crossing-sweeper wore an old red hunting-coat and despised the perambulator. In Lowndes-square the toll-bar keeper had a tail coat and gold-braided top-hat. At Knightsbridge the crossing was variously held and indifferently swept. (Once it was all "up" because the wooden conduit-pipes for drinking-water were being replaced by modern ones.) In Hyde Park perambulators might only choose certain paths and no cabs or trade carts could enter there.—Miss MIRA F. HARDCASTLE, 4, Golf Links-avenue, Hindhead, Surrey.

"UNCO-ORDINATE"

It is somewhat surprising that Lord Darling has only just discovered our old friend "unco-ordinate." His lordship is, of course, right about the origin and meaning of the word. The only two similar formations of which I am aware are "unco-operative," meaning "excessively active," and "unco-opted," which is used of a person whose accession to a committee is eagerly, not to say passionately, desired.—Mr. LEON SIMON, 7, Briardale-gardens, N.W.3.

TWO SOURCES OF ACCIDENTS

Two sources of numerous "accidents which need never occur" are (1) the erection of telegraph and telephone poles by the G.P.O. on the roadside in lieu of on the land side of fences—especially along narrow roads; (2) the issuing of licences to various omnibus proprietors to run omnibuses of too large a size along narrow roads. If the necessary action was taken by the appropriate authority in each case, the accidents due to these causes would immediately cease.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. F. A. WADHAM, Millwood, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.

CROSSING THE BELLS

"Crossing the bells" represents a very old custom of "striking out for the dead," and originally had nothing to do with funerals. The "striking out" was called "the passing bell," and it was done in some cases while the person was dying; in most cases, however, it followed within a few hours after death. The custom was observed in Coventry time out of mind until about the year 1885, when the bells of the principal church were taken out of the tower and left out for 10 years. In that time the custom seems to have been forgotten, for we never hear it now. The process was begun by striking on the tenor bell three blows for a man—"three tollers make a man"—and two for a woman. Then the age of the dead person was denoted by an equal number of blows on the treble bell, then on the second bell, and so on the other bells down to the tenor. The same process was then followed on two bells—treble and second, second and third—ding-dong—until the number of the bells was again exhausted. The "striking out" was completed with a repetition of the three threes for a man or the three twos for a woman. I have assisted in this business scores of times.—Mr. W. CARSON, Editor, *Coventry Standard*.

SAND PICTURES

I visited Petra in 1928, and the "table decorations" both in the camp there and in the hotel at Ma'an were bottles filled with the many-coloured sand of that region, prettily arranged in geometrical patterns.—Mr. A. D. KAYE SMITH, 23, Charles-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

"LARRIKIN"

I do not think that Mr. Duke's derivation of "Larrikin" will do. In "Problems of Greater Britain," published in 1890, Sir Charles Dilke said that "a Victorian sergeant of police, now dead, Mr. Dalton of Melbourne, gave this class its name"; and I remember Sir Charles Dilke saying, at the time he wrote his book, that the Australian policeman had said of some boys that "they were just larrikin about"—meaning larking about.—Mr. HARRY R. HUDSON, Huntington House, St. George's Hill, Weybridge.

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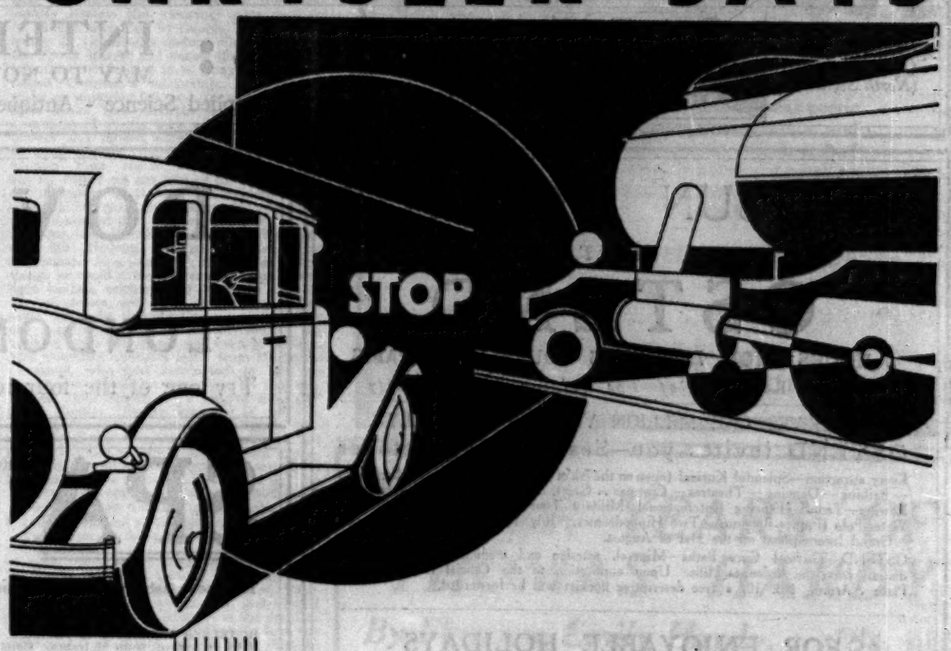

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RATES ON PLAYING FIELDS

CLUBS IN DANGER

A NEW EXEMPTING BILL

The rejection of the Playing Fields (Exemption from Rating) Bill was criticized at the annual meeting of the National Playing Fields Association held yesterday at the offices of the association, under the chairmanship of the Duke of Sutherland, and it was decided to seek an interview with the Minister of Health and to arrange for the introduction of a new Bill with a similar object.

The CHAIRMAN, presenting the annual report and accounts, spoke of the great success of the policy of making grants in respect of playing fields to local authorities and bodies of trustees. So far, he said, 508 applications had been received, and £107,000 had been allotted by the association, in conjunction with the Carnegie Trustees. The total sum expended in connexion with these playing fields was over £2,000,000. The promise of a small grant was nearly always sufficient to encourage local authorities to go on with their schemes. Funds were urgently needed now unless the whole of the grants were to depend on the Carnegie Trustees, since the money raised in the national fund was now exhausted.

SIR ARTHUR CROSFIELD, moving the adoption of the report, said that more than 95 per cent. of the applications for grants in respect of well-considered plans had been approved.

Mr. N. CURTIS BENNETT (hon. treasurer), seconding, said they had a reserve of £10,000, as they had last year, which showed that they could still continue on the administrative side.

The report was adopted.

On the motion of LORD CAVAN, seconded by SIR JOHN BARRAN, the hon. treasurer was re-elected.

Brigadier-General R. B. Colvin and Lord Howe were added to the council on the motion of Mr. E. T. CAMPBELL, seconded by Mr. W. M. BARNARD.

Authority was given to the council to take the necessary steps to obtain a Royal charter of incorporation, on the proposal of SIR THOMAS INSKIP, seconded by SIR ARTHUR CROSFIELD.

BURDEN OF RATES

The rejection of the Bill which sought to relieve certain playing fields of rates was mentioned by Mr. E. A. C. THOMSON (secretary of the Club Cricket Conference), who proposed that the Minister of Health should be asked to receive representatives of the association and that a fresh Bill with a similar object should be introduced. He said that there was no such thing as a wealthy sports club which did not take gate-money, and many of the clubs had a deficit of from £50 to £100 on every year's working. Unless something was done to help them, in view of the heavy taxation now imposed on amateur clubs' grounds, 30 to 35 per cent. of the clubs would have to dissolve in the next 12 months.

Mr. F. A. HOARE (N.U.T.), seconding, said he did not think the Minister of Health was unsympathetic, though he made a mistake in differentiating between rich and poor. It was true that the Bill was not too well drafted.

SIR THOMAS INSKIP said the Minister probably regretted a good deal of what he said about the Bill and might therefore be the more sympathetic towards the next one. He appeared to have overlooked the fact that the Bill affected playing fields vested in trustees for local use, lands vested in parish councils, and lands of all sorts and descriptions for which a rent was not charged and had nothing to do with the private landlord. The new Bill might define playing fields more accurately and lay down provisions which would secure for the poor the benefits it was intended to procure. Among the poor were those who were finding themselves poor for their pleasures and sports in view of the fact that their playing grounds were in places where land was very expensive.

SIR LAWRENCE CHUBB (secretary) said he had received a message from the Minister of Health that he was anxious to have an opportunity of seeing representatives of the association at the earliest moment to talk over the situation and see whether some arrangement satisfactory to both sides might be reached.

The motion was carried.

At the meeting of the council which followed Lord Derby was elected chairman and Lord Cavan vice-chairman, in succession to Sir Arthur Crosfield and Sir Thomas Inskip respectively.

NEW WAY IN INDUSTRY

"THE TIMES" ARTICLES REPRINTED

In view of the many requests which have been made that the series of articles published recently in *The Times* on "The New Way in Industry," in which the process of rationalization was analysed and explained, should be collected in a form easy for reference a pamphlet has been published containing the six articles, together with the two leading articles that accompanied them.

The price is 6d. (post free 7d.) and copies may be obtained through booksellers, bookstalls, or newsagents, or direct from The Publisher, *The Times* Office. They are obtainable also in quantities, the rates being:—Fifty copies, £1; 100 copies, £2; 250 copies, £4 10s.; 500 copies, £8; 1,000 copies, £15 (carriage paid).

DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT CHARGE

ALLEGED OFFER TO PROCURE COCAINE

JAMES MCCABE, 37, an ex-constable of the Egyptian Police, having no fixed home, was charged at Bow-street Police Court yesterday, before Sir Chartres Biron, with contravening the Dangerous Drugs Acts by offering to procure 27 tubes of cocaine, 1½oz. of opium, 1½oz. of morphine, 45 tubes of morphine, and 15 tubes of opium.

Detective Lount, of Scotland Yard, said that after making inquiries for some days about McCabe he was introduced to him in Surrey-street, Strand, on Wednesday afternoon. McCabe then said to him, "Will you buy this stuff?" Asked what the stuff consisted of, he replied, "It is in tablets—cocaine, morphine, and opium." He then wrote out a list, and added, "I pinched it out of bond. I want £200 for it." The detective remarked, "It is too much. In any case I shall have to see it before a price can be fixed." McCabe, in answer to questions, said that the "stuff" was at Cardiff and he offered to fetch it and produce it for examination on Saturday. The detective thereupon revealed his identity and arrested McCabe. Later, McCabe said he had not got the "stuff," but a man he knew had it, and he (McCabe) was trying to sell it for him.

McCabe told the magistrate that he came to this country from Egypt eight months ago and had been ill practically ever since. A man recently offered to pay his fare back to Egypt if he could find a purchaser for some "stuff," and he received an offer of £200 for it from a man named Hughes. This was the man who introduced him to the police officer. He was unable to deliver it, however, as the man who knew where it was had no money for the journey to fetch it. He denied that he told the policeman he "pinched" it. What he said was that he knew it had been stolen.

Detective Lount said that McCabe served for three years as a temporary constable in the Egyptian Police and was discharged as medically unfit. In the last three weeks he had approached at least three persons in an effort to sell the cocaine. The witness thought at one time that the cocaine actually existed, but he was a little doubtful now.

A remand for inquiries was ordered.

COMMUNIST CHARGED AT ALDERSHOT

At the Aldershot Police Court yesterday EDWARD JONES THOMAS, 35, of London, stated to be a Communist, was remanded on a charge of idling on War Department land. Police Superintendent Jacobs intimated that a more serious charge would probably be preferred. Police-sergeant Pritchard stated that at 11.30 on Monday night he went to Corunna Barracks guardroom, where Thomas was detained. He questioned him and said: "I understand you were found in the barracks about 10.25 and had in your possession certain papers." Thomas replied: "I was outside against the lamp, and the sergeant pulled me in." Thomas's application for bail was refused.

ROAD TRAFFIC BILL

THE SPEED LIMITS

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons who have been considering the Road Traffic Bill met again yesterday, and, having dealt with speed limits and incorporated the Omnibuses Bill, concluded the Committee stage of the measure.

LIEUT.-COL. HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.) moved a series of amendments for the purpose of simplifying the system of speed limits and reducing their number. He pointed out that the specified speeds in the Bill were six in number—namely, unlimited for private motor-cars, and for other classes of vehicles rates of 30 miles, 20 miles, 16 miles, eight miles, and five miles an hour, and he proposed that the respective speeds should be only three in number.

As the Bill stood the six different speeds would throw very great difficulties on the police. How were they to differentiate between the different types of cars to which different speed limits were to be given? The amendment which he proposed was that the speed limit should be removed in the case of commercial goods and passenger vehicles of less than 2½ tons in weight unladen if fitted with pneumatic tires and not drawing a trailer; that there should be a speed limit of 35 miles an hour for commercial service and passenger service vehicles over 2½ tons if fitted with pneumatic tires and not drawing trailers; and 20 miles an hour for vehicles drawing trailers and solid-tire vehicles. This proposal was supported by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and the Commercial Motor Users' Association. Many light vans, the speed of which the Bill proposed to limit to 30 miles an hour, had chassis which, if fitted with private car bodies, would be outside the speed limits. Those light commercial vehicles had exactly the same controls as the private cars, and many private motor-cars for which no speed limits were fixed weighed up to 2½ tons.

POLICE TRAPS

The effect of the different speeds proposed in the Bill would be to encourage the overtaking of traffic on the road, whereas, if the limits were simplified as he proposed, there would be a steady flow of traffic going roughly at the same speed. It would be almost impossible for the police to set a trap when there were six different standards of speed. The ordinary practice was that the modern commercial van went at 35 miles an hour, and the proposal that that speed should be specified in the Bill would only be in accordance with the facts of the situation, while the penalties which were laid down for dangerous and careless driving would provide the necessary means of dealing with contraventions.

Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport, said that if he could see his way to simplify the schedule relating to speed limits there would be enormous advantages to the users of the highways, and particularly to the police, for whom they all had great sympathy in the duties they had to perform in controlling road traffic. If members of the Committee who were specially interested in this question would care to cooperate with the officers of the Ministry of Transport with a view to simplifying the schedule of speeds, he would be willing that they should do so, but he thought they would be driven to the conclusion, as he had been, that the schedule should be as it stood. The amendment would permit the driving of a lorry with a trailer, both with steel wheels, at 20 miles an hour, carrying heavy loads, with the result that terrific damage would be done to the highways. A 5-ton lorry carrying a heavy load, the whole weighing possibly up to 9 tons, would be able, under the amendment, if fitted with pneumatic tires, to run at 35 miles an hour. Apart from the difficulty which they would present to other traffic in narrow thoroughfares heavy vehicles of that kind would be very serious things if a crash occurred.

GENERAL POLICY

Having stated that his policy was to do everything he could to get hard-tired and particularly steel-wheeled vehicles completely off the road, Mr. Morrison dealt with the speed limits for passenger vehicles.

Vehicles of 2½ tons unladen could be constructed to carry anything up to 20 passengers; they would weigh, laden, 4 tons or over, and he would be very apprehensive of the results of allowing such vehicles to run without any speed limit at all. It was true that the Royal Commission on Transport recommended that these vehicles could run up to 35 miles an hour, and he did not alter that to 30 miles without very careful consideration. They had to bear in mind that the modern double-decked omnibus in a smash would be a very serious thing; they must think not only of the people in the vehicles and others on the road but also of the strain that was imposed on the drivers if the speed were up to 35 miles an hour. Some motor-coaches were already travelling at dangerous speeds.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.) said the real trouble was that the proposed schedule could not be amended by Order, and the Committee were therefore being called upon to give a decision, which might be in force for 20 years, as to speed limits.

Mr. REMER (Macclesfield, U.) said that if the schedule became law as it stood the law would become considerably more of "an ass" than it was at present, because the law would be broken every day of the week. A limit of 30 miles an hour would be a "crawling speed" for the vehicles in question.

After further discussion, general agreement was expressed with a suggestion made by LORD ERSKINE (Weston-super-Mare, U.) that a clause should be proposed on the Report stage to empower the Minister, subject to the consent of Parliament, to vary the schedule of speeds. The amendments were then withdrawn, except the proposal that the speed limits for vehicles over 2½ tons should be raised from 30 to 35 miles an hour, and this was negatived by 19 votes to eight.

OMNIBUSES BILL

The Committee having finished the Schedules, considered the Omnibuses Bill, the object of which is to give local authorities possessing transport services the power to extend these without application to Parliament, and agreed, after discussion, to incorporate its provisions in the Road Traffic Bill.

Mr. MORRISON, who had moved a number of amendments to meet objections taken to these provisions, said local authorities would now obtain freedom to improve their transport services without costly proceedings in promoting Bills. He believed this would result in valuable co-ordination of transport.

This concluded the sitting and the Road Traffic Bill, as amended, was ordered to be reported to the House.

PROPOSED NEW DOCK RAILWAY

L.M.S. SCHEME REJECTED

The Bill promoted by the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company for the construction of a new railway from East Ham to Victoria Dock was rejected yesterday by a Select Committee of the House of Lords, presided over by LORD WEMYSS.

Sir Ralph Wedgwood, chief general manager of the London and North Eastern Railway, who opposed the Bill, said he considered that any delays on the "bottle-neck" at the approach to the docks were not the fault of the railway company, but were due to the way in which the Port of London Authority handled traffic. He did not agree that delays to traffic were so serious as had been represented, but such delays as there were had been greatly reduced by improved working. The improvements which his company proposed to make at Temple Mills sidings at a cost of £110,000, would, in his opinion, make the position quite satisfactory. If experience showed that something more was required his company had in mind improvements at Stratford. Those would cost from £100,000 to £150,000, and they did not wish to undertake them unless they were shown to be really necessary.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bruce Thomas, K.C., Sir Ralph Wedgwood said his first apprehension was that his company would lose £46,000 a year, but he agreed that restrictions now imposed on the use of the line would reduce that to £11,000. Even if traffic at the port increased to such an extent as to necessitate the construction of a new dock, his company's lines would still afford adequate facilities.

Re-examined by Mr. Tyldesley Jones, K.C., he said the £11,000 he had mentioned was the amount which the promoters might save in tolls now paid to his company, but against that they would have an expenditure of £50,000 a year on the new line.

Mr. Tyldesley Jones submitted that the Midland Railway traffic would not be expedited by being taken over the new line, and the removal of that traffic would relieve the existing lines only to a very small extent. On existing traffic the line would serve only 54,000 tons a year. The promoters estimated that they would get new traffic on the basis of an annual increase of 4 per cent. in the net registered tonnage using the docks, but the increase in goods handled at the docks was only 1.4 per cent. a year.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the Committee found the preamble was not proved.

LABOUR PARTY PLEDGES

A SHEFFIELD REPLY TO MR. SNOWDEN

The Sheffield Chamber of Commerce sent to the Government a resolution expressing "the gravest concern at the plight of many of our principal industries, and particularly of iron and steel, our most important basic industry," and urging "the necessity of immediately extending safeguarding duties, especially in view of the fact that this is the only practical means of relieving promptly the excessive load of unemployment."

A reply from the Treasury stated:—"The Chancellor of the Exchequer must express his surprise that you have put before this Government such a request when you must be perfectly aware that the Labour Party was returned at the last election pledged to oppose the extension of safeguarding duties, and to repeal the existing duties at the first practicable opportunity. Mr. Snowden can hardly think that with this fact within your knowledge you would ask the Government to repudiate its election pledges and to support a policy in opposition to its declared views."

In its reply to the above the Chamber said:—"The pledges to which the Labour Party consider themselves committed were made some 12 months ago, and it may fairly be claimed that since that time the Government's alternative proposals to safeguarding as a remedy for unemployment have failed to achieve their object, as instanced by the vast increase which has taken place in the unemployment figures. The present Government also pledged itself, if returned to office, to do everything in its power to reduce unemployment. Unhappily the situation has now become one of extreme gravity, and is likely to be still further aggravated by unfair foreign competition. My Chamber feels, therefore, that the possibility of safeguarding as providing the most effective solution of the unemployment problem should not now be excluded from consideration by any political party.

"This Chamber has no politics; indeed, it has long been a matter of regret that safeguarding should have been made a political issue. In making these recommendations it is actuated solely by the desire to see prosperity return to the industries of Sheffield and of the country as a whole, and to maintain and improve the standard of living of those engaged in them."

BIG MONOPLANE ON FLOATS

MEDWAY FLYING TRIALS

(FROM OUR AERONAUTICAL CORRESPONDENT)

The flying trials have now begun on the Medway of the new Short twin-float monoplane, the largest passenger-carrier on floats which has ever been built in this country and, so far as is known, in the world, for the total weight is nearly nine tons, and the accommodation includes a cabin holding 17 passengers in addition to a steward, a buffet, and a cooking galley.

Each float is in itself the size of a light aeroplane, being 40ft. long, and hitherto all big marine aircraft have been flying-boats. There has been, however, for some years a desire to try out the possibilities of a fuselage akin to that of a land machine set up on water floats instead of wheels, particularly as such a type can be designed for use for either marine or land purposes by the substitution of wheels for floats or *vice versa*.

The wide spacing which can be given to the floats makes for greater lateral stability on the water and, it is hoped, will obviate the use of wing floats, tiny watertight compartments fixed to the tips of the wings of a flying-boat, which are always susceptible to damage in rough seas. Accordingly, this new monoplane, to be known as the Valetta after the Malta base, with its span of 107ft. depends entirely on the spacing of the huge floats on either side of the centre line of the fuselage to preserve a level keel on the water. Another advantage is that, as the actual fuselage does not have to take landing loads, as in the case of the flying-boat hull, a more conventional slab-sided body can be used, and this not only increases the size of the cabin but also permits the use of large sliding windows in the side without detracting from the essential strength of the structure.

The passengers thus gain both in the sense of roominess and in the opportunities of unrestricted views of the outside world. The monoplane, which is driven by three Bristol Jupiter engines of 485-horse power, carries, in addition to the passengers, a steward and a crew of three, and is estimated to have a top speed of 136.5 miles an hour and a range of 500 miles with full pay-load, while as a land machine the top speed goes up to 140 miles an hour.

The Valetta has already flown very satisfactorily, but now certain modifications to the engine mountings are being made before further flights are carried out, and it is hoped, if the land undercarriage gear can be finished in time, there may be an opportunity to see the machine at the Royal Air Force Display. As it has been designed primarily as a float aircraft it is doubtful if the alternative arrangements will be completed soon enough.

HEMATITE IRON

SHEFFIELD ORDER FOR NORTH-EAST COAST

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MIDDLESBROUGH, MAY 29

In the present depressed state of the north-eastern iron and steel industry it is good news that a substantial order for hematite iron has been secured by Messrs. Pease and Partners. The contract, it is understood, is for 200,000 tons delivered to the Sheffield district over the next five years. The terms are stated to be on a sliding scale arrangement. The iron will be supplied from the firm's Middlesbrough works. Stocks of East Coast hematite are heavy, and, notwithstanding a recent substantial curtailment of production, output is still in excess of current needs.

CONFERENCE ON FREE TRADE

OUTCOME OF DOWNING-STREET DISCUSSIONS

Mrs. SNOWDEN presided yesterday, in Caxton Hall, Westminster, at the resumed Conference on Free Trade which resulted from the discussions on the subject at 11, Downing-street.

PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY said that if Great Britain were true to her own traditional policy and would look the new facts of the world in the face it was possible to produce a great liberation of trade movement throughout all the civilized nations and to cure the world-wide disease of unemployment. "Protection was fundamentally inconsistent, and it transformed natural competition between individuals or groups of traders into strife between nations. If they increased the economic strain between nations, and if nations built tariff walls that definitely increased unemployment and cut this or that nation off from its natural means of subsistence, eventually the strain might become so intolerable that nations would say, 'Rather than be starved like this let us have war.'"

Mr. J. T. DAVIS, of the Cooperative Movement, said that Board of Trade figures showed that in some instances imports had actually increased after the imposition of a safeguarding duty, and in some cases the re-exports had declined.

Mr. A. V. ALEXANDER, M.P., said that while the campaign that was being carried on might be covered by such names as safeguarding, the real fact was that a large number of people believed that the standard of the worker at present was too high in the world economic circumstances, and that the standard of the poor income-tax and super-tax payers was too low, and they would transfer the burden from one to the other by indirect taxation.

SIR HUGH BELL said that last year this country imported 2,816,000 tons of iron and steel at £8 15s. a ton, but exported 4,479,000 at £15 10s. Without the imports they could not have had the exports. There was only one remedy. They must live simpler lives. When an unexpected million fell in they should not find some reason for squandering it; they should take it off the taxes and they would improve the credit of the country. There was no improvement to be given unless men earned it.

Mr. J. L. TATTERSALL, chairman of the Cotton Yarn Association, said that 80 per cent. of the production of the Lancashire cotton trade was for export, and could not be helped by a tariff. Under any system of protection Lancashire would go down and down until she supplied only her own people.

OPENING OF ROYAL TOURNAMENT

THE QUEEN PRESENT

In the presence of the Queen, the Duke of Gloucester, Prince George, and Princess Elizabeth, the Royal Tournament opened yesterday afternoon. In pageantry of colour and ordered movement the event lacked nothing in comparison with earlier years. It included displays both familiar and novel, but even in those which had been witnessed at Olympia before the actors were nearly all young men—so young, indeed, that the exhilarating spectacle drove home repeatedly the thought of how magnificently the fighting Services renew themselves.

The young soldiers of "J" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, galloped through their musical drive impeccably. The 17th/21st Lancers furnished fun as well as excitement by their track-riding in the guise of skeletons and pirates. N.C.O.s from the Equitation School at Weedon showed how horses as well as men are made fit for their duties in the Cavalry and Royal Artillery. There was acrobatic work rivalling that of many professionals by naval men from the R.N. School of Physical Training at Portsmouth, who climbed up to great wooden lattices hung from the roof, and there, 50ft. above the ground, swung perilously but gracefully to music. Other splendid athletes from the Army Physical Training Staff gave displays of fencing, and a team from H.M.S. Vivid transported its gun in sections across an imaginary river at break-neck speed, completing the test in 4min. 45sec., and so defeating H.M.S. Victory, whose team struck an unlucky patch and took 7min.

Guards of honour had been mounted in the arena before the Royal party arrived. That of the Royal Navy, with the King's Colour and the band of the Royal Naval School of Music, was on the right, under the command of Lieutenant-Commander F. R. Garside. In the centre of the arena stood the King's Company, 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards, with the Regimental Colour and band, commanded by Captain G. H. Verney. The Royal Air Force, Manston, under the command of Flight Lieutenant W. F. Humphrey, was ranged with its central band beside the Grenadiers. Other guards of honour from The Royal Fusiliers and the 3rd Carabiniers lined the corridor outside. The coming of the Queen, who was in turquoise blue, was signalized by the breaking of the Queen's Standard over the arena, and the guards of honour were inspected by the Duke of Gloucester, who was in Hussar uniform, and Prince George, in the uniform of the Navy, before marching out behind their bands. Princess Elizabeth, who had not seen the tournament before, sat beside the Queen and showed a lively interest in all that passed before her. As each fresh display began or ended the officer responsible saluted the Royal party; the Queen bowed in acknowledgment, and the small Princess, a delightful bare-headed figure in pink, saluted.

The Queen was attended by Lady Maud Carnegie. The Duke of Connaught and Prince George joined her when they had inspected the guards of honour, and other occupants of the Royal box and Royal enclosure included:—

Lady Ampthill, Lady Elizabeth Motion, Sir Frederick Ponsonby, Captain Sir Charles Cust, Sir Harry Stonor, Sir Derek Keppel, Major Stanyforth, Major-General C. E. Corkran, Sir Harry Verney, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden, Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Salmond, Admiral C. S. Hickley, General Sir Lewis Halliday, General Sir Walter Braithwaite, Colonel E. G. Alston, Colonel R. E. K. Lenham, Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Bullock Marsham, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Howlett, Major V. E. Ward Simpson, Captain G. H. Bull, and Sir Edward Stern.

The results of competitions yesterday were:—

DUMMY THRUSTING (officers).—1, Lieutenant J. W. Wilder (King's Dragoon Guards); 2, Lieutenant D. A. McCorquodale (King's Dragoon Guards); 3, T. W. Nickalls (17th/21st Lancers).

DUMMY THRUSTING (other ranks).—1, S.S.M. R. J. L. Trueman (14th/20th Hussars); 2, R.S.M. A. E. Whitlock (Queen's Bays); 3, S.S.M. J. Martin (16th/5th Lancers).

OFFICERS' JUMPING COMPETITION.—First Pool (Prince of Wales's Cup).—1, Captain A. L. Cameron, R.H.A. (Irish Eagle), seven faults; 2, Lieutenant J. C. Friedberger, R.H.A. (Blue Dun), 8½ faults; 3, Major P. E. Bowden Smith, 16th/5th Lancers (Hey Diddle); 4, Captain A. L. Cameron (Sunny Maid), 9½ faults.

TUG-OF-WAR (1100st. Royal Navy Championship).—R.N. Barracks, Devonport, beat H.M.S. Victory, two pulls to one. Times.—First pull, H.M.S. Victory, 1min. 26⅘sec.; second and third pulls, Devonport, 1min. 13 4-5sec. and 1min. 23⅕sec.

R.N. AND R.M. INTER-PORT FIELD GUN COMPETITION.—1, H.M.S. Excellent (5min. 13sec.); 2, H.M.S. Pembroke (7min.).

TUG-OF-WAR (1200st. Royal Navy Championship.—Royal Naval Barracks, Chatham, beat Royal Naval Barracks, Devonport, by two pulls to nil. Time, 1min. 54sec., 6min. 56sec.

PENN RELICS CASE

ROGERS SENT TO PRISON

The trial was concluded yesterday at the Buckinghamshire Assizes, before MR. JUSTICE ACTON, of HUNTER CHARLES ROGERS, 50, of Windsor, on charges relating to documents concerning the family of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania.

On Wednesday Rogers surrendered to his bail to answer charges of obtaining £5 from Mrs. Ellen Field, of Iver, and £7 10s. from Mr. Tobias Embrey, of Yiewsley, by false pretences, of forging the signature of William Penn, and of stealing a birth certificate of James Penn, grandfather of Mrs. Field, who died in 1916.

At the end of the first day's hearing and after Mrs. Field had given evidence, Mr. Caporn, for the prosecution, withdrew all counts except four, which charged Rogers with the forging of two deeds and the uttering of the two deeds knowing them to have been forged.

It was stated by the prosecution that Mrs. Field, an old-age pensioner, who claimed to be a descendant of William Penn, was anxious to obtain deeds to help her establish her claim, and that Rogers showed her a number of documents relating to the Penn family and later brought her documents to prove her title to the Penn property.

Mr. T. FITZWALTER BUTLER, defending, said he did not propose to call Rogers.

Addressing the jury, Mr. Butler said the only ingredient of the evidence was the intent to defraud, and his submission was that Mrs. Field was a most unreliable witness and no jury could convict on her evidence. She had stated that these deeds were given to her by Rogers as a gift. He contended she was only too anxious to clutch at any straw, and the mere fact that she was told these things were of no value would not put her off at all.

Mrs. Field had made so many contradictory statements, said counsel, that he thought that they would fasten down to what she had written in the letter. "Poor Mr. Rogers gave me these deeds as a gift," and at the end of the letter: "Poor Mr. Rogers told me these deeds were no good. I told him I wanted them, and he gave me them in memory of him being in prison." That was a complete exoneration of all charges. It was no part of his case whether those two signatures of William Penn were genuine or not. They had been admitted as forgeries.

Mr. CAPORN submitted that Rogers knew these deeds were forged, and that he gave them to Mrs. Field, with the intention of defrauding her or someone.

MR. JUSTICE ACTON, in summing up, said many facts remained without explanation. He thought that Rogers might have gone into the box and cleared up many points; but he had not done so.

After an absence of 35 minutes, the jury found Rogers *Guilty* on two counts of uttering forged documents knowing them to be forged, and *Not Guilty* on two counts of forgery and the remaining six counts which had been withdrawn.

MR. JUSTICE ACTON sentenced Rogers to nine months' imprisonment.

NEW MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL NURSES' HOME

PRINCE ARTHUR'S VISIT

Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught were present yesterday at the "house warming" given by the Lady Superintendent and nursing staff of the Middlesex Hospital to view the new nurses' home in Foley-street, of which the Queen laid the foundation-stone in January last year. The new nursing home (of which the first section is now completed and has been in occupation since February) was the gift of an anonymous donor, and the cost of the site, clearance, compensation to tenants, and erection of the home, will amount to £300,000. The second section of the building is nearing completion and it is expected that the Queen, who visited the first section unofficially in February this year, will pay an official visit when it is finished.

The home, which will include a swimming pool now nearing completion, is like a delightful family hotel, planned on very modern and home-like lines. There are four schemes of colour in the 225 bedrooms already built, each floor being different. They are respectively green, orange, blue, and blue and cream. There is a fine lounge on the first floor which can be used for dances, and opening out of it is a roof lounge, while overhead there are badminton courts. A reading room and smoking room are near the lounge hall. Gay colours are everywhere and a general air of spaciousness and light. In the great window on the stairs facing the hall are the arms of the Middlesex Hospital with its motto, "Miseris succurrere disco."

NATIONAL MARK BEEF

A PARTIAL BIRMINGHAM BOYCOTT

Birmingham meat wholesalers have informed the Minister of Agriculture that from to-morrow they will not allow any beef owned by them to be graded and marked under the National Mark scheme. As a request that they should send a deputation to discuss the position with Mr. Noel Buxton at the House of Commons has been refused, their action is regarded as a definite boycott of the scheme.

The decision of the wholesalers means that no retail buyer of beef will be able before purchase to have his meat graded and marked in the corporation market. National Mark beef, however, will still be available in Birmingham, as about 50 per cent. of the supplies is handled by the cooperative societies and butchers who own their own slaughter-houses. The Minister of Agriculture yesterday sent a message to the retail meat traders setting out the position. If the decision, he said, was adhered to by each wholesaler, he had no alternative but to limit grading and marking to beef in the slaughterhouses owned by private traders and those operated by consumers' cooperative societies in Birmingham.

"I am determined," Mr. Buxton added, "that the boycott shall be widely known and its effects clearly understood. It is an organized step which would have the effect of depriving the British producer of high-grade stock of the reputation and reward that are his due; it is a blow struck against the butcher who has welcomed the National Mark scheme as giving an impartial guarantee to his own trade in the best English beef; it is a move which would be welcomed and, no doubt, supported by any trader who desires the continuation of a system of marketing which enables a dishonest trader to offer for sale imported and inferior beef under the guise of best English. I cannot believe that in this matter the best wholesalers really endorse the action which is being taken and which is definitely opposed to the national interest."

DR. ADDISON, replying to a question in the House of Commons by Mr. W. Taylor, stated that the general position of the National Mark beef scheme in London and Birmingham was being investigated by an Inter-Departmental Committee, and the Birmingham traders appeared before that committee on May 20 without, however, giving any indication of their intention. The committee had nearly concluded taking evidence and would shortly report. The action of the Birmingham wholesalers was manifestly inimical to the interests of the producers as well as to those of the public.

TELEPHONE SERVICE TO SHIPS AT SEA

THE HOMERIC ADDED TO THE LIST

The Postmaster-General announces that a public telephone service is now in operation with the liner Homeric on the same conditions as with the Majestic, Olympic, and Leviathan.

The hours of service vary somewhat with the ship's position, the service continuing each day for about 10 hours within the period 10 a.m.-10 p.m. (British time). The minimum charge is £4 10s., covering three minutes' conversation, and £1 10s. for each additional minute or fraction thereof. A "report charge" of 10s. is payable (in place of the normal charge) when for any reason beyond the control of the Post Office the person asked for cannot be found and connected up with the caller. Subscribers wishing to call up the Homeric should ask for "Ship Telephone Service" and give the name of the passenger with whom conversation is desired, and also any titles, &c., which may assist in identifying him on board. The service is also available (*via* London) with Paris, Madrid, and all parts of Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Switzerland.

REVOLVER SHOOTING

The annual revolver match between Cambridge University and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, fired on Tuesday, resulted in a win for Cambridge. The scores were:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—J. F. Legard, 79; L. C. Martin, 76; D. M. Rogers, 57; E. Shipley, 54. Total, 266.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—Crawford, 52; Daniell, 74; Nelson, 70; Walker, 53. Total, 249.

News in Brief

Arthur Burgess, 42, of Ipswich, employed in the L.N.E.R. telegraph department, was fatally injured while working on the line near Dedham, Colchester, yesterday morning.

The protest meeting against the present situation in Palestine, arranged by the English Zionist Federation to take place at Queen's Hall last night, was postponed till next Wednesday at Kingsway Hall.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Royal Munster Fusiliers Old Comrades Association will take place on Saturday, June 28. Further particulars can be obtained on application (by letter only) to the Hon. Secretary, 50, Kensington-mansions, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

The Gilbert and Sullivan Society placed a wreath on the memorial to Sir William Gilbert on the Embankment yesterday—the nineteenth anniversary of his death. The ceremony was performed by Miss Jessie Bond, the original Hebe in *H.M.S. Pinafore*.

The triennial Beating of the Bounds of the Tower of London was carried out yesterday, with the Constable of the Tower, Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, in attendance. Yesterday also choirboys took part in the beating of the bounds of the parish of St. Clement Danes.

The Liverpool Stipendiary magistrate yesterday fined Mrs. Elizabeth Booth, a bookmaker, of Netherfield-road, Everton, £20 for carrying on the business of moneylender without a certificate. It was stated that she had been licensed as a money-lender, but the Justices refused to renew her certificate because she was already a licensed bookmaker.

A verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded at the inquest which concluded at St. Pancras yesterday on the body of Robert William Phillips, the film actor, generally known as "Tubby." He was killed when the car in which he was riding came into collision with a milk lorry at the junction of Tottenham Court-road and Euston-road on April 26.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Governors of Bridewell Hospital announce that they propose to sell for £250,000 the premises known as Lever House, Victoria Embankment, and that any objection or representation in the matter may be addressed to the Board of Education. (p. 26)

Fully qualified architectural assistants are required in H.M. Office of Works, London. (p. 3)

A portrait of Gerard Dou painting his picture of "The Good Samaritan" is for sale. (p. 1)

A Diocesan Inspector in Priest's Orders for the Diocese of London will be required in September. A Prebendal Stall in St. Paul's is attached to the office. (p. 1)

The post of General Diocesan Inspector in the Diocese of Oxford is becoming vacant, and applications are invited. (p. 3)

A notice is published in regard to the collision between the ss. The Sultan and the ss. Marden in the North Sea on May 26, 1929. (p. 4)

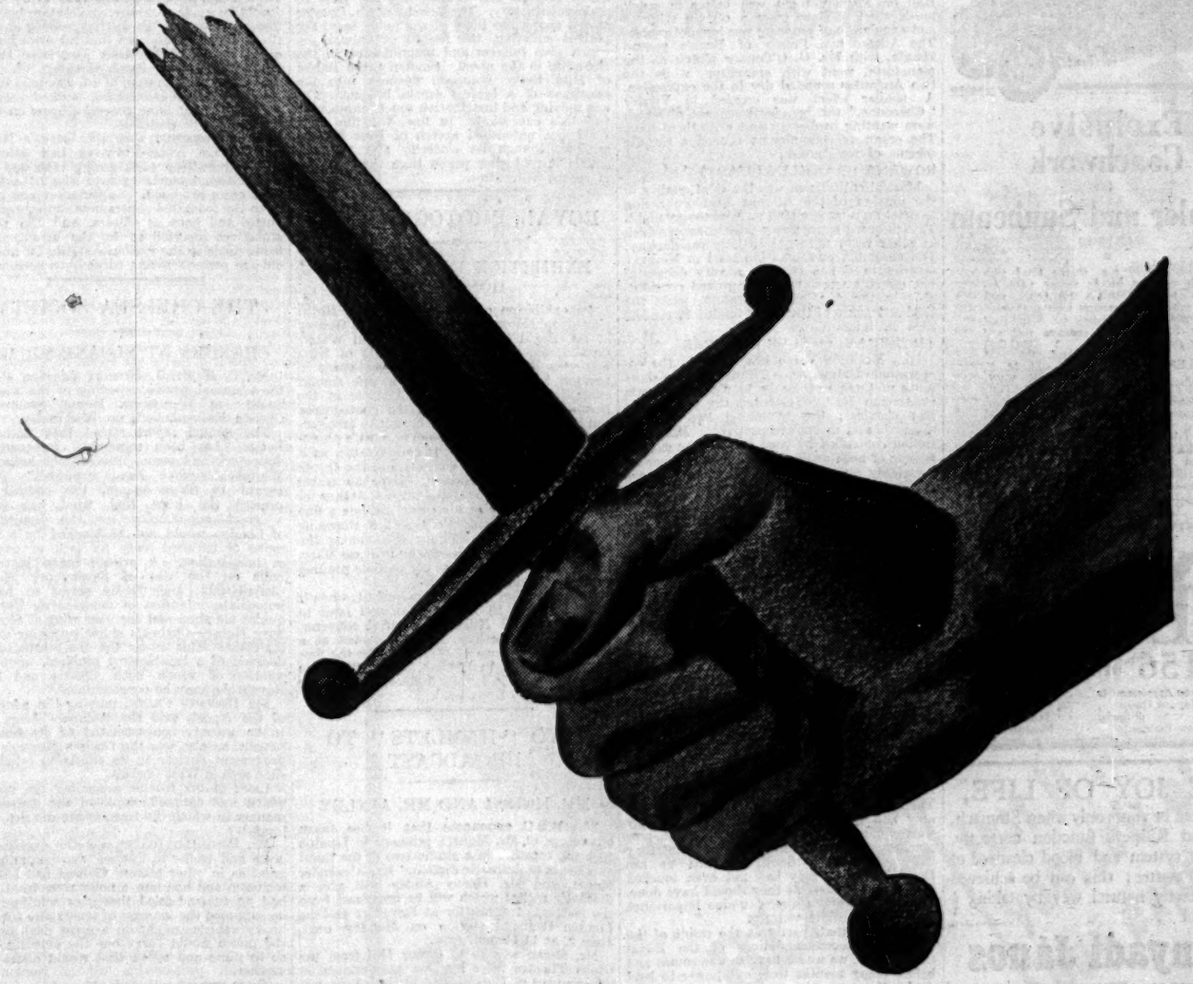
The Director-General, India Store Department, invites tenders for bodies for motor-lorry chassis and for other materials. (p. 1)

COCOA INDUSTRY

THE EMPIRE'S SHARE IN WORLD PRODUCTION

"Cocoa: World Production and Trade" is the latest publication of the Empire Marketing Board (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. net). It covers a wide field in its statistical survey of production and consumption of cocoa and the varied ramifications of the industry, and has been prepared in response to the many requests made to the Board by British Colonies for information and advice.

In the five years from 1923 to 1927, it is pointed out in the introduction, the British Empire supplied from 280,000 to 300,000 tons of raw cocoa annually towards the world's requirements. Some part of this quantity was shipped to other parts of the Empire, and, moreover, Empire countries import considerable quantities of cocoa from countries lying without the Empire. But taking the Empire as a unit there was in these years a net export varying from 200,000 to 250,000 tons annually, with an average of 228,000 tons. At a moderate estimate, the average value of the Empire's net cocoa exports may be set down as over £10,000,000 per annum.



JOIN THE FIGHT • • • •

The fight that Westminster Hospital is waging with debt, the fight that Westminster Hospital must win and will. With your help it can overcome its difficulties and carry on that greater war that it has waged night and day with illness and disease, for over two hundred years.

That is what the Hospital wants—a fighting chance. Somehow £50,000 must be collected as a Fighting Fund. The work of Westminster Hospital in the field of Cancer and research alone entitles it to ask for help from the nation it has helped so much. What will you contribute to this amount and when? Something, we hope—and now!

Cheques should be made payable to Westminster Hospital, and addressed to the Hon. Treasurers (E. H. Hoare, Esq. and the Hon. Sir William Goschen, K.B.E.), Westminster Hospital, Broad Sanctuary, London, S.W.1.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms, London.)
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

THE INTENSITY OF COMPETITION

By CALLISTHENES

We believe that at this moment competition in almost every branch of industry and trade is keener than it has ever been in the history of the world. Certainly every one who can go back twenty-five, thirty, forty years has seen competition increasing in intensity to an almost unbelievable extent.

This was inevitable. As a higher and higher standard of intellect and force of character came into commerce the pace was bound to quicken, the rivalry to become more keen. As means of communication developed, as knowledge of world production and world markets increased, as transport became more swift and frequent, there was bound to be a harder effort of each trader to hold his market against competitors.

Certainly this is true in retail distribution. Neither memory nor research can show a time when competition between retail traders was so keen.

Here is an authoritative statement from the United States :—

"We have at least one-third more retail Stores than the country can support. There is one retail store for every 72 persons in the United States, and the average per capita volume of business for all stores is only $621 (£124) a year. At least one-third of them are operating at a loss."

Seventy-two persons with an average purchasing power of £124 a year means that the gross takings in the average shop are under £30 a day.

We have not a census of the number of shops and the purchasing ability per person in this country, but these figures would certainly apply.

Such intensity of competition affords a strong presumption against the theory that high profits and high prices are general in retail trade. It also proves that where exceptional success is won it can only be by exceptional effort and with a staff strong in ability.

This we believe to be true of the big stores in England.

It is rather the fashion among Englishmen to deprecate themselves and their achievements; but this we think ought to be said, that in the efficiency, the progressiveness, the all-round excellence and success of its big Stores, England, and London in particular, need take second place to no country or city in the world. They are scientifically conducted. They are studied down to the minutest detail with a thoroughness not exceeded in any other activity in the whole national life.

Intensity of competition has brought this about. It is rigorous but it is beneficial, and the public ought to be grateful for it.

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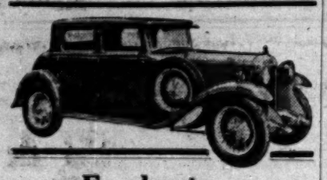

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A COTSWOLD CONFERENCE

The Council for the Preservation of Rural England is arranging for a conference to be held at Cheltenham on June 14, under the chairmanship of Major-General Sir Fabian Ware, at which the situation in the Cotswolds will be discussed from many points of view. In connexion with the conference it is hoped to hold an exhibition of building materials suitable to the stone districts.

"D" Division (Brixton) have won for the second year in succession the Metropolitan Police Band Championship shield.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 5

Entertainments

RECITALS OF THE WEEK

ORIANA MADRIGAL SOCIETY

The summer concert of the Oriana Madrigal Society at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday night was a miscellany of good things, which were interesting in different ways. A curiosity was the Dirge by Dr. Arne, which was written by the composer for the funeral of a friend in 1770, and had not been performed since. The music had simple dignity, but not, in spite of its obvious sincerity, much personal distinction. It was interesting to know that this man of the theatre could make an appropriate setting of words from the Requiem Mass, yet its real significance was that it is possible to write good music *ad hoc* which has no claim to permanence. Mr. Hubert Langley, who had excavated the work from the British Museum manuscripts, sang the tenor solo. Mr. Kennedy Scott's light and flexible treatment of Bach was used to good purpose in "Be not afraid," which usually goes heavily. The English music in the programme consisted of three madrigals, a vigorous psalm of Robert Whyte, Vaughan Williams's fine motet "Oves Omnes," with its repeated plunges into ever-deepening emotion, and two part-songs by Frederic Austin, which served to remind one how few composers besides Purcell manage to set smoothly words of trochaic accentuation. The choir sang well; but why does Mr. Kennedy Scott persist in conducting with his boot instead of a stick? A stick would give precision to the initial attack of "On the plains" such as no movement of the hand, however minute, fussy, or obscure, can do, and it would obviate the percussion effects of the conductor's foot in more strenuous music.

MISS ANTONIA BUTLER

At her recital in Wigmore Hall on Monday Miss Antonia Butler fully confirmed the good opinions which had been formed of her abilities when she gave her first recitals a few months ago. In Bach's G minor Sonata for violoncello and pianoforte (Mr. George Reeves) she showed a sensibility and a fine control of the phrasing which would do credit to a far more experienced and mature artist. If, as a duet, the performance was not perfectly balanced, the fault lay with the pianist, who played more in the manner of an accompanist than as a prime sharer of the responsibilities. Miss Butler's tone is inclined to be dry, but it is mercifully free from that scratchiness which too often spoils one's pleasure in listening to the instrument.

MR. MARCEL CIAMPI

At his recital in Grotrian Hall on Wednesday night Mr. Marcel Ciampi played the Prelude, Aria et Final, by César Franck, Schumann's "Kreisleriana," Debussy's "Children's Corner," and some pieces by Chopin and Liszt. His performance of Franck's suite had many admirable qualities. It was clear and unusually accurate, apart from two obvious slips, and the relative values of the individual notes in the chords—an especially important point in the interpretation of Franck's music—were well balanced. Mr. Ciampi did not, however, succeed in conveying the full breadth and dignity of the work. In the Final particularly the big melody, which interrupts the rapid figure of the first subject, was scamped. The "Kreisleriana" seemed to provide the pianist with more congenial material. His combination of delicate finger-work with strong yet supple rhythm resulted in a performance in which the varied and whimsical moods of the work were delightfully realized.

MR. HARRY ISAACS

A recital of pianoforte works by Rachmaninov, given by Mr. Harry Isaacs at Wigmore Hall on Tuesday, had the effect of throwing too strong a light on the composer's modes as a thinker in music. He is well known to be a consummate craftsman, with the resource to deal with any situation and to ride out from it triumphantly. But the means by which he does so have little to do with the poetry of music. They open up vistas, not of imagination, but of jubilant contrivance, and the result is monotony, as if the same toccata were being viewed from different positions. Rachmaninov scores best when he is permitted to stand for a moment among soulful composers and to show them how they ought to use their brains. Mr. Isaacs was well cast for his work. His use of the keyboard gave a clean definition to harmonies that were often both involved and significant, he dealt with the components of the musical texture in the way of a keenly observant mind, and he retained his power of busy action throughout a long trial.

MISS MONA LEIGH

Miss Mona Leigh's violin playing at Aeolian Hall on Monday night was better in quick music than in slow, since a certain stiffness and angularity of phrasing was less noticeable. The Allegro and Presto of Bach's second Sonata, with Mr. G. O'Connor Morris at the pianoforte, went with animation, while the two Andantes sounded dry in the expression. A similar effect was created in Vitali's "Chaconne," the broader moments of which were wanting in dignity and warmth of tone. The organ accompaniment needed a simpler scheme of registration.

ROWENA FRANKLIN QUARTET

Musical enthusiasm was the chief quality in the playing of the Rowena Franklin String Quartet at Wigmore Hall on Wednesday night. This coloured attractively performances which in other ways were not entirely satisfactory. The ensemble was none too good in Mozart's Quartet in B flat (K.589), a very delightful but difficult work, but it improved considerably in the A minor of Brahms, while the thicker texture of the latter tended to conceal slips in intonation.

THURSDAY TWELVE O'CLOCKS

Miss Mathilde Verne has obtained the co-operation of Mme. Anne Thursfield for a short series of three fortnightly 12 o'clock concerts at Aeolian Hall. Yesterday the programme was classical; the remaining two will be romantic and modern respectively. Romantic feeling controlled by good taste is the characteristic of both artists, and their performances invariably give pleasure. But yesterday one was aware of a lack of real understanding of early classical music.

ANTIQUE DEALERS' ASSOCIATION

SIR R. WITT ON NEW TRADE OPENINGS

The British Antique Dealers' Association held its annual dinner at the Hotel Victoria last night. Mr. EDGAR E. BLUETT, the president, was in the chair.

SIR ROBERT WITT, proposing the toast of "The Association," said there was a feeling abroad that works of art were not perhaps as much in demand as they had been formerly. What could the association do to remedy the position? His view was that there was no cause for despair or even discouragement in the present state of affairs. Their markets and their public were inevitably and quite certainly extending. They were finding, and were going to find, new markets all over the world. At present they had not touched South America or the Dominions, and they had not even touched the home provinces as they should have done. They still attached almost undue importance to their immediate vicinity.

He hoped that, partly as the result of the unanimous recommendations of the Royal Commission, we would have in due course and before many months were out power to lend works of art to other countries as generously as those countries had lent to us. (Cheers.)

The PRESIDENT, in reply, said that for 12 years the association had been busy promoting excellence in the conduct of the business of dealers in antiquities, and the efforts of its councils, assisted by able officers, had had no small measure of success.

LORD CAMROSE, responding to the toast of his health submitted by Mr. EDWARD H. BENJAMIN, said that the objects of the association might be broadly defined as, first, that of taking measures for protecting collectors and dealers from not only fraud but also honest misconception or errors of judgment; and secondly, for the stimulation of interest in works of art generally. It was a source of comfort and strength to the collector, however small he might be, to know that what might be called a protective association existed. The dealer in antiques accomplished more for the good of the world than either he or others generally recognized. Many of the artistic treasures which we valued most to-day would never have been known to us at all if it had not been for the industry and the knowledge of those who called themselves dealers in antiques.

Those present included :—

Mr. Charles J. Sawyer, Mr. Alexander O. Curle, Mr. Theodore Livingstone Bally, Mrs. Edgar Bluett, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Bluett, Mr. Frank Chamberlain, Mr. H. W. Dickins, Mr. George Eumorfopoulos, Mr. Reginald Grundy, Mr. Gordon Hannen, Mr. A. L. Hetherington, Mr. R. L. Hobson, Mr. B. H. Hurlbutt, Mr. Walter Letrov, Mr. J. B. Manson, Mr. Oscar Raphael, Mr. W. J. Roberts, Mr. L. C. Robinson, Mr. Gordon Roe, Mr. Charles K. Russell, Mr. Frank Rutter, Mr. C. J. Woosnam, Mr. and Mrs. Bellesi, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Block, Mr. and Mrs. B. Drage, Mr. W. H. Fenton, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Gosling, Mr. and Mrs. Moss Harris, Mr. Charles A. Law, Mr. Francis Malleti, and Mr. Harry Simmons.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC

"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM"

A better choice than *A Midsummer Night's Dream* could hardly have been made by the Guildhall School of Music for its jubilee celebrations. The dramatic class is a specially strong part of its educational work; and that elocution is well taught there was abundantly clear from these performances at the New Scala Theatre on Wednesday and Thursday nights. But the special claim of this play on a school of music is that Mendelssohn wrote perfect incidental music for it, and that the smallest song and dance can be adequately performed by as large a chorus of fairies and other supernatural beings as the stage will hold. The tradition of the Elizabethan stage, which lasted right on through the masques of the seventeenth century, was that music was the proper mode of expression of the supernatural, differing diametrically in this respect from opera, where singing is the natural utterance of human characters. And so in this production the antithesis between mortal and supernatural action could be held up quite clearly throughout. The Guildhall School of Music, with the aid of past students, could provide a competent and complete cast of principals, including a different quartet of the chief female parts for the second performance, a full chorus of mortals and fairies, and a full orchestra.

Of the principals it must suffice to mention the vivid Hermia of Miss Katherine Page, at once winsome and vixenish, the Oberon of Miss Ivy Hopper for her fine delivery and presence, the delightful Puck of Master Harold Reese, nimble of limb and clear-voiced enough to carry his words above the playing of the orchestra, and the Bottom of Mr. John Turner, hearty and plebian, but a trifle too well versed in the theatrical chuckle with which he accompanied the rest of his asinine dream. One of the fairies sang "Philomel with melody" charmingly; the dancing was not particularly distinctive. Sir Landon Ronald conducted the overture and Mr. Aylmer Buesst the rest of the incidental music, of which there is a considerable amount. Mr. Cairns James produced the play so that the natural and the supernatural, the action and the music, the movement of the lovers and of the crowds dovetailed into each other with most creditable smoothness.

"THE CASE OF SERGEANT GRISCHA"

FILM VERSION OF STORY BY ARNOLD ZWEIG

The film version of "The Case of Sergeant Grischa," shown privately yesterday and to be presented at the Marble Arch Pavilion on Sunday, suggests at once the difficulty of attempting in screen terms what has been successfully achieved in fiction. No doubt there are novels which lend themselves to such treatment, but as we watch the unfolding of Mr. Herbert Brenon's picture we see how reluctantly the rich material from which it is drawn shapes itself to the new mould. The stolid, superstitious mind of Sergeant Grischa, fumbling in a wilderness of army regulations, alternately scared and elated by events it cannot comprehend, is built up in the book by an accumulation of detail which shows us the whole man in his loneliness and his anguish. Nor could we be moved by the fate which overtakes him but for some sweeping vision of the military machine and the forces of Nature which slowly and secretly collaborate in his destruction.

The film rapidly plunges into the episode of Grischa's escape from the German prison camp, throws him with all speed into the arms of Babka, the peasant woman with whom he lived in the forest, pronounces sentence of death upon him, and recounts the duel between General von Lychow and General von Schieffenzahn, when the former pleads the injustice of military decrees. Mr. Brenon carries forward his narrative soberly enough, but although he has respected his theme, he has not been able to do justice to the massive detail of which it is composed. It is as if we were impatiently skipping the chapters in order to reach the end. The conflict between the two generals is dramatic enough, and perhaps the most successful passage in the film, for it collects for a moment at a single point all the entangling threads which are to form a noose round the victim.

There is a fine study of von Schieffenzahn by Gustav von Seyffertitz, the only character whose portrait Mr. Brenon has had time to make satisfactory. The Grischa of Mr. Chester Morris shows too little of the noble rage, the patient suffering, the flashes of animal joy which give fullness and magnificence to the character in the novel. Similarly, the Babka of Miss Betty Compson declines into the sweetness of a typical screen heroine. The one moving and imaginative touch comes with Grischa's execution. In fine, the film is a vivid but unfinished sketch of Herr Zweig's original, though its sincerity and restraint entitle it to higher praise than the majority of recent War films.

ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHERS

EXHIBITION IN AID OF THE HOSPITALS

An exhibition of pictures taken by Royal photographers opens to-morrow at the Gallery of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours, 5a, Pall Mall East, in aid of King Edward's Hospital Fund. The wall-space in London is more ample than in the similar exhibition now crossing the Atlantic at the Berengaria, so that more of the photographs can be fully enlarged. The benefit to architectural views, such as the Duke of York's photographs of Glamis Castle, is considerable, as it is also to his informal snapshots of the Queen and of Princess Elizabeth. Over 50 travel scenes from Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught (many of big game) include a fine view of the Victoria Falls and a charming group of Japanese children; and among the portrait studies is a snapshot by Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, of her parents pruning roses at Balmoral.

The exhibition will close on June 21, when it will be moved to Birmingham, and later to other provincial cities. A special souvenir, with 60 reproductions, is being issued at a guinea. The Prince of Wales bought the first copy to be sold in London, and competition in the Berengaria for the first copy sold there resulted in £75 being paid.

TWO "HAMLETS" TO BROADCAST

MR. MOISSI AND MR. AINLEY

The B.B.C. announces that it has taken advantage of Mr. Moissi's presence in London to bring together in a studio two of the finest exponents of dramatic diction. Mr. Alexander Moissi and Mr. Henry Ainley will give a dramatic recital which will be broadcast from the National transmitter at Daventry and the London Regional station on Monday next, June 2, at 11.15 p.m.

Mr. Moissi will go to Savoy Hill from the Globe Theatre after his first performance in this country of *Hamlet*, and his broadcast will consist of a recital in English of Hamlet's lines, "To be or not to be," and two dramatic poems in German—"Novemberwind," by Emil Verhaeren, and "Schlaflied fur Miryam," by Rich. Beer Hofmann.

Mr. Henry Ainley, who recently took the chief part in the Command performance of *Hamlet*, will speak first, and his recital will include "Oh, what a rogue and peasant slave am I!" from *Hamlet*, and Mr. A. E. Housman's poem, "Bredon Hill."

ICE HOCKEY RINK AT EARL'S COURT

PROPOSAL FOR NEXT YEAR

A new ice hockey rink with room for 10,000 spectators, built on the lines of the Berlin Sports Palace, is to be opened at Earl's Court early next year. This was announced at the annual dinner of the British Ice Hockey Association at the Golders Green Ice Rink last night by Mr. J. C. T. Magwood, ice hockey international. He said that when the rink was opened there would be a series of international matches throughout the season against Canada, Australia, Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia.

The Bishop of Chelmsford captained the *West Essex Gazette* team against the local police in a charity cricket match at Loughton yesterday. He took five wickets for 35 runs and scored one run. The police won by 70 runs to 15.

SIGNOR TOSCANINI IN BERLIN

NEW YORK ORCHESTRA'S CONCERTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 28

Signor Arturo Toscanini and the New York Philharmonic Orchestra gave last night the first of two concerts to which Berlin has looked forward as the outstanding feature of this year's special entertainments "season." The performance was so excellent that the critics are almost unanimous to-day in declaring or indicating that it exceeded even the high hopes with which it had been awaited. The programme was internationally selected, whereas that of the second concert to-night, which was broadcast, was devoted solely to German compositions. On Friday the orchestra will be in Brussels, and on Sunday it will give the first of four concerts in London.

Signor Toscanini, hitherto known to Berlin only as an opera conductor from last year's visit of the Scala Company, showed himself last night, in the general opinion, as an orchestra conductor of extraordinary inspiration and ability. As for the orchestra, more than one critic in a country justly proud of its orchestras and accustomed to strict judgment expresses the opinion that no European orchestra can be compared with it, especially the reed and brass groups.

The most striking achievement of the evening was, perhaps, the rendering of Debussy's "La Mer," in which the differentiation of tone, the precision of the strings, and the discipline of the individual groups of instruments were much admired. The rendering of Haydn's "Clock" Symphony might be thought a shade on the sober side, but again the remarkably thorough study of the smallest detail was observable. Signor Toscanini presented an example of his own country's modern compositions in Ildebrando Pizetti's "Rondo Veneziano." The performance, always, was excellent, but the selection might be challenged.

In an enthusiastic audience which included the American, British, and Italian Ambassadors and distinguished representatives of all the arts, were Herr Gerhart Hauptmann, the dramatist, and three leading German conductors, Herren Furtwängler, Bruno Walter, and Klemperer. Herr Furtwängler showed particular appreciation.

QUEEN'S NURSES

CONTRIBUTORY SCHEMES OF HOSPITALS

The committee of county nursing associations met at the offices of the Queen's Institute, 58, Victoria-street, on Wednesday afternoon. The DUCHESS of RICHMOND and GORDON presided, and others present included :—

Lady Georgiana Mure, Mrs. John Whitaker, Miss Bright, Mrs. Bramwell Davis (Berkshire), Mrs. John Heywood-Lonsdale (Bucks), Miss Tomkinson (Bucks), Mrs. Fulteney Malcolm (Cheshire), Lady Margaret Boscawen (Cornwall), the Duchess of Devonshire (Derbyshire), Lady Heathcoat-Amory (Devonshire), Miss Castleman-Smith (Dorset), Lady Gainford (Durham), Lady Selborne (Hants), Mrs. Rawstorne (Hants), Mrs. Kevill Davies (Herefordshire), Lady Salisbury (Herts), Mrs. Minet (Herts), Miss Edith Tillard (Hunts), Lady Baring (Isle of Wight), Mrs. Everard (Leicestershire), Miss Ashdown (Lincolnshire), Mrs. Russell Colman (Norfolk), Mrs. Rimpton (Notts), Mrs. James Morrell (Oxfordshire), Lady Boyne (Shropshire), Miss Parker (Shropshire), Lady Baylord (Somerset), Miss Egerton (Surrey), Mrs. Arkwright (Warwickshire), Mrs. Hodgson (West Riding, Yorks), Mrs. Wynne Finch (Carnarvonshire and North Wales), Lady Dynevor (Carmarthenshire), Lady Bankes (Flintshire), Mrs. Mashiter (Glamorgan), Lady Philipps (Pembrokeshire), Miss A. M. Peterkin (general superintendent), Miss A. C. Lowe (secretary), Miss G. H. Vaughan (nursing superintendent for England), Miss Ellinor Smith (superintendent for Wales), Miss Parnant (Inspector of County Nursing Associations).

The Duchess of Richmond and Gordon was re-elected chairman and Mrs. Heywood-Lonsdale vice-chairman, Lady Dynevor was appointed to represent the committee on the General Purposes Sub-committee of the institute, and Lady Margaret Boscawen as the representative on the Women's Advisory Council of the League of Nations Union.

The CHAIRMAN referred to the great loss sustained by the committee through the death of Mrs. Henry Heywood-Lonsdale, who had been a member of the committee since its formation and had represented it on the council of the institute.

Further consideration was given to the contributory schemes adopted by certain hospital leagues and it was agreed that every effort should be made to secure cooperation between these leagues and the district nursing associations. It was considered that the arrangement made by the West Sussex Associated Hospitals' Contributory Fund, whereby 1d. from the weekly contribution of 4d. was paid to the district nursing association, worked satisfactorily, and that some general scheme on these lines would be desirable.

It was reported that the Queen's Nurses and Village Nurse-Midwives had attended 63,131 midwifery cases during 1929 and that the maternal mortality rate was 2.1 a thousand cases attended. Explanation was given as to the federated superannuation scheme for nurses and hospital officers, and the representatives reported as to the arrangements being made in the various counties for nursing old-age pensioners and necessitous persons.

THE CHELSEA SOCIETY

CHANGES AT SLOANE-SQUARE

Mr. C. H. ST. J. HORNBY presided at the third annual general meeting of the Chelsea Society at Wentworth House, Swan-walk, Chelsea Embankment, on Wednesday.

The annual report stated that Catherine Lodge "has been somewhat unnecessarily destroyed, and some pleasant old houses in Whitehead's-grove have vanished." With regard to Sloane-square, the council expressed the hope that what was really a great opportunity for the beautifying of London would not be blocked by a false move or frittered away for lack of courage or imagination. A private house is to be built on the site of Shrewsbury House, Cheyne-walk, and "there seems to be no immediate intention of demolishing Terrey's quaint old shop and the west wing of Shrewsbury House—Chelsea's oldest surviving dwelling-place. This seems the most satisfactory decision of a troublesome problem, upon the solution of which both Chelsea and Lord Revelstoke may be congratulated."

SIR HOWARD FRANK, moving the adoption of the report, said the Guinness Trust was to be warmly congratulated on its housing scheme, as also was the Chelsea Housing Improvement Society in its efforts to rebuild a slum area in West Chelsea.

LADY MAUD HOARE, seconding the report, which was adopted, deplored the distressing manner in which the trees in the district were lopped.

Mr. REGINALD BLUNT said the question of noise and traffic in Chelsea was becoming as great as in other places. Chelsea had lost its seclusion and had now a noisy river front. He had no cut-and-dried theory or solution, but he supposed the increase of pneumatic tires on heavy vehicles might do a great deal, and if the police would carry out the existing laws as to noise and speed that would assist still further.

Those present included :—

Lady Lovelace, Lady Chalmers, Lady Lyttelton, Lady Melklejohn, Sir Ernest and Lady Meinertzhagen, Sir Oliver and Lady Swann, Miss Maud Russell, Lady Scott-Moncrieff, Mrs. Holman Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Brown, Mrs. Edwin Abbey, Mrs. Bram Stoker, and Miss Vera Beringer.

THE COLONNE ORCHESTRA

The last of the foreign orchestras to visit London this season is the Colonne Orchestra from Paris, now in the fifty-seventh year of its history. Having played at Bristol during the present Anglo-French week, it will appear for the first time since the War at Queen's Hall on Thursday evening, June 5, in an all-French programme consisting of Lalo's overture to *Le Roi d'Ys*, Jacques Ibert's "Escales," Pierné's "Fantaisie Basque," two of Debussy's "Nocturnes," Ravel's "La Valse," and Dukas's "La Peri." The conductor is M. Gabriel Pierné, who succeeded Edouard Colonne, the founder of the orchestra, in 1910.

WHITSUN HOLIDAYS

The Secretary of the Early Closing Association announces that the majority of firms in the City of London wholesale textile trade have conceded an additional holiday on the Saturday preceding Whit Monday, and will close their premises from Friday afternoon, June 6 (at the conclusion of business as usual), and will reopen on the following Tuesday morning, June 10. This concession will enable thousands of young people to go to their homes at a distance.

GRAFTON THEATRE

OPENING PROGRAMME

The new theatre near the intersection of the Euston and the Tottenham Court roads is admirably designed to accommodate the intimate drama of poetry or ideas. Its stage, though little, is yet big enough to encourage the ingenious producer; and the auditorium is more comfortable than in most theatres of this size. With all their advantages, however, the management will hardly succeed in building up a critical, instructed audience unless they can improve vastly upon their opening programme.

Three parts of it were given over to *The Searcher*, a pretentiously empty piece of expressionism by Miss Velona Pilcher, purporting to show how a modern war might appear to the tortured vision of a woman Red Cross worker. Assisted by the steady drumming of the orchestra, the play pounded us with a few general ideas about war through eight long scenes. All that the author had to say could have been said in one. The effect of the drum beating, the chanting, and the intermittent bursts of frothy rhetoric was indeed to make us long for peace, but it was the monotony rather than the horror of war that had impressed us.

The programme of plays and variety turns that followed might pass muster at a private party, but it will not entertain the general playgoer; Mme. Lydia Lopokova's brilliant sketch of a possessive woman in love seemed as much out of place as a jewel caught up in some tattered sacking. It had the wit, the slightly bitter flavour, and the perfect form of an epigram by La Rochefoucauld. Miss Rosalind Patrick contributed to the success of this sketch a movingly natural portrayal of immaturity. Miss Edith Sitwell read one of her poems to the accompaniment of a drum, but the curtain which partially concealed the reader from her audience also muffled her voice. Of all the other pieces only two deserve to be mentioned. *The House Top Madman*, a little Japanese play by Kikuchi Kwan, more skilfully acted, might have had a flower-like delicacy of pathos; and *The Bright Young People*, which was presented successfully, seemed like something almost, but not quite, good enough for one of Mr. Cochran's *revues*.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

Although there has been an extension to the middle of October of the period during which the public may hear the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park, it is stated that this week-end will be the last opportunity of hearing the bells for some time. No recitals will be given next week after Sunday, and it has not yet been decided when the concerts will be resumed. The Saturday afternoon recital has been put on one hour, from 4 to 5 p.m., so as not to clash with the celebration of Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught's eightieth birthday to-morrow, when, on completing 50 years as Colonel-in-Chief of The Rifle Brigade, he will inspect several battalions of troops at 4 p.m.

To-day's recitals are :—

4 to 4.25 p.m.—"Absent" (Metcalfe), "Ye Banks and Braes," "In an Old-Fashioned Town" (Squire), "Killarney," and "Prelude" (Gebruers).

5 to 5.25 p.m.—"Absent," "The Lass with the Delicate Air" (Arne), "O Star of Eve" (Wagner), "Hindu Song" (Rimsky-Korsakoff) "Roses of Picardy," and "Minuet and Trio" (Mozart).

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER. LECTURE by Mr. C. LEONARD WOOLLEY on RECENT EXCAVATIONS at UR, with lantern, on Tuesday, June 3rd, at 8.30. Seats 10s., 5s., unreserved 2s. Box Office, Central Hall, Westminster, S.W.1.

EXHIBITIONS

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW, OLYMPIA.
JUNE 19 to 28. Seats booked from 2s. 4d. upwards at 12, Hanover-square (Mayfair 0033), and at usual libraries.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street Station. Daily 10-10. Sundays 2-10. "A FAMOUS PAGEANT." Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Open 9 a.m. till 8 p.m. Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s. Children 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s.; Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

ART EXHIBITIONS

ROYAL ACADEMY. SUMMER EXHIBITION. Now open, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Admission 1s. 6d. Catalogue 1s. Season Ticket, 5s.

P. & D. COLNAGHI & Co. Paintings by ORLANDO GREENWOOD. Drawings by the Old Dutch Masters, 144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Free.

CLARIDGE GALLERY, 52, Brook-st., W.1. PORTRAIT DRAWINGS by OLIVE SNELL. FIGURE STUDIES by KATE CANEY. Daily, 10-6. Admission free.

COTSWOLD GALLERY. WATER-COLOURS by J. M. W. TURNER, R.A., COTMAN, DAYES, VARLEY, FARINGTON. 59, Frith-street, Soho-square. 10-5.30. Sat. till 1.

FIRST EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS by *JEAN LURCAT*. ALEX. REID & LEFEVRE, LTD., 1a, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1. 10-6. Sats. 10-1.

ABBEY GALLERY. Water-Colours of London, Yorkshire, and Norfolk by FREDK. J. EDEN. Abbey House, Victoria-street, S.W.1. 10-6. Sat., 10-1.

BEAUX ARTS EXHIBITIONS. PIERRE M. LACROIX'S Modern Paintings. H. B. BRABAZON'S Water-colours. Bruton-place, W. 10-6. Sats., 10-3.

IMPERIAL GALLERY OF ART, Imperial Institute (East Entrance), South Kensington. *CONTEMPORARY BRITISH ART*. Daily, 10-5. Sundays excepted. Admission free.

THE BETTY JOEL GALLERY. PORTRAITS and PAINTINGS by *FREDERIC WHITING, R.P., R.S.W.*, daily, 10 to 6. 25, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

NATIONAL SOCIETY (Painters, Sculptors, Engravers, Potters). GRAFTON GALLERIES, Grafton-street, W.1. Daily, 10-5. Admission 1s. THE MOST INTERESTING and COMPREHENSIVE EXHIBITION OF CONTEMPORARY ART.

M. KNOEDLER and Co., Inc. 15, Old Bond-street, W.1. *THE MADONNA AND CHILD* and some drawings by *EPSTEIN*. Daily 10-6 (Sats. 10-1) until June 14th.

WALLIS & SON. Paintings by MONET, PISSARRO, RENOIR, SISLEY, FANTIN, &c. The French Gallery, 158, New Bond-street, W.

OLD ENGLISH SPORTING PICTURES AND PRINTS ON EXHIBITION AT THE ACKERMANN GALLERIES 187, NEW BOND-STREET, W.1. 10-6; Saturdays, 10-1.

SOCIETY OF SCRIBES AND ILLUMINATORS. Exhibition of MODERN MANUSCRIPTS at 30, Museum-street, W.C. (Messrs. Davies and Orioli). Daily until June 4th. 10.30-6, including Sats. Admission free.

WALKER'S GALLERIES, 118, New Bond-street. 1, Thirteenth Exhibition of PASTORAL Water-Colours by Modern Painters. 2, Water-Colours by ROMILLY FEDDEN, R.W.A. 3, Water-Colours of Rural England by W. W. COLLINS, R.I., R.B.C. Admission and Catalogues Free.

CARROLL GALLERY, 28, St. James-sq., S.W.1. CHARLES JOHN COLLINGS. Exhibition "Canadian Rockies" and English Subjects representing period of nearly 40 years of the artist's life. Admission by private card. Now on view, 10-5.30. Saturdays, 10-1.

R.B.A.—ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS. Suffolk-street, Pall Mall, S.W.1. 173rd EXHIBITION. Daily, 10-5. Admission 1s.

The RAEBURN GALLERY (Henry J. Brown) 48, Duke-street, St. James's, S.W.1. (Admission free.) FLOWER PAINTINGS by WILLIAM A. CHASE. (Purchases already made by the Queen of Norway and well-known collectors.)

GREATOREX GALLERIES, 14, Grafton-st. (1) ITALY, SPAIN, ISLE of SKYE. Etchings by Wilfred Huggins. (2) CLIPPER SHIP PAINTINGS by R. MACGREGOR.

THE FOYLE ART GALLERY. DRAWINGS of LONDON by HANSLIP FLETCHER. 131, Charing Cross-road, W.C. Admission and Catalogue free. 10-7. Saturdays included.

EXHIBITION of HISTORIC WEDGWOOD WARES, including pieces lent by H.M. The Queen. Also reproductions and modern pieces, which are for Sale. May 29 to June 27. Admission free.

HEAL'S MANSARD GALLERY, 196, Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, Paintings by MODIGLIANI, PICASSO, DERAIN, UTRILLO, &c. 73, Grosvenor-street (off New Bond-street).

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS. 1, REMBRANDT ETCHINGS, 1606-1669. 2, PAINTINGS by BRANGWYN, CAMERON, and other LEADING ARTISTS. 148, NEW BOND-STREET. ADMISSION FREE.

VAN GOGH EXHIBITION and Exhibition of Lithographs by DERAIN, GAUGUIN, MAILLOL, MATISSE, LAUTREC, &c. 10-6. Sats., 10-1. LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-square.

BARBIZON HOUSE.—Exhibition of Paintings, Water-Colours and Drawings, by W. G. de Glehn, A.R.A., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. 10-6. Sats., to 1.

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Conductor—JOHN BARBIROLLI.

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OLIVE GROVES and FREDERICK RANALOW.
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N.B.—THURSDAY EVENING, June 5, 10TH ANNIVERSARY and SOUVENIR PERFORMANCE.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15.
Mats., Wed., Fri., 2.30. No Mat., Wed., Derby Day.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"

Imperial and Foreign News

KANCHENJUNGA

ATTACK ON ICE WALL

On Saturday we published a dispatch from our Correspondent with the Kanchenjunga climbers, dated May 11, which described the failure to establish Camp III. on the first terrace of the north ridge, above the great ice wall. An avalanche of ice broke off from the wall while a party was approaching it over snow slopes from Camp II. It swept down upon them, catching and killing the porter Chettan. The avalanche also destroyed the lower stages of the route up the ice wall, which had been hacked out by Smythe, Wieland, Hoerlin, Schneider, and Duvanel during the previous week. The danger of further avalanches persuaded the climbers to abandon the attack on the north ridge and to move across the Kanchenjunga glacier to the west ridge.

The following dispatch is dated May 8, three days earlier than the foregoing. It is to be presumed that the runner carrying it met with greater difficulties in his journey over the Kang Pass than his successor. This dispatch describes the establishment of Camp I. on the glacier and Camp II. at the head of the glacier and the preparatory work carried out on the ice wall. It also reveals much of the topography of the mountain hitherto unrecorded, and conveys an impressive picture of the terrible difficulties which face the climbers.

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(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

KANCHENJUNGA CAMP II., MAY 8

I am hard at it writing this in Camp II., 20,000ft. above sea level. Since leaving the base camp on May 1 many things have happened.

Like the first Everest expedition, we have combined reconnaissance with an attempt to climb Kanchenjunga. No one had explored or seen the head of the

Kanchenjunga glacier, but Douglas Freshfield speculated on the possibility of climbing the mountain from that direction, suggesting that the rocky shelves might lead easily to the col separating Kanchenjunga from the Twins. From the peak above the base camp we had noticed the possibility of reaching the north ridge from the great snow terrace stretching across the entire face of the mountain; but this terrace is defended by a huge ice wall nearly 1,000ft. thick. On the practicability of climbing this ice wall rests the fate of the expedition, as no other route appears possible.

AN UNKNOWN MOUNTAIN

We left the base camp in perfect weather, but without Hoerlin, Schneider, and Richter, who were unwell. Frau Dyhrenfurth stayed behind to supervise the dispatch of provisions and equipment to the high camps. Our way led through a maze of moraines, but the conspicuous cairns erected by Schneider previously served to point the way. Thence our route followed a snowy corridor where the atmosphere, combined with the blazing sun, afflicted several of us with the mysterious malady known as glacier lassitude. According to scientists this is caused by the lack of oxygen in snowy hollows owing to its absorption by water vapour.

As we ascended the glacier there came into view an unknown mountain to the west about 23,000ft. high, serene and stately, with snowy ridges converging to a lovely summit of purest snow. We named it Madonna Peak. Owing to the danger of ice avalanches from hanging glaciers we made Camp I. on the glacier. Dyhrenfurth luckily escaped serious injury when he fell into a snow-covered crevasse. Himalayan crevasses are far more artfully concealed than Alpine crevasses. The most expert eye is often unable to detect the smooth piecrust of the snow bridges which collapse without warning under the mountaineer. It was a beautiful evening at Camp I. Peak after peak peered shyly through the misty shawls, and the icy bastions of Kanchenjunga jutted defiantly out into space thousands of feet above our heads like the prows of some ghostly mid-aerial fleet.

On May 2 we pushed on to Camp II., turning the corner of the Twins and gazing for the first time up to the head of Kanchenjunga glacier. Kanchenjunga allows little latitude. Here were no easy rock slopes leading to the north ridge, but stark precipices seamed with gleaming ice couloirs, a hopelessly unassailable wall 4,000ft. high. Only from the first terrace is there any chance, and, as I mentioned before, the great ice wall defending the terrace must first be surmounted.

A TWO-MILE BARRIER

For two miles it stretches, a clean-cut barrier reef; but at the extreme eastern end it becomes more broken, bearing downwards not in one wall but in a series of shattered waves and escarpments. To surmount this icefall, which is more formidable than anything any of us has ever tackled in the Alps, is the expedition's greatest problem.

A toil up a steep moraine and burning snow slopes brought us to Camp II. It is difficult to imagine a finer situation. Directly above is the face of Kanchenjunga, 10,000ft. high, with its friezes of gleaming ice topped by final pyramids of rock where clouds chase furiously across or the snow is torn off in writhing streamers, telling of the hurricane force of the winds.

Against orders, one porter at Camp II. wandered away for a short stroll and fell into a concealed crevasse. Fortunately Smythe was also out on a short stroll, and heard his cries and located him. He was 30ft. down, but was soon hauled out undamaged except for severe shock and some bruises and cuts and slight frostbite. Though sent back to the base camp, he returned and insisted on carrying on—such is the spirit of our porters. Ill-fortune overtook us, as Kurz was unwell for some days and decided to return to the base camp. His icemanship would be invaluable on the ice wall. This misfortune was followed by the worst blow of all when, on the morning of May 3, Dyhrenfurth was also forced to retire to the base camp owing to a bad throat. Like Kurz, he hung on pluckily to the last moment. Thus the only fit men now are Wieland, Duvanel, Wood Johnson, Hannah, and Smythe.

We decided to push Camp II. higher, so Wood Johnson and Wieland and Smythe explored the icefall above the camp. After strenuous cutting on hard ice Smythe discovered an easy way of avoiding the icefall altogether. Camp II. was finally established on a snow plateau above the icefall at 20,000ft. From this point we have begun the assault on the ice wall separating us from the first terrace.

On May 5 Wood Johnson, Wieland, and Smythe, accompanied by Duvanel, ascended the wearisome slopes of soft snow to the foot of the ice wall and began hard work on the ice at once. Wieland and Smythe shared the leadership. It was the most formidable ice work that any of us have tackled, far surpassing the classic Alpine climbs such as the Brenva in technical difficulty and hardships from exposure. Cutting steps in hard ice at an angle of over 60deg. is exacting work at any altitude; at over 21,000ft. the strongest man soon becomes temporarily exhausted, and after a few dozen blows with his ice-axe he is forced to gasp and gasp for life-giving oxygen. The porters said that the work was equal in difficulty to the work on the ice ridge attempted by the Bavarians in 1929. As we progressed we drove wedges into the ice and fixed ropes for the porters, who enlarged the steps to the dimensions of Wapping Old Stairs. Work was delayed by falling snow, which finally developed into a blizzard, forcing us to retreat.

BREAKDOWN IN TRANSPORT

On our arrival at the camp, tired out, we were greeted by the most depressing news of the whole expedition. The third *bandobast* of porters with equipment and provisions in the charge of Colonel Tobin had broken down completely. No one could have worked more for the expedition than Tobin, but the fates have been against him. Bad weather on the Kang Pass and demoralized and deserting porters were the cause. His sirdar broke down, leaving him single-handed, yet he gallantly carried on until he worked himself to a standstill. Our position now is that with the non-arrival of this vital *bandobast* we have only one week's food left for the Europeans. Also many important articles of equipment are included in this disaster. The climbers will be forced to do without many essentials and luxuries which mean so much. There is still hope, for Wood Johnson and Hannah are being dispatched post haste, and we know that if anything can be done they will do it. [In the later dispatch published on Saturday our Correspondent said that, thanks to Wood Johnson and Hannah, Colonel Tobin's loads were beginning to come through.]

To-day Wieland and Smythe, the sole remaining climbers, renewed the attack on the ice wall. After a long, hard bout of cutting, the lower wall was surmounted. Easy snow led up to the middle wall, which is overhanging for about 25ft. After that there is merely about 250ft. of very steep ice. Smythe stood on Wieland's shoulders driving a wedge into the ice as high as possible and threading a rope through a ring in the wedge. Wieland was then hauled up by Smythe as by a crane until he could drive in another and higher wedge, cutting steps in the wall at the same time. Wieland then returned to rest and his place was taken by Smythe.

Meanwhile the party had been joined by Duvanel, who, although officially the expedition's film operator, is indefatigable in helping the climbers. Where the climbers can go, he can follow, and with luck he should make the highest film on record. In spite of a heavy snowstorm the work on the ice wall went on, and when after much gruelling work at 21,500ft. the climbers retreated with clothes sheeted in ice and arms and legs numbed, the tired men could look back through the driving smother of snow and note with satisfaction the frail rope dangling down from a point more than half-way up that awful preliminary overhanging ice wall. They were further cheered at finding Schneider in Camp II. recovered in health and hungering for work.

Whether or not the heavy snowfall will permit of further operations at present remains to be seen. As I write, avalanche after avalanche is roaring off Kanchenjunga, each one seeming to proclaim defiance and warning.

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OUTLAWS SHELLED IN THE PHILIPPINES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MAY 29

Renewed attempts by the Philippine constabulary to dislodge a band of Moro outlaws established in a fort near Lake Lanao, on Mindanao, were repulsed by the outlaws yesterday.

Efforts to negotiate a truce having failed, the constabulary set out in motor transports towards the fort, but the Moros, hearing of their approach, made a sally and destroyed the bridges. When these were at length repaired, the constabulary surrounded the fort and bombarded it with 300 shells from a trench mortar. The Moros, however, showed no signs of readiness to surrender and kept up a steady fire until the constables retired.

Late at night, after the Government forces had withdrawn, the outlaws took the opportunity to evacuate the fort, and when the troops advanced this morning they found that all the defenders had disappeared.

BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT RESIGNS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MAY 29

Dr. Hernando Siles, President of Bolivia, resigned his office yesterday, placing the Government in the hands of the Cabinet. The Cabinet has issued a decree calling for elections to be held on June 29 for a National Assembly, which will meet on July 28 for the purpose of electing a new President.

Dr. Siles gave no explanation of his sudden resignation, but the Cabinet decree stated that it was for grave reasons of State. Bolivia has long been politically unsettled and the present Cabinet is the third to hold office this year.

The Bolivian Legation in London has been officially advised of the President's resignation. The Legation states that Dr. Hernando Siles's term of four years does not expire until August 6 next. The Presidential elections should have been held on May 4, but, owing to the financial and trade depression caused by the fall in metal prices, it has been thought advisable in Government circles to postpone the elections until general conditions improve, and it was even suggested that the present administrative term of office should be prolonged. This suggestion met with some criticism on constitutional grounds, which probably led the President to tender his resignation.

THE MALTESE CRISIS

MINISTER'S STATEMENT

Sir Augustus Bartolo, Minister of Education in Lord Strickland's Ministry in Malta, who is now in London, made the following statement in conversation with a representative of *The Times*:—

It is difficult to say when exactly the present trouble in Malta first arose. From the moment that Sir Gerald Strickland (as he then was) entered the political field in 1921 his old political enemies, the so-called Nationalists who had fought his politics when he was Chief Secretary in Malta, turned upon him; and when political arguments were of no avail, as the people had become enlightened during the last 30 years, they reverted to personal attacks, misstatements and calumny. Knowing full well that religion is part and parcel of the life of the Maltese, they have all along sought to represent him as an enemy of the Church, and at last invented the story that he was a Freemason.

I am pleased to see (Sir Augustus continued) that the British Press has considered the suspension of the elections as the only logical and inevitable outcome of the Bishop's pastoral letter. The people were placed under the alternative of voting against Lord Strickland or incurring mortal sin. Their freedom of election is destroyed. If you ask me how long the present situation will last, I answer as long as the present conditions last. The suspensory ordinance cannot be repealed before the disappearance of those causes. The date depends on the relations between the Imperial Government and the Vatican.

A statement has been made by opponents of the present Ministry that the suspension of an election was not a reserved matter under the Constitution to be dealt with by the Imperial Government. It is inaccurate. The Constitution does not confer on the local Government powers to protect the Constitution from violation. The custodian of the Constitution is the Imperial Government. Moreover, in the present instance the matter can only be dealt with by the Imperial Government, because it referred to public safety and the defence of the Empire. Public safety was endangered by the commotion created by the intervention of the ecclesiastical authorities, which would have broken out into civil strife embittered by religious feeling, if the elections had been held.

The defence of the Empire is concerned in that it is inconceivable that any outside interference should be allowed in the choice of the Government and the internal civil administration of Malta both as a civil community and even more as one of the most important outposts of the Empire. The desire is far from me to impute to the Holy See any intention of fostering Italian propaganda in Malta. But it is admitted on all hands that the result of the action taken is to help the movement which has long been going on by a small but influential section in Malta, aided and abetted in Italy, to pave the way for substitution of the Italian for the British flag. No more do I question the words of the Bishops who repudiate such an intention; but when they tell the people not to vote for a party and the only alternative is to vote for the other party, of which the real leader (Dr. Mizzi) is the man who is working for the annexation of Malta by Italy, we cannot help taking account of the result regardless of the motives that prompted that action.

ITALIAN COMMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MAY 29

The reported utterances of Sir Augustus Bartolo concerning Italian designs on Malta are ridiculed here.

Italy, it is stated, has no intention of creating a political Maltese problem and much less of preparing to annex the islands. Italy is interested only in the question of the Italian tongue and culture, and this interest is said to be within her rights and even her duty as a civilized and cultured nation. It is asked how Great Britain could object to "this honest and harmless Italian national preoccupation, seeing that there is at this moment a crusade in England against 'American talkies' on the ground that they threaten to corrupt the English pronunciation of the English tongue." This last argument, which was given in one newspaper last night, is entirely beside the point, since England after all does still belong to the English, while Malta does not yet happen to belong to the Italians.

Our Malta Correspondent telegraphs that yesterday members of the Ladies' Imperial Club presented Lady Strickland with her portrait painted by Captain Edward Caruana Dingli. In an illuminated address the donors express the hope that for many years Lady Strickland will continue to lead Malta's daughters in their endeavours to spread the ideals by which, as Maltese citizens and members of the British Empire, they should be animated.

FASCIST OFFICIALS IN THURINGIA

REICH REQUEST FOR DISMISSAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 29

A conference of State Ministers of the Interior called by Dr. Wirth, the Reich Minister of the Interior, met here yesterday to discuss the appointment of National Socialists (Fascists) to two senior police posts in Thuringia.

The conference "unanimously agreed" that the anti-constitutional activities of the "Nazis," as the National Socialist Party is called, must be combated with all available means. Dr. Wirth accordingly asked Herr Baum, the Thuringian Premier, to revoke the appointments, failing which he would suspend the Reich subsidy (about £11,250 monthly). Herr Baum said that the decision lay with the Thuringian Diet on June 24. Dr. Wirth replied that he would at once address a formal request for the revocation to the Thuringian State Ministry.

The man really arraigned by this conference—he was absent—was Herr Frick, *enfant terrible* of current German politics. Since his party entered the Thuringian Coalition, Herr Frick, in his dual capacity as Minister for the Interior and Education, has tried hard to make Thuringia a "Nazi cell" within the Reich.

ILL-TREATMENT OF BUSHMEN

EUROPEANS FINED IN S.W. AFRICA

WINDHOEK (S.W. AFRICA), May 28.—Summing up to-day in the case in which three young Europeans were charged with having attacked a Bushman kraal last December, with setting fire to the huts and driving the Bushmen to various farms, where they were compelled to work for the farmers, the Judge said that it was clear the accused had attacked a Bushman settlement, fired shots in the hope of frightening the Bushmen, and then driven the Bushmen in front of them by means of force.

The evidence showed that the accused men had been guilty of assault, and this treatment of natives could not be tolerated. It was the first case of such a nature which had come before the Court, and in view of the youthfulness of the accused men he imposed a fine of £5, or alternatively 14 days' imprisonment.—*Reuter.*

RHINELAND EVACUATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 29

The evacuation of Treves (Trier) by French troops began this morning with the departure of a detachment of the 41st Regiment of Artillery. The remainder of the garrison at Gemersheim was evacuated last night. In addition, the French Rhine gunboat flotilla has been withdrawn to Strasbourg, which now becomes the frontier naval station.

A message from Strasbourg states that General Guillaumat recently paid a visit to the various fortifications in the occupied areas which are due for demolition, and found that no serious attempt to complete the dismantling was being made, only 45 men employed by the Reichsvermögensamt [State Property Administration] being at work.

BRITISH MAYORS IN PARIS

RECEPTION BY THE PRESIDENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 29

Lord Crewe, vice-president of the United Associations of France and Great Britain, this morning presented the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London and the municipal delegations from cities and towns of the United Kingdom which have adopted places in the devastated areas to M. Doumergue, President of the Republic, at the Elysée. In an address of welcome, the President expressed the gratitude of the French nation for the generosity shown by the towns and cities in the work of reconstruction of the devastated areas. "France," he said, "will not forget that when, at the close of hostilities, subjected to atrocious suffering, she was faced with the urgent necessity of repairing unlimited disaster, you showed by your most generous attitude how sensitive you were to the spectacle of her distress."

Earlier in the day the Lord Mayor of London had laid a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, under the Arc de Triomphe, where he was met by a guard of honour formed by the Garde Républicaine and by General Gouraud, Military Governor of Paris.

In the afternoon, the municipal delegations attended the races at Longchamp, where the President of the Republic had placed his private stand at their disposal, and in the evening the British Chamber of Commerce entertained members of the delegations at a banquet. Mr. Henderson, president of the Chamber, presided, Lord Tyrrell, the British Ambassador, sitting on his right and the Lord Mayor of London on his left.

Replying to the toast of "His Majesty's Ambassador," Lord Tyrrell said that the spirit which had prompted the Lord Mayors' and Mayors' visit and the reception which they had encountered on all sides had done more to promote that feeling of amity which all had at heart than hours of work in chanceries and ministries. Excellent work had been done by the United Associations of France and Great Britain in London, the Association France-Grande Bretagne in Paris, and the British League of Help, in organizing the adoption of French towns and villages by those in England and Scotland. The task of maintaining amity between their two countries was not arduous. Their interests lay along the same paths. But during his work in Paris he had received continual assistance from the Association France-Grande Bretagne and the United Associations of France and Great Britain.

"Once again, my Lord Mayors," he concluded, "let me repeat that your visit here, well-nigh 12 years after the last shot was fired in Flanders, is a sign to the whole world that the friendship between Great Britain and France is the same now as it was on the day when we emerged victorious from the cruel struggle into which we were both flung."

In proposing the toast of the guests, Mr. Henderson expressed the gratification of the Chamber that an occasion had arisen for it to entertain the chief citizen of England's principal city. There was another city, he continued, addressing the Lord Mayor of York, the chimes of whose Minster were as famous in legend as those of Bow, and he hoped that they might carry the same cheering message to those industries which were flagging on the hard road of present-day conditions as they had to that notorious, if romantic, person Dick Turpin. The Chamber was proud to number the Lord Mayor of York among its guests.

Those who lived abroad, he continued, were the pioneers of Great Britain's export trade. But the important work, one might almost say the national work, done by British institutions in foreign countries was rarely appreciated, and they were certainly not supported as they should be. The Chamber of Commerce gave liberally all the information and help that it could to firms, whether they were members of the Chamber or not. The British Chamber in Paris would like to see a little more appreciation and enthusiasm on the part of many home firms; it wanted business houses to lend a supporting hand, adopt a broader attitude, and employ the motto of Alexandre Dumas's Musketeers: "One for all and all for one."

NEW ZEALAND FINANCES

PROPOSED GOVERNMENT ECONOMIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, MAY 29

Drastic measures to deal with the financial situation are indicated in a statement issued by Mr. Forbes, the new Prime Minister.

He says that the present financial year will be very difficult indeed, and he desires at the outset to take the country into the Government's confidence regarding the Budget difficulties which have to be faced. He forecasts a Budget deficiency of about £3,000,000, which must be made good by savings or by increased revenue, or both. The Government is specially anxious to do all possible by means of savings. Drastic measures are essential if any progress is to be made in this direction. The curtailment of some of the existing services may be necessary, and it is also probable that additional taxation will be unavoidable.

Mr. Forbes indicates the principal economies proposed, including the saving of £500,000 on defence, £500,000 on departmental expenses, and reduced expenditure on education and hospitals. The railways are losing £1,250,000 a year, a loss which will be the subject of an inquiry by an independent commission.

EGYPTIAN CABINET AND THE CONSTITUTION

CRIME OF HIGH TREASON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, MAY 29

At an important meeting, which lasted from 8 o'clock last night to 1 o'clock this morning, the Cabinet approved a draft law, with covering Note, dealing with the prosecution of Cabinet Ministers, and decided that the suspending of Parliament and the instituting of an unconstitutional régime should be regarded as high treason. The draft law will be submitted to Parliament shortly.

An attempt to guard the Constitution against possible future violations, such as the dictatorial régime of last year, was foreshadowed in the Speech from the Throne on January 11. The Cabinet's action is an interesting development following Mohamed Pasha Mahmud's petition to the King, in which the late Prime Minister declared that the Wafd had stolen the liberties of the people, and that the elections for the Senate and the Provincial Councils had been regarded as excuses for further violations of liberty.

Sir Percy Loraine, British High Commissioner for Egypt, accompanied by Mr. Cecil Campbell, returned to Cairo this afternoon.

PRESIDENT'S POWER UNDER U.S. TARIFF BILL

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The members of the two Houses of Congress who have been conferring over the Tariff Bill have agreed upon a new flexible provision which would broaden considerably the powers of the President and restrict the authority of the Tariff Commission. The proposal would authorize the Tariff Commission to recommend increases and decreases in the rates up to 50 per cent., and the President could approve or let them lapse by inaction. The section which would have allowed the Commission rate to become effective if the President neither approved nor disapproved it within 60 days is deleted.—*Reuter.*

U.S. AND NAVAL TREATY

SENATE INQUIRY ENDED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MAY 29

Late yesterday the Senate Foreign Relations Committee decided to hear no more public testimony on the subject of the London Treaty of Naval Limitation. Senator Johnson, of California, the arch-opponent of the agreement, had announced that he had no more witnesses to call, and Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, who had intended to summon one or two naval officers favourably disposed to the treaty, changed his mind, on the ground that ratification was so nearly assured as to make this unnecessary.

The Committee now awaits a reply to its request to the Secretary of State for copies of communications exchanged between the United States, Japanese, and British Governments antecedent to the treaty and on the subjects with which the treaty deals. On this question the State Department has no more to say than that the consent of the other Governments concerned must be secured before action of any kind can be taken on the request. Great Britain, moreover, must consult the Dominion Governments, which is not necessarily a rapid process. In any case, assuming that the Committee is furnished with all or some of the exchanges demanded, these will be in paraphrased form, in order to protect the State Department cipher.

For these reasons principally it is possible, but by no means certain, that the Committee will be ready next week to report the treaty back to the Senate for debate.

JAPAN AND THE TREATY

MEETING OF SUPREME WAR COUNCIL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, MAY 29

The Japanese Supreme War Council met unofficially this morning. The meeting was attended principally by the naval members, including Count Togo. Secrecy was maintained regarding the proceedings, but there can be no doubt that they dealt with the Naval Treaty and the so-called supreme command issue outlined yesterday.

It is said that the meeting was quiet and without dissension, and that Admiral Takarabe explained the steps taken by the Japanese delegation in London. It is authoritatively stated that the Council will not make any recommendation to the Throne, but will content itself with submitting a transcription of the proceedings.

The Government remains calm, but continued efforts are being made to dissuade Admiral Kato, Chief of the Naval General Staff, from resigning.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION BY SUBMARINE

SIR H. WILKINS'S APPLICATION TO U.S. GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Sir Hubert Wilkins, who, together with several members of the proposed expedition to the Arctic, recently applied for permission to take the United States Navy submarine P.12, now out of commission, for the purpose of converting it into an under-water craft capable of boring through the ice of the Polar regions, has been informed by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy that the request will be granted if application is made through the Shipping Board.—*Reuter.*

THE WAR IN NORTH CHINA

CHIANG KAI-SHEK REPORTED WOUNDED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, MAY 29

The Northern forces continue to claim an important success on the Lunghai Railway and state that Chiang Kai-shek has been wounded. The Northern advance into Shantung appears to be developing.

There are no official reports to-day from Nanking in regard to the military situation on the Lunghai Railway, but a minor success in Central Honan is recorded.

An unofficial Press message from Nanking to-day states that the Government has decided to appropriate $10,000,000 from the Customs revenue for the purpose of equipping new troops and paying the soldiers at the front. The Minister of Finance denounces the statement as a baseless fabrication by Northern propagandists.

CANADIAN CONSTITUTION

REQUEST TO BRITISH PARLIAMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MAY 29

On Tuesday Parliament unanimously passed an address asking the British Parliament to append amendments to the British North America Act confirming and giving effect to the agreements entered into between the Dominion Government and the Legislatures of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, on the transfer of natural resources.

Mr. Mackenzie King, in moving the resolution, said that by this step Canada was amending her own Constitution, and the British Parliament was simply acting as the agent of the Government of Canada. Mr. Bennett, Leader of the Opposition, said that he had not expected a proof of his contention that Canada has not achieved equality of status to be so quickly available on the records of Parliament. All the sophistry and casuistry in the world could not get away from the fact that, in order to amend the Constitution and to give validity to the transfer of natural resources, Canada had to have recourse to a Parliament 3,000 miles away.

THE CANADIAN ELECTION

PROGRESSIVES' ALIENATION FROM GOVERNMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MAY 29

The date of dissolution of Parliament is still uncertain, but the Government is anxious to secure it this week in order to hold the election on July 28. The Opposition groups profess their willingness to accelerate the disposal of business, but they will not allow the Government to put through Bills or estimates which they suspect are designed for some electioneering advantage.

Ministers have dropped some contentious Bills, and have pared their Supplementary Estimates to dimensions which are very modest in view of the impending election. A substantial number of members, fearful that their opponents were getting an advantage by their absence at Ottawa, have already gone home to open their campaign, and the House is comparatively thin.

Coolness has developed in the relations of the Government with the Progressive and Labour members during the closing weeks of the Session. These groups did not like the Budget, and various other developments, such as the debate on relations between the Beauharnois Light, Heat, and Power Company and the Government, and the support given by the foreign language Press to the Liberal Party, have alienated them further.

Telegrams in Brief

Sir Ronald Macleay, the new British Ambassador to Argentina, arrived in BUENOS AIRES on Tuesday.

The SOUTH AFRICAN Government's Indian Licences Bill and General Hertzog's Native Bills have been postponed until next Session.

A message from Hanoi, TONGKING, states that six more death sentences have been passed on rebels who took part in the recent mutiny.

All-round increases on the existing duties are proposed in the fourth amendment to the AUSTRIAN Customs tariff drafted by the Government.

In the year ended May 17, 1930, deaths from motor-car accidents in 78 leading cities of the UNITED STATES totalled 8,700, as against 7,703 in the previous year.

M. Liaptcheff, the BULGARIAN Prime Minister, is to go to Carlsbad for a cure ordered by his doctors. M. Bouroff, the Foreign Minister, will act as Prime Minister during his absence.

The GERMAN-POLISH Joint Commission of Inquiry into the recent frontier incident, in which a Polish official was killed and a German wounded, began the hearing of witnesses at Neuhofen yesterday.

Eighteen persons, including the chief of police, are reported to have been killed, and 30 others wounded in a political disturbance which broke out yesterday in the small township of Caracol, in the State of MINAS GERAES, Brazil.—*Reuter.*

In his annual report to be presented to the International Labour Conference next month M. Albert Thomas says that ICELAND may possibly apply for membership of the League of Nations this year, on the occasion of the millenary of the Icelandic Parliament.

It is officially announced in Madrid that Commander Burguete and Señor Nuñez, the airmen, whose machines crashed on the coast of RIO DE ORO, N.W. Africa, a week ago, are being held to ransom by tribesmen. A gunboat has left for Cape Bogador to negotiate for their release.—*Reuter.*

Achilles and Ajax, two new French submarines of the same class, were launched at BREST on Wednesday. On the surface they displace 1,560 tons, submerged 2,060 tons. They are driven on the surface by two Diesel-Schneider engines (18 knots), and the submerged speed is 10 knots.

In a written reply to a Parliamentary question, Mr. Lanabury says that the lease of the British Embassy's house in Moscow will be for a period of 20 years, with an option, in favour of H.M. Government alone, to determine every fifth year. The rent will be £4,500 a year, in addition to a lump sum payment of £20,000.

THE YOUNG PLAN LOAN COMMITTEE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 29

The drafting committee which was appointed to draw up the agreements for the issue of the loan under the Young Plan carried on its work to-day. Most of the other members of the Conference, including the Swedish, Dutch, Belgian, and Italian bankers, have left Paris for the time being.

A CONCIERGE'S REST CURE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 29

M. Auguste Pasquier, the 65-year-old chief concierge of the Poitiers Palais de Justice, has returned home after being missing for two days. He explained to his friends that, feeling ill, he visited his doctor, who took a serious view of his case and ordered a long period of complete rest. M. Auguste Pasquier instantly rushed off to the railway station and began a series of frenzied train journeys, changing from one train to another as each one finished its run. In this way he covered the southern half of France in 48 hours. He is reported to be feeling very much better.

Other Foreign News on following page

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FUTURE OF SCHOOLS

EDUCATION BILL

CRITICISM IN THE COMMONS

SECOND READING CARRIED

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

Unionist opposition to the second reading of the Education Bill to-day was based on objections to its method and its date rather than its principles.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN recommended the measure attractively as a great contribution towards more education and less unemployment. It would give 400,000 children a chance of a year more at school at their most fertile educational age, and leave between 100,000 and 150,000 jobs open for older people. After taking account of the saving in unemployment benefit, which to the scandal of his friends he called the "dole," the cost would be about £2,500,000 a year. The Bill would also by 1933 have found work for some 8,000 teachers over and above the normal expansion of requirements and require the building of some hundreds of new or enlarged schools.

Its operation would begin in April, 1931, and he had to face the charge that neither the school accommodation nor the standard of education could be adjusted by that date. He frankly admitted that the necessary reorganization would not be complete. But in 140 out of 317 education areas it would be satisfactory enough, and from 262 areas programmes of expansion had already been received. He could find the teachers by increasing the output of training colleges and calling upon easily mobilized reserves already existing in the teaching profession and the universities.

The proposed grant of maintenance allowances upon a means test was admittedly illogical, but the best he could do with the money available. Mr. Snowden had been remarkably generous in finding from the Exchequer 50 per cent. of building costs and 60 per cent. of maintenance grants. But even if he had been more generous the money would have gone to the more important object of extending free secondary education.

Finally he defended effectively the compromise reached with the voluntary schools, thanks particularly to the mellow wisdom of the Archbishop of Canterbury, which gave some of their desires to every one and all their desires to no one. The advocates of denominational teaching obtained money to extend their schools and the right to have teachers of the desired denomination. The State obtained the cooperation of an element essential to educational expansion, and control over the teachers in voluntary schools.

MOTION FOR REJECTION

LORD EUSTACE PERCY accepted the concordat clauses, but found them insufficient to justify passing the rest of the Bill. The date for raising the school age had been advanced by 2½ years without consultation or preparation. If it meant damming the flood of juvenile labour between 14 and 15, it would proportionately increase the flood between 15 and 18, and meanwhile it would overcrowd the schools. The undesirable principle of compulsion would have been extended without any justificatory offer of better or higher education. The principle of helping meritorious children to complete their education would have given way to the principle of paying parents for having children. A forced dose of bad general education had been preferred to the expansion of selective education to meet the needs of rationalized industry. Education was kept in a watertight compartment and stereotyped in character instead of related to industry, in which the child must later earn his living. The Bill, instead of conforming to modern requirements, was a piece of arrant medievalism, and he moved its rejection.

SOCIALIST CRITICISM

Although this Bill was at last unquestionably the fulfilment of an election pledge, the back bench Socialists were not very grateful for it. MR. SCURR expressed the dissatisfaction of Roman Catholics with the treatment of voluntary schools, and hinted that unless the proposals governing the appointment of teachers were made permissive he might vote against the Bill on Third Reading. Other Socialists were deeply disappointed that maintenance grants were not to be general. Even MR. HARRIS, a Liberal, appeared to fear that the lack of preparation by some local authorities, including the L.C.C., might frustrate the operation of the Bill.

MR. OLIVER STANLEY summed up the case against it admirably by declaring that it threatened to destroy the value of education, which was not an end in itself, but a means to fit people for their career in life. The educational system should therefore not spray the nation with a stereotyped shower of general knowledge, but adjust itself to the vocation of the individual.

MR. BUCHAN gave his approval to the Bill, any risks involved in which were, in his opinion as a University member, worth taking. He believed the estimate of its effects upon unemployment was illusory, but it offered the only ready means of an educational advance, and could not be frustrated by criticisms of its details. Even maintenance grants were tolerable in the cause of education. Encouraged by this support, the partisans of the Bill spoke up.

MR. E. EVANS was the only speaker who revived the controversial spirit of the old quarrels about denominational education, the absence of which had been a pleasing feature. In the closing stages MR. ORMSBY-GORE reiterated the Unionist desire that the compromise on this question should be accepted and improved; but he feared that the mere raising of the school age without adequate preparation would be an expensive and retrograde step in educational history.

MR. MORGAN JONES paid a deserved tribute to the sincerity of this criticism, but retorted that for juveniles continued study of books was better than acquaintance with bookies. The economic justification of raising the school age was the effect of increased longevity upon young people's chance of early employment. Its educational justification was that, in areas where an extra year was voluntary, only 16 per cent. of the children did not claim exemption. A compulsory general raising of the school age did not rule out an extension of technical education, but promoted it, by giving all children the chance of a four years' post-primary course.

The Bill eventually passed its second reading by 280 votes to 223.

TRADE UNION LAW

PRIME MINISTER AND T.U.C.

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The members of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress are not satisfied with the Government's programme of legislation. They expressed this dissatisfaction at a meeting yesterday with the national executive of the Labour Party, which the Prime Minister attended, and came away far from content with the Prime Minister's reply to their representations.

The General Council is particularly anxious to secure the promised amendment of the Trades Disputes Act and the enactment of the Eight Hours Bill based on the Washington Convention, but it would also like to make sure of the passing of a new Factories Act, and desires, though less urgently, a measure of its own revising the law of accident compensation. None of these measures is in the forefront of the Government's programme, and the trade union leaders are beginning to fear that if the Government do not press on with them at once they may not reach the Statute-book before the end of the Parliament.

First in order of precedence the trade union leaders place the promised measure to change trade union law back to what it was before the 1927 Act was passed. The demand of the last Trades Union Congress was for the "immediate removal" of the restrictions imposed on the movement by that Act. Before then the demand had been for the complete repeal of the Act. The political leaders, however, counselled revision, and the trade union leaders acquiesced, while stipulating that the revision should remove every feature of the 1927 Act to which they objected.

GOVERNMENT POSITION

When yesterday the General Council urged upon the political leaders the urgency of an amending Bill—because of the probability that a thorough-going measure might be held up by the House of Lords as long as the Parliament Act allows—they were met, as they had been before, by an account of the state of Parliamentary business and the urgency of other items in the Government's programme. In the circumstances it would be impossible, the trade union leaders were told, to pass a highly contentious trade unions Bill, and Mr. MacDonald virtually passed on to them the task of framing a clause that would be an adequate safeguard against a revolutionary or political strike.

As the trade unions are strongly opposed to any statutory limitation of the use of the strike weapon, the Prime Minister's suggestion came as a great surprise. There are also doubts as to whether a return to "contracting-out" instead of "contracting-in" for payment of the political levy would be carried in the House of Commons, and a certain amount of trade union opinion is doubtful of the wisdom of going back to the old position. This, however, is a minority, though not negligible, view.

Little was said at yesterday's meeting with respect to the other Bills, but it is understood that there is small chance of the passing of the Eight Hours Bill this year.

TRADE UNIONS IN AUSTRALIA

BILL TO AMEND THE BRUCE ACT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MAY 29

In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Brennan, the Attorney-General, introduced an Arbitration Act Amendment Bill, of which the object is to repeal those sections of the measure enacted by the Bruce Ministry which are obnoxious to trade unionists. Only the day before a deputation representing the powerful Australian Workers' Union had waited on Mr. Scullin—who had previously announced the postponement of the Bill—and demanded the immediate fulfilment of his election promise to introduce the required legislation this session.

The Bill contains no surprises. The major penalties for disobedience of the Court's awards are abolished; unqualified preference to trade unionists takes the place of qualified preference; the direction to the Court to take into account the economic effect of its awards is repealed; arbitration Judges are given full and final power to decide the existence of disputes within the Act and the Constitution; hours cannot be increased or the basic wage reduced, nor can the principle of computing the basic wage be altered except by the full Court of three Judges, in which case the Attorney-General will have the right to intervene; the Conciliation Commissioners are retained and given full arbitral powers; secret ballots are abolished. The Melbourne *Argus*, commenting on the Bill, says:—

> Its purpose is broadly to remove every restraint which might hinder the trade unions from enforcing their will upon industry by legal process or by force of numbers. It facilitates a reversion to the tooth and claw method of industrial warfare which Labour leaders hypocritically pretend to deplore.

Mr. Maxwell has decided to resign from Mr. Hughes's Australian Party. His reason is that he disagrees with Mr. Hughes's championship of the Constitution amendment proposals, and of preference to trade unionists, and his tendency to adopt the Labour Party's fiscal policy. Mr. Maxwell said that though he was a protectionist he was not a high protectionist, and that he had come to the conclusion that the present was a time for the union of anti-Socialist forces. The Australian Party now consists of Mr. Hughes, Mr. Marks, Senator Duncan, and Senator Greene. Senator Greene is not seeking re-election after 1932.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY

The President and Council of the Royal Society have recommended the Prime Minister (Mr. MacDonald) and General Smuts for election into the society under the special statute which permits the election of "persons who, in their opinion, either have rendered conspicuous service to the cause of science, or are such that their election would be of signal benefit to the society."

THE INVALIDS

The slight improvement in the condition of the Bishop of Crediton was maintained yesterday, but he is still seriously ill.

Mr. Greenwood, Minister of Health, who was knocked down by a motor-car, and is suffering from a broken collar-bone, was stated yesterday to be making satisfactory progress. He will, however, be unable to move from his house for some days.

Sir Frederick Eckstein, whose condition has been causing anxiety, was last night stated to have maintained his recent improvement.

UNIONIST PARTY CHAIRMAN

RESIGNATION OF MR. DAVIDSON

MR. BALDWIN'S PLANS

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

It has been known for some weeks past that Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, M.P., who has been chairman of the Conservative Party organization for three and a half years, desired to be relieved of that office, and correspondence which has passed between him and Mr. Baldwin, the Leader of the party, was issued last night.

Mr. Davidson wrote:—

May 29, 1930

My dear Leader,—Before the House separated for the Easter Recess I intimated to you my desire to be relieved of the duties of chairman of the party organization at latest by the end of the present Session, and I feel that the announcement of my decision should be no longer delayed.

I cannot but be aware of the criticism levelled against the central organization, especially during the last few months, and although I have no doubt that time will show much of that criticism to be ill-founded, I am convinced that in the interests of the party a change is necessary. I have often mentioned to you that the duties which the chairman of the party is required to discharge in existing circumstances are too much for any one man, and no doubt you will consider this before making a new appointment.

I need not assure you of my feeling of deep gratitude to you for the support which you have consistently given me throughout my tenure as chairman of the party organization. —Yours very sincerely, J. C. C. DAVIDSON.

The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., House of Commons, S.W.1.

To this Mr. Baldwin replied:—

May 29, 1930

My dear Chairman,—Many thanks for your letter. I quite agree that an announcement should be made without further delay, and I think that the most convenient course would be to publish this correspondence.

Nobody who has been in intimate contact with the work of the organization can fail to have observed the tremendous growth in the responsibilities attaching to the post of chairman of the party, and I agree with you that the time has come when the whole question must be thoroughly examined. I propose to review the position immediately, and I should be grateful if you would consent to remain in your post until I have reached a decision.

I cannot conclude this letter without paying a very warm tribute to your devoted service to the party during the last three and a half years. There are few people who realize the tremendous burden that has rested on your shoulders or the great value of the reforms that have been carried through under your administration in the direction of research, education, publicity, and organization. The benefits of your work will remain, and will, I am confident, receive increasing recognition from the party. I can only regret very deeply that the overwhelming nature of the task compels you to lay down the post, but I deeply appreciate the disinterested motives which have led you to your present decision.—Yours very sincerely, STANLEY BALDWIN.

The Rt. Hon. J. C. C. Davidson, C.H., C.B., M.P., Palace Chambers, S.W.1.

Mr. Baldwin's letter makes it clear that an examination of the whole position of the Central Office, and of the functions of the chairman of the party machine, is to be undertaken without delay. One of the criticisms levelled against the present position is that the work of the chairman has become so heavy that he has not really time to discharge those duties if he is also a member of the House of Commons. At the same time it is recognized that the chairman must have a very close acquaintance with Parliament, and there is little doubt that the new head of the Central Office will be an ex-member of Parliament. This fact has given rise to many conjectures as to the next holder of that position, and among the names which have been mentioned are Lord Derby, Lord Lloyd, and Sir Leslie Wilson. A more likely selection, perhaps, is that of Mr. Geoffrey Ellis, who has already had considerable experience of the working of the party machine. He was the Conservative member for Wakefield in 1922-23, and from 1924 to 1929, and he has served on many committees of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, which controls the party machine.

LORDS AND THE MINES

A LIBERAL-LABOUR CONFERENCE

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

After the House of Lords had passed the third reading of the Coal Mines Bill last night there was a conference between Mr. Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, and Sir Herbert Samuel with reference to an amendment which the Peers have made in the Bill. The Government were anxious to know the attitude of the Liberal Party towards the amendment. The Liberals will meet on Tuesday evening to consider their line of action, but it is understood that Sir Herbert Samuel gave Mr. Graham a general assurance that the Liberals would be prepared to support the Government if they removed the major amendments from the Bill. There is some suggestion that the Lords' amendment on the district levy may be agreed to, but in the main the Government will ask the House of Commons to disagree with the amendments and to restore the Bill virtually to the form in which it was sent up to the House of Lords in the first instance.

BULL FIGHT AT MELUN

HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 29

In spite of protests from various humane societies a bullfight organized by the municipality was held at Melun, near Paris, to-day. Bullfighting in the ordinary sense is forbidden by law in France, but the organizers of this display had announced that they would not break the law as the bull would not be killed and no *banderillas* (small barbed darts) would be used.

The arena was guarded by a large force of police. Before the display began a number of members of the society to protect animals invaded the arena and made a demonstration, but they were ejected by the police and over a dozen were arrested after a free fight. The programme was carried out in spite of protests and disturbances. The takings are to be given to the schools at Melun.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

The Prime Minister and two ex-Prime Ministers, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George, attended a meeting of the Committee of Imperial Defence yesterday, at which, it is understood, the question of the Channel Tunnel was under consideration in the light of the report recently issued by the committee which investigated the economic aspect of the proposal. Mr. MacDonald hopes to make a statement on the subject in the House of Commons next week.

NEW TURN ON FRONTIER

HAJI'S FOLLOWERS DESERTING

R.A.F. BOMBARDMENT

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

PESHAWAR, MAY 29

There are hopeful signs that the *lashkar* [armed detachment] which rallied to the Haji of Turangzai at his hiding-place at Ghalanai is beginning to break up.

The *lashkar* had been gradually reinforced by small parties of Mohmand tribesmen until it numbered between 1,500 and 2,000. This morning, however, news came into Peshawar that 200 followers, tired of inaction and dissatisfied with the Haji's ration allowance, held an acrimonious *jirga* [council] and decided to return to their villages.

The Royal Air Force carried out another bombing raid on the hidden caves and barren nullahs where Badshah Gul, the Haji's son, with his followers, is still in hiding. The sound of distant bombardment may be heard in the Peshawar bazaars, where old men with long memories shake their heads, deploring the folly of the move of linking the tribesmen with Hindu agitators from the South.

The British troops were reinforced yesterday by the arrival of the 2nd Battalion, The Border Regiment, which was "played in" by the band of The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

"EMOTIONAL YOUTHS" AND NATIONALISM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MAY 29

The explosives conspiracy case, which has been dragging on for many weeks before a special tribunal at Alipore, is reaching its end. Counsel for the defence, in his closing speech, appealed for mercy for the accused, and said:—

> Born of respectable families, these young emotional youths, fresh from schools and colleges, were trapped and caught in the current of nationalism that is passing over the world.

The plea is worth quoting because it describes a typical case of the revolutionary movement in India.

RIOT AT THE LILLOOAH RAILWAY WORKS

CALCUTTA, May 29.—Serious disturbances arose out of the introduction of the Railway Board's monthly wages system into the East Indian railway workshops at Lillooah this afternoon. The police opened fire, wounding four persons. A mob of 4,000 people, mostly workers, set fire to two railway carriages, one of which was burnt.

It is stated that the majority of the workers resented the system, over which there was an altercation, and Mr. Sardar, who is a member of the Railway Welfare Committee, was assaulted. Men who went to his rescue were pelted with brickbats and pieces of iron, the works office was besieged and stoned by a large crowd, and European officers who went to the scene were attacked, several being injured. Police pickets were also attacked.

The situation was got under control on the arrival of the District Magistrate and the Police Superintendent with reinforcements.—*Reuter.*

RENEWAL OF RIOTING AT DACCA

DACCA, May 29.—Serious rioting took place at 10 o'clock this morning in the Rair Bazaar, a western suburb of the city, in the course of which the City Superintendent, who motored to the place with armed Gurkhas, was injured. The rioters dispersed as soon as fire was opened by the police. A large number of Hindus, including the president of the Union Board, were arrested.—*Reuter.*

SITUATION EASIER AT RANGOON

EXODUS OF CORINGHIS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, MAY 29

Although regrettable incidents continue to be reported, Rangoon wore a happier appearance to-day.

Many shops and bazaars opened, the streets were less deserted, the omnibuses and tramways resumed, the leaders of both communities continued to reason with their people, and Sir Charles Innes, the Governor, inspired confidence by driving through the affected areas. A similar effect was produced by *pongyis* [monks] and elderly Burmans leading parties of Coringhi women and children through the city to places of safety.

A human touch was afforded by the discovery of 600 Coringhis, who for three days had been sheltered by Burmese families in the Kemmendine suburb. They are now being housed by the military authorities. All Coringhis desirous of leaving Rangoon are being assisted to do so, and some thousands have already departed by steamers.

Shipping is still heavily handicapped, and days may elapse before the business affairs of Rangoon return to normal conditions, but the outlook is much brighter.

RANGOON, May 29.—The Governor in Council has appointed a Conciliation Board, with an independent chairman, Mr. T. Couper, I.C.S. The Board will start work to-morrow.—*Reuter.*

THE SIMON REPORT

Mr. Benn, Secretary of State for India, in a written reply to a question by Mr. Graham White, says that it has been decided to issue to the public the two volumes of the Report of the Indian Statutory Commission at a price of 3s. each.

SIR JOSEPH WARD ILL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, MAY 29

It is officially reported that Sir Joseph Ward, who recently resigned the office of Prime Minister of New Zealand, is seriously ill. It was hoped that release from public duty would effect an improvement in his health, but his condition is now stated to be serious.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City Pages:—

British Tanker Company.
Consolidated Tea and Lands.
Hambros Bank.
Richard Johnson and Nephew.
Nitrate Producers Steamship.
United Motor Finance.
United Sua Betong Rubber.

POLITICAL NOTES

LABOUR M.P.s AND UNEMPLOYMENT

RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

Labour members of the House of Commons realize that the Government had a bad day on Wednesday when the unemployment debate took place. Last night the following motion, backed by more than 80 Labour members, was handed to the Prime Minister:—

> That this party is of the opinion that the present unprecedented volume of unemployment in Great Britain in relation to the world crisis in capitalist production necessitates a restatement of the Government's unemployment policy, and urges upon the Government the necessity of outlining new proposals within the framework of "Labour and the Nation."

It is suggested that the resolution should be brought before the Parliamentary Labour Party at an early meeting, and it is hoped that it will be considered on the first possible occasion after the Whitsuntide holiday. By that time, it is urged, the Prime Minister will have had time to go into the whole subject and to frame new proposals. The Conservatives do not propose to raise the question of unemployment again before the recess, but their attitude after Whitsun will depend upon the figures then revealed and on the action of the dissatisfied members of the Labour Party.

The Speaker of the House of Commons will preside at the luncheon which is to be given in Westminster Hall on Tuesday by the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association to the delegates to the Imperial Press Conference. Mr. Snowden will deliver the speech of welcome, and as the proceedings must end before the meeting of the House there will be only one response to the toast. This will be made by Senator R. D. Elliott, who is both a delegate to the conference and a member of the Australian Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association. An attendance of 700, including many ladies, is anticipated.

The general programme is now complete of the conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, which is to be held in London in July and at which 34 Parliaments will be represented. On July 16 there will be a Government reception of the delegates; on July 19 the delegates will visit Windsor Castle at the invitation of the King; on Monday morning, July 21, the King will receive the heads of delegations at Buckingham Palace; at night there will be a conversazione at Guildhall; and on Tuesday there will be a Government dinner. The subjects to be discussed at the conference include the control of international trusts and cartels; security problems; the present evolution of the Parliamentary system, and the problem of national minorities. The Duke of Sutherland is the president of the British group of the Union, and Commander Kenworthy, M.P., the chairman of the executive committee.

At the close of a meeting of the Anglo-Egyptian Committee of the House of Commons last night the following statement was issued:—

> The committee, which was brought into existence with the immediate object of maintaining a critical watch on the progress of the negotiations between the British Government and the Egyptian Delegation, has decided that despite the breakdown of the negotiations it cannot regard its task as concluded and cannot relax its vigilant attitude towards the relations of this country with Egypt. The committee has considered the White Paper issued last Friday, and is of the opinion that it presents two seriously disquieting features. One is the fact, which has hitherto escaped comment, that in several important respects the Government made concessions to the Egyptian Delegation which went substantially beyond "the extreme limit" to which the Foreign Secretary had committed himself in his letter of August 3 last to Mahmoud Pasha. The other is the fact that the Foreign Secretary made it clear to the Delegation that the door was still open to an agreement "with regard to the few remaining passages in the Note annexed to the Treaty." The committee is strongly of opinion that the system of tacitly permitting successive negotiators from Egypt to start bargaining for further concessions from the point reached by their predecessors in inconclusive negotiations is undermining the prestige of Great Britain in Egypt and throughout the East. It should, therefore, be made clear in unmistakable terms that by the rejection of the recent over-generous offer, future negotiations must start *de novo*, and that this country is in no way bound by any discussions or proposals hitherto put forward.

SOVIET PROPAGANDA AMONG ARABS

OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MAY 29

The Profintern [Red Trade Union International] has decided to convene on a date in June the first "Pan-Arab Congress," chiefly with the object of forming a permanent executive, or "Arab Secretariat," to superintend operations for an Arab war against Imperialists, particularly in Palestine, Egypt, Iraq, Syria, and North Africa. The Profintern has also organized an "Eastern Colonial Section," with Comrade Heller as one of the chief managers.

Heller publicly stated in Moscow on Monday that work among the Arabs in Palestine was proceeding most satisfactorily, and that the Profintern was concentrating on setting up among "the toiling Arabs" organized centres of antagonism against the Histradud which is a trade union organization confined to Jews. Heller declared that the Arabs represented a field hitherto insufficiently valued for purposes of anti-Imperialist class war. Good work was being done among them now, however, and a revolutionary spirit was being excited. The Arab Secretariat will be organized on lines similar to those of the Latin-American Secretariat and the Pacific Secretariat, the latter of which is co-ordinating the revolutionary movement in countries bordering on the Pacific, especially China, the Philippines, Australia, and Japan. Delegates are already being enrolled, but their enrolment is not easy, because it is necessary to proceed cautiously—on illegal lines in some districts and on semi-legal lines in others. These considerations also render inexpedient a premature announcement of the place and exact date of the Congress.

SIAMESE PRINCE'S VISIT

Prince Damrong of Siam will arrive in England on June 5, on a private visit, accompanied by his daughters, Princess Poon and Princess Palai. The Prince was last in this country in 1891. He is an uncle of the present King Prajadhipok, who was educated at Eton and Woolwich.

Prince Damrong is Lord Privy Seal, and occupies an influential position in the councils of his country. He has very wide interests and is in touch with modern movements and problems throughout the world.

HONORARY SURGEONS TO THE KING

The King has approved of Major-General H. Ensor, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.B., being appointed Honorary Surgeon to the King.

The King has also approved of Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Colonel) G. De la Cour, O.B.E., M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, being appointed Honorary Surgeon to the King and promoted to the brevet rank of colonel.

THE PRESS OF THE EMPIRE

SPECIAL NUMBER OF "THE TIMES"

The Times will publish a Special Number on the Empire Press to-morrow as a prelude to the Fourth Imperial Press Conference, which will be opened in London next week.

The Number, which will be fully illustrated, and will be published gratis as part of the ordinary issue of the paper, will contain the programme of the conference and portraits and biographies of the visiting delegates, and of the organizing committee. The history of the preceding conferences will be told, and some account will be given of the work and aims of the Empire Press Union, the permanent organization which periodically brings the leading journalists of the Empire together.

The general reader will find in the Number much to interest him in special contributions which reveal the methods by which the great newspapers of the Empire collect the news of the world and distribute it to their readers. Among the subjects discussed will be the transmission of news by telegraph, cable, telephone, and wireless; broadcasting in the Empire; the reception of news at sea by wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony; the distribution of newspapers by post, by the great distributing agencies, by railways, by aeroplane, and by ships at sea; and the development of newspapers as advertising media. Other articles will deal with the foundation of newspapers in the colonizing days of our Oversea Dominions, and with some remarkable achievements of foreign and special correspondents in the business of newsgetting.

THE KING

RHEUMATISM "CLEARING SATISFACTORILY"

It was officially stated at Buckingham Palace yesterday that the King's rheumatic trouble was clearing away satisfactorily.

His Majesty is continuing to carry out his normal routine of duties at the Palace. Yesterday he received the Earl of Balfour, who handed to him the insignia of the Order of the Garter worn by his brother.

No statement can yet be made as to the King's intentions with regard to the Levée at St. James's Palace on Monday and the Trooping the Colour ceremony on Tuesday.

No official statement was issued from Buckingham Palace last night, but it is understood that his Majesty will receive to-day the delegates attending the Congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, which is now meeting in London.

MISS JOHNSON IN BRISBANE

SUCCESSFUL B.B.C. BROADCAST

A short address by Miss Johnson from Brisbane was broadcast last night from all stations of the British Broadcasting Corporation. Her words were sufficiently free from distortion for most to be intelligible through a good receiving set.

Miss Johnson, who was introduced to listeners by the Governor of Queensland, said that the people in Queensland had given her a wonderful reception. "It is now 8 o'clock in the morning," she continued, "and I am very tired and want to go back to bed, so I am not going to tell you the story of my flight now. Ever since I landed in Australia the welcome I have received has been absolutely marvellous. The crossing over the Timor Sea was not half so bad as everybody would have had you imagine. When I saw the shores of Australia I shouted with joy. The moment I landed I heard people speaking my own language, with ideas the same as my own, and they met me with love and friendship in their hearts."

MISHAP ON LANDING

MACHINE BADLY DAMAGED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

BRISBANE, MAY 29

Immense crowds congregated this afternoon at the Brisbane aerodrome to witness the arrival of Miss Johnson on the completion of her flight from Darwin. Miss Johnson was escorted by three Brisbane women pilots. In descending her machine struck a fence and seriously damaged the airscrew and wings, but Miss Johnson herself was uninjured. The machine will be repaired in time to enable her to fly to Sydney next week.

Miss Johnson was welcomed at the aerodrome by the Governor, Sir John Goodwin, and Lady Goodwin, the Premier, and the Lord Mayor, and was escorted by mounted police through a crowd of 50,000 persons to the Town Hall, where she was given a civic welcome. Earlier in the day Miss Johnson had had an enthusiastic reception at Toowoomba, where she was welcomed by the Chief Justice of Queensland.

SYDNEY, MAY 29

Miss Johnson's machine side-slipped above a field of millet beside the aerodrome. She attempted to "pancake," but the aeroplane struck a fence and crashed in the field. The crowd immediately broke through the police barriers and rushed towards the machine, but grew quieter when Miss Johnson clambered out of the cockpit and stood up uninjured. After assuring the Governor that she was unhurt Miss Johnson was lifted on to a lorry and driven round the aerodrome, while the crowd manifested its gladness and relief by uproarious cheering.

FRENCH CONGRATULATIONS

It was announced by the Air Ministry yesterday that Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air, had received from M. Laurent-Eynac, the French Air Minister, a copy of the following telegram sent to Miss Johnson:—

> Please convey to Miss Johnson the expression of the profound admiration with which the whole of the French Air Service views the feat which she has just accomplished and to which I wish to add the heartiest personal greetings.

ALEXANDRA ROSE DAY

The Duchess of Portland, presiding over a meeting of Alexandra Rose Day workers at the Mansion House, yesterday, announced that owing to the attendance of the King and Queen at St. Paul's Cathedral on June 25 it had been thought advisable to change the date for Rose Day in the greater London area to June 24.

A telegram from Princess Victoria was read, thanking Alexandra Day workers for their devoted work.

THE AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Play in the Amateur Golf Championship was continued on the Old Course at St. Andrews yesterday. Only two Americans, R. T. Jones and G. Voigt, remain in the last eight. The report of our Golf Correspondent is on page 8.

LORD DAVIDSON'S FUNERAL

THE SERVICE AT THE ABBEY

A GREAT GATHERING

With all appropriate stateliness, in the presence of a great many officials of State, dignitaries of the Church, and personal friends, the first part of the funeral service for Archbishop Lord Davidson was held yesterday at Westminster Abbey. The Duke of Gloucester represented the King, and members of Parliament, including the Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Lloyd George, paid a last tribute to a great leader of the Church, who also served the State. After the service the coffin was taken by road to Canterbury, where the Archbishop will be buried to-day in the Cloister Garth of the Cathedral.

Seats in the Lantern and the Choir had been reserved for representatives of public bodies. These were filled by a distinguished company. The Nave and the Transept were opened to the general public, and a very large gathering included many of the clergy. Afternoon was shading into early evening as the congregation assembled, but sunshine filtered through the windows and brought into relief carved stone work and noble arches which are veiled when the light is dim. During the last half-hour of waiting the restful funeral music of Tallis and Harwood flowed through the church from the organ.

The body of the Archbishop was brought from Chelsea by way of the Embankment, and the coffin was met at the West Door of the Abbey by the Dean. Shortly after half-past 5 those who were in the Transept heard the clear voices of the choir singing the first of the sentences in Croft's beautiful setting. The procession advanced slowly through the Nave and the third of the sentences, "We brought nothing into this world" had been reached when the gold cross of the Abbey passed beneath the Lantern. Behind the cross walked the Archbishop of York and several bishops, including the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Exeter, the Bishop in North China, the Bishop of Gibraltar, and Bishop Hamilton Baynes. Then came the canons of Westminster in rich vestments, and the Dean, with the Archbishop of Canterbury, who wore a cope of purple and gold. The coffin, which followed, was covered with the elaborately embroidered pall presented to the Abbey some years ago. It was reverently laid on a catafalque, which at the base was surrounded by wreaths of white flowers. Tall candles of golden-brown wax, flickering faintly in a light stronger than their own, were arranged around the bier, one at the head, one at the foot, and two on either side.

POMP AND SIMPLICITY

The service, although it had a setting of solemn ecclesiastical pomp, was impressive in its quiet simplicity. The Psalm was the 23rd, "The Lord is my Shepherd," and it was followed by the familiar but always comforting Lesson, read by the Dean, from the 15th chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians. For the anthem, a choice had been made of "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord," which brings Brahms's Requiem to its lovely close. Prayers were led by the Precentor, and while the congregation knelt the choir sang the Contakion of the Faithful Departed, "Give rest, O Christ, to Thy servant with Thy Saints." The Dean recited the following prayers and then the Archbishop of Canterbury came to the steps of the Sanctuary, took a gold staff in his left hand, and pronounced a Blessing in which he committed unto God's gracious mercy and protection "His servant our dear father and brother now departed" and asked for comfort for those whom the Archbishop had loved and for the preservation and guidance of the Church and Throne he had served. The service came to an end with the hymn, in which

(Continued on page 18, column 4)

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 14)

OPERA

Covent Garden	MADAMA BUTTERFLY	8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE BEGGAR'S OPERA	8.15

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.30
Apollo	INSULT	8.40
Arts	KARSAVINA AND COMPANY	2.45 & 8.45
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	SUSPENSE	8.30
Everyman	THE BLUE COAST	8.15
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	DER LEBENDE LEICHNAM	8.30
Grafton	THE SEARCHER	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930	8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	LIBERTY HALL	8.15
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Lyric	LILAC TIME	8.15
New	THE LAST CHAPTER	8.30
Playhouse	DISHONOURED LADY	8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	HAMLET	8.15
Royalty	OUR OSTRICHES	8.45
St. James's	MICHAEL & MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	OTHELLO	8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
Strand	ANY MOTHER'S SON	8.30
Vaudeville	DOWN OUR STREET	8.30
Victoria Palace	FOLIES BERGERE REVUE	8.15
Winter Garden	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9

CONCERTS

Aeolian Hall	M. AUGUSTE DE RADERAN 8.30
Wigmore Hall	MR. JEAN POUGNET 8.30

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Olympia	ROYAL TOURNAMENT 2.30 & 8
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	UNDER A TEXAS MOON	12 to 11
Astoria	SHOW OF SHOWS	12.45 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	THE HOUSE OF THE ARROW	2.45, 6.15, & 8.45
Capitol	HIGH SOCIETY BLUES	12 to 12
Carlton	THE VAGABOND KING	2 to 11
Empire	MONTANA MOON	12 to 12
Kensington	ILLUSION	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	BALACLAVA	2 to 11
New Gallery	ONE ROMANTIC NIGHT	1.30 to 11
Plaza	SARAH & SON	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	SEA HAWKS	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Prince Edward	SONG O' MY HEART	2.40 & 8.40
Regal	LOOSE ENDS	1 to 11.30
Rialto	LIGHTS AND SHADOWS	12 to 11.30
Stoll Picture Theatre	SO THIS IS COLLEGE	12.15 to 11.40
Tivoli	HIT THE DECK	12 to 11

THE TIMES

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light or moderate variable to south-easterly winds ; becoming cloudy ; some rain perhaps later, with local thunder ; rather warm or warm.

Further Outlook.—Rather unsettled, with a tendency for thunder ; some bright periods ; rather warm. (p. 18)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The first part of the funeral service for Archbishop Lord Davidson was held at Westminster Abbey last evening. The body was afterwards carried by road to Canterbury, where the second part of the service will be held this afternoon in the Cathedral and the burial will take place in the Cloister Garth. (pp. 16 and 18)

An agreement has been arrived at between employers and the Tailors' and Garment Workers' Union for regulation of working conditions. Recognition of the union is granted by the employers' federation. (p. 18)

The National Playing Fields Association are to interview the Minister of Health with a view to the introduction of a new Bill for the exemption of playing fields from rates. (p. 13)

Birmingham meat wholesalers have informed the Minister of Agriculture that they will not allow any beef owned by them to be graded and marked under the National Mark scheme. (p. 13)

Lord Stanley, M.P., addressing the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation at Manchester yesterday, dealt with the situation in India and the question of Lancashire cotton trade with India. (p. 10)

Lord Lugard discussed and defended various aspects of the mandatory system yesterday at the annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society at the Central Hall, Westminster. (p. 10)

The committee stage of the Road Traffic Bill was concluded by the Standing Committee of the House of Commons yesterday. (p. 13)

POLITICS

A Select Committee of the House of Lords yesterday rejected the Bill promoted by the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company for the construction of a new railway from East Ham to Victoria Dock. (p. 13)

In the House of Lords yesterday the Coal Mines Bill was read the third time and passed, and other measures were dealt with. (p. 9)

In the House of Commons Sir Charles Trevelyan explained the provisions of the Education Bill on the motion for its second reading. Lord Eustace Percy stated the objections of the Opposition. (p. 9)

Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, M.P., has resigned the chairmanship of the Conservative Party organization. (p. 16)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The situation in Rangoon was much easier yesterday, but it will be some days before there is a return to normal business conditions. (p. 16)

Our Special Correspondent in the North-West Frontier Province telegraphs that 200 followers of the Haji of Turangzai have deserted him and returned to their villages. The R.A.F. has carried out another bombing raid against the Haji's son. A battalion of The Border Regiment arrived at Peshawar yesterday to reinforce the British troops there. (p. 16)

Miss Johnson reached Brisbane yesterday afternoon on the completion of her flight from Darwin. In an accident on landing her machine was damaged, but she herself was uninjured. (p. 16)

The Northern Chinese forces claim a considerable success over the Nanking troops in an engagement on the Lunghai Railway. Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have been wounded. (p. 15)

The Lord Mayor of London and the municipal delegations from other places in England were received in Paris yesterday by the President of the Republic. (p. 15)

COURT AND PERSONAL

It was officially stated yesterday that the King's rheumatic trouble was clearing away satisfactorily. (p. 16)

The Queen, the Duke of Gloucester, Prince George, and Princess Elizabeth attended the opening of the Royal Tournament at Olympia yesterday. (p. 13)

The presentations made at the Court held by her Majesty on Wednesday are published. (p. 11)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The York Spring Meeting was concluded yesterday when Six Wheeler won the Great Northern Handicap by three lengths from Coser Boy, with Sartellus third. (p. 6)

R. T. Jones beat Harrison Johnston in the 9fth round of the Amateur Golf Championship at St. Andrews yesterday, and he and G. Voigt are the only Americans left in the last eight. (p. 8)

The Australians beat Oxford University at Oxford yesterday by an innings and 158 runs ; and Nottinghamshire beat Glamorgan at Trent Bridge by an innings and 126 runs. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—The Fall in Silver ; Brazilian Traction Progress ; Niger Issue Success ; A Defence of Foreign Loans ; The Burden of Excess Rubber Stocks ; and a Proposed Ceylonese Tax on Shipping. (p. 22)

In Lombard-street loan rates declined, 2 per cent. being the general rate for day-to-day money. Discount rates were easier in tendency. The New York, Paris, and Berlin exchanges moved slightly against sterling. There was a recovery in Italian currency. Eastern silver exchanges fell heavily, and the price of silver declined to the new low record level of 17 7-16d. per oz. Gold rose ¼d. to 84s. 11¼d. (p. 22)

On the Stock Exchange yesterday British Funds reacted. Peruvian Corporation stocks were a weak feature in the Foreign market. Leopoldina recovered. Cables and Wireless stocks weakened further. Rhodesian copper shares lost ground. (p. 22)

ORGANIZING EMPIRE TRADE

The Congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire carried a highly important series of resolutions yesterday on commercial relations within the Empire. The Congress, composed of representative business men from every part of the Empire, unanimously called upon the British and Dominion Governments—who will meet in Imperial Conference next September—to set to work at once to promote a policy of closer economic cooperation. In these resolutions the Chambers of Commerce have expressed a feeling which is rapidly becoming general among all classes and parties throughout the Empire. A couple of days ago the stalwart Labour men who compost the Economic Committee of the Trades Union Congress recommended, in a report to the general body, that suggestions should be made to the Imperial Conference urging the fullest possible development of economic relations between this country and the Dominions. SIR ABE BAILEY advocated the same cause in a recent speech at Johannesburg, which has met with a good deal of support in the South African Press. And from every quarter between these two extremes there have come like appeals. LORD LOTHIAN, speaking at the conference held at Caxton Hall on Tuesday "to counteract the insidious attacks on "free trade," in the course of a speech expounding the orthodox Cobdenite doctrine, confessed to a suspicion that we should all be better off if the world were divided into five or six self-supporting and moderately protected groups, rather than into some seventy highly protected nations; and he went on to suggest that the Imperial Conference in the autumn should come to grips with the question of abolishing all barriers to trade within the Empire and with a sensible scheme of Empire development. In this country, in Canada, in Australia, in every Dominion and in every Colony there is the same growing conviction that it is time we all came together to consider how best we can develop our common heritage. The Congress of Chambers of Commerce has performed a public service in lending its authoritative voice to press the general demand upon the Governments of the Empire.

"To find the best method of rationalizing "trade and commerce within the Empire" was the first object of the Congress as defined in its official programme. It could not have chosen a more worthy goal for its endeavours, or one more urgent of attainment. PROFESSOR STEPHEN LEACOCK, who among other lighter claims to distinction is Professor of Economics in the McGill University of Montreal, put the present situation with great clearness a couple of weeks ago in a speech before a special meeting of the leading business and industrial associations in Canada. The movement for responsible government in the Dominions, which began in 1840, had, he said, achieved political freedom at the cost of economic disintegration ; what was now needed was a reciprocal Imperial system of trade arranged for mutual advantage, forming part of a policy aiming at the economic integration of the Empire through the consolidation of its resources. It is this economic integration which is now, from so many different quarters, being pressed upon the responsible Governments of the Empire as the only effective means of securing prosperity in modern conditions. The day, it is everywhere recognized, is gone when progress was best served by the unorganized competition of small economic units each struggling for survival. Even parties which still profess an uncritical faith in the old political economy have abandoned its practice except in the comparatively narrow field of tariffs, and are now found voting for Coal Bills and Consumers' Councils, which, whatever else may be said for or against them, are quite irreconcilable with orthodox free trade principles of unlimited competition. Indeed those principles really began to become obsolete when workers, instead of competing freely among themselves and allowing the wages of their labour to be fixed by supply and demand, began to combine together in trade unions and to achieve cooperative control over their conditions of work and life. Since then organization and cooperation have steadily driven unorganized individualism out of the field, and to-day there is an overwhelming sense of the necessity for applying new methods to the trade and industry both of this country and of the whole Empire. If the Empire is to be preserved, now that the legal and political bonds have been dissolved which formerly bound it together, then the process of disintegration, having reached its limit, must be succeeded by a different kind of union. By the free cooperation of its autonomous parts it may yet be welded into such a unit as will enable them both politically and economically to hold their own in friendly competition with the great combinations in the world outside.

When the Congress programme speaks of "rationalizing trade and industry within the "Empire," very much more is meant than the introduction of reciprocal preferential tariffs. One of the resolutions which the delegates carried yesterday was that "This Congress once "more reiterates its conviction that a wise and "well-considered extension of the system of Im-"perial preference will be found to be the most "effective means of bringing about a greater "measure of Imperial economic cohesion." That indeed is almost self-evident. It is impossible to dispute the value of the substantial preferences given by the Dominions to British trade, or even of the less extensive preferences which are all that our fiscal policy has hitherto allowed us to give Dominion producers. But these preferences are —or rather should be—only part of a larger and wider policy. The master resolution of the Congress on this subject is that which was carried unanimously on Wednesday. It "calls for a concerted, determined, and "immediate effort on the part of His Majesty's "Governments to formulate an economic policy "for the Empire which will result in closer "cooperation between its constituent parts," and it "urges upon the Imperial Conference, "to be held in London in September next, the "appointment of a Commission, accredited by the "Governments of the various parts of the "Empire and having in its *personnel* adequate "representation from the business interests of "the Empire and economic experts, to draw "up a well-considered scheme for effective "economic cooperation between the various "parts of the Empire, which will pay due "regard to the industrial development of its "various sections, with a view to the greatest "development of the potential resources of each "one, and, ultimately, on equitable terms, the "economic union of the whole." But the Chambers of Commerce do not propose to leave the whole work to Governments and Commissions. They recognize that there is a great deal which business men can do for themselves to promote economic cooperation; and indeed little would result from Government efforts if they were not accompanied by a spontaneous movement towards better organization. Valuable work of this kind has already been set on foot, notably by the Chambers of Commerce themselves. But it needs to be co-ordinated and stimulated by the support of the Governments of the Empire pursuing in cooperation an agreed policy of economic solidarity. To explore the possibilities and to lay down the lines of such a policy is the task which so many, usually discordant, voices now join in urging upon the approaching Imperial Conference as the greatest and most urgent service it can render to the Empire.

The New Education Bill

The Government's new Education Bill, which passed its second reading last night, has, to begin with, the defects inseparable from a portmanteau measure. The Labour Government confined its first Education Bill, introduced last December, to two objects—the raising of the school age for compulsory attendance to fifteen and the provision of maintenance allowances on a basis of need to parents of children over fourteen. Its successor, the present Bill, also incorporates a compromise upon the future of the non-provided schools which has no necessary relevance to the date chosen for raising the age or to such a purpose as the subsidizing of parents. The inconvenience of this procedure is apparent from last night's debate. It is to the credit of successive Ministers of Education since the War that the national education policy has been given the place of privileged calm which it ought to have in an atmosphere above the normal disturbances of party. The present Bill owes its virtues to the general good will towards education so prudently and patiently amassed. It owes other characteristics, which threaten that good will, to the Government which introduced it and even to their embarrassments. No question of principle divides educational reformers in all parties over the school-leaving age. They accept with thankfulness on the whole the concordat which secures and enlarges the future of the voluntary school. But the provision by which parents shall be compensated in money for the additional benefits which—unless our education is to be confessed a sham—the State is preparing to confer upon their children is bound to drive a steel wedge into an otherwise solid concurrence of opinion.

There is room enough for discussion over what are by comparison the non-contentious parts of the measure. The fixing of a date so early as 1931 for the compulsory enactment of an additional year of education cannot have been done with any conscientious regard for the capacities of the educational system. The MINISTER can provide the pupils in the time; but he cannot spirit into maturity the teachers to instruct them or the buildings to house them, and he had nothing much more persuasive than optimism to offer the House of Commons on this head. He has in fact decreed disorder and inefficiency in large areas of the educational province a year from now. By speeding up the new dispensation he will be compelling parents to present their children for an education that cannot do them justice, and lowering the standards which wise administration has endeavoured to improve. Churchpeople, again, will argue that they have given too much, and others that the State has not taken enough, in negotiating their agreement. But these are not criticisms of principle. The infringement of principle begins with the new doles, and the new turn out to be merely an expansion or a transference of the old. SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN did not and could not hide the main motive which explains and vitiates his miscellany of contradictory fallacies. Its object is not educational reform but unemployment relief. He will relieve the parents who now send out their children to do the work which, hypothetically, adults could do. As a colleague of MR. THOMAS he will claim that unemployment has been "reduced," as Minister of Education that a brilliant reform has been enacted, and as a stalwart Socialist that the distribution of that verbal figment the "national income" is proceeding. His achievement in fact will be to condemn the children aged between fourteen and fifteen to one year of instruction in crowded classes, to penalize them at the end of it by throwing them upon a labour market partly closed against them by his efforts, and to establish still more deeply in the Budget a theory ultimately fatal to all employment. The effects are bad and the principle is bad, and its badness is in no way mitigated by a worthless promise of revision—accompanied already by a threat and approval of extension—in five years' time. It is wholly against public policy that citizens should be subsidized by the State to enable them to obey its laws. If this should be necessary, it is proof that the Legislature has erred in method. It should revise its plan, LORD EUSTACE PERCY argued with cogency last night for the better course, which is not by way of dole, but of exemption. In cases of proven need certificates should be granted releasing boys and girls over the age of fourteen from whole-time attendance at school, and attendance should be required for part-time education with all its possibilities of beneficent expansion for all adolescents. American example and experience are apposite here. The system obtains widely in the United States, a country which prizes education as much as it detests the dole.

In short there is an overwhelming case against the sop to parents called a "maintenance grant" and there is no necessity for it. The school age can be raised without it. The child of poor parents will not be penalized without it. For the boy or girl anxious and able to profit by a full education the ladder of scholarships is broad and open. The Government have gravely marred their Bill and its prospects by including, quite unnecessarily, an instalment of eleemosynary Socialism of the kind that can bless neither the State which gives nor the parent who takes. It is still possible to give legislative effect to the concordat which every one desires without committing Parliament to the other proposals, and that is the straightforward course to take.

Lord Mayors in France

This week, at Antwerp, Brussels, Metz, Verdun, and Paris, and, next Sunday, in many parts of the devastated areas of France, our Allies are laying themselves out to do honour to the representatives of the British municipalities who helped them in the hour of need by "adopting" over a hundred of the towns and villages that suffered most severely in the War. During and after the long struggle there were many touches of nature that made us kin with the nations with whom our men stood shoulder to shoulder in those anxious and terrible days. But none perhaps was more gratefully welcomed in France than the friendly and sympathetic thought of the spirit of adoption which—to choose a few examples at random—has for all time linked the City of London with Verdun, Birmingham with Albert, Portsmouth with Combles, and Newcastle with Arras.

The MARQUIS DE VOGÜÉ—who presided at the opening reception held in the Cercle Interallié on Wednesday evening—has, as SIR WILLIAM WATERLOW said in replying to his address of welcome, done much for the promotion of peace and international friendship. So, too, has M. DOUMERGUE, the President of the French Republic, who honoured the British visitors by receiving them at the Elysée in order to thank them in the name of France for their services to his country ; and so, like innumerable other societies and individuals, have the Association France-Grande Bretagne and the United Associations of Great Britain and France, by whom the arrangements in response to the invitation received from France last November have been made. In referring to the special visit which he paid to Verdun before joining his fellow Lord Mayors in Paris on Wednesday, SIR WILLIAM WATERLOW described it as one of the most moving experiences of his life. That may well be believed. No lover of France can look upon the shattered forts of Douaumont and Vaux, or the grim and tortured ridges that rise one behind the other in front of the town, without marvelling at the superhuman courage of the hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen and Germans whose mangled bodies were crushed into the soil of those shell-swept hills and valleys. For France and for the world the forts of Verdun are the imperishable memorial of the valour of her soldiers, sentinels posted on the greatest of her battlefields, famous for ever for the heroic and triumphant stand which they made, alone and unsupported, in defence of their beloved country.

Before the Tests

The Selection Committee, having co-opted the wisdom of RHODES and HOBBS, have picked the teams for the Test Trial Match rather more than less to the general satisfaction, and—which is not necessarily the same thing—on sound cricket lines. If the Test Matches are to be finished in the appointed time, bowlers as well as batsmen must be able to do their work quickly. In their choice of the England Eleven that principle is tentatively recognized by the addition of R. W. V. ROBINS and WOOLLEY to nine of the players who had most to do with winning the rubber in Australia. At the same time, by including K. S. DULEEPSINHJI and other players well under thirty in the Rest team—with J. C. WHITE as A. P. F. CHAPMAN'S opposite number for its Captain—they have given youth the opportunity of showing what it can do when pitted against the experience of age. On this year's form as well as on the strength of their past records the veterans, though man for man they are on the average about six years older than their opponents, are the more formidable of two strong sides. But the work of the Committee is only beginning. There is a vast difference between choosing a twenty-two and choosing an eleven. Already they are being told that some of the men they have left out are indispensable. With every week that passes the drone of the fault-finders will wax louder and louder like "the murmuring of innumerable "bees" in an avenue of limes, but less soothing to the score or so of players who all through the summer, till the list of the eleven for the final match has been published, will be as much on trial as boys at school playing for their colours. To choose an eleven directly after the trial at Lord's, and to keep to it through the whole series, would be a counsel of perfection. But the less chopping and changing there is, and the fewer the suggestions hurled at the heads of the Selection Committee by irresponsible outside critics and advisers, the better will it be for England's chances.

On the whole the prospects are encouraging. The Australians have as yet given us no cause to suppose that they are an invincible side. W. M. WOODFULL, W. H. PONSFORD, and D. G. BRADMAN—the last of whom is so prolific a scorer as to be the counterpart at the wicket of his compatriot LINDRUM on the billiard-table—will make many runs against England's bowling. So, when they are more used to English wickets, may A. F. KIPPAX, V. Y. RICHARDSON, A. JACKSON, A. FAIRFAX, and S. MCCABE. But there is at present a big drop in the averages after the three men that head the list, and, although the body of the team may develop, it can hardly fail, however it is made up, to have a longish batting tail. There seems to be a lack of the grim determination to make runs that was the hall-mark of the Australian Elevens of 1921 and 1926 almost down to the last man. Nor—though C. V. GRIMMETT and P. M. HORNIBROOK, backed up by what is now a really fine fielding side, have both bowled well, having each taken at a small cost more than twice as many wickets as FAIRFAX and T. W. WALL between them—does it seem at all likely that their combined attack will prove to be up to the standard of previous years On the other hand, neither in batting nor bowling have the conditions under which they have played this season been such as to bring out the best that is in them. Like all visiting teams they will have the great advantage of constantly playing together as a side through the whole season, and will be a much younger team than the eleven chosen to represent England at Lord's to-morrow.

PAYING WARDS IN HOSPITALS

TREATMENT BY PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS

THE PATIENT'S OWN CHOICE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I desire to thank you most warmly on behalf of the British Medical Association for the leading article in *The Times* to-day headed "Wards for Paying Patients." It is a great satisfaction to us to know that an important matter of policy, which we have been considering for some years, has the powerful support of *The Times*.

We believe that it would be for the benefit of all concerned if there could be more wards for paying patients in every populous district, and it is our opinion that these wards would be more acceptable to the public if those entering them could be attended by the practitioners of their choice. We realize, however, that certain conditions would have to be fulfilled. Those responsible for the conduct of the hospital would have to have some assurance that patients who were now in their responsible care were dealt with in such a way as to satisfy the governing body of the hospital that the hospital standard of treatment was being maintained.

We believe this could be done by providing that, if the hospital has a resident medical officer and a visiting staff ordinarily responsible for the care of patients in the public wards, the patient should be under the responsible care of a member of the visiting staff in association with the private practitioner of the patient, who would have free access to the patient and should have such share of the responsibility and treatment of the patient as may be agreed upon between the two doctors concerned. If the hospital has no resident medical officer and/or visiting staff ordinarily responsible for the care of all patients in the public wards, we think the patient should be admitted under the responsible care of his own private practitioner and allowed, if necessary, to call in any consultant he may choose ; the fees in all cases being determined either by a scale agreed between the medical staff and the board of management, or by private agreement between the medical attendant and the patient.

The above suggested policy applies to private rooms or wards in a hospital which has both public and private wards in the same building. When the special accommodation for private patients takes the form of a separate home or hospital providing exclusively for such patients, being an annexe of or in association with a voluntary hospital having public wards, the Association is of opinion that the patient should be allowed to select any registered practitioner as his attendant ; and that if at any time the treatment of the patient involves the application of special skill or experience, then the practitioner undertaking that treatment may be required to satisfy certain conditions ensuring that he has that experience and training which are recognized as giving him special proficiency and experience in a subject which comprises the service to be rendered.

Yours faithfully,
ALFRED COX,
Medical Secretary.
British Medical Association, Tavistock-square, W.C.1, May 29.

FIRST FLORENTINE EDITION OF DANTE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I was very much struck by the contrast it exhibited between the faculty of versification, which (I thought) was good, and the faculty of poetry, which was very defective. This faculty of verse had been obtained, I suppose, by verse-making at Eton, and was based upon the possession of a good or tolerable ear with which Nature had endowed me. I think that a poetical faculty did develop itself in me a little later, that is to say between twenty and thirty, due perhaps to having read Dante with a real devotion and absorption. It was, however, in my view true but weak and has never got beyond that stage. It was evidently absent from the verses, I will not say the Poem, on Coeur de Lion. . . .

To refer to a converse case of a far nobler kind, I remember asking Tennyson whether he did not consider Carlyle to be a true poet. He answered, "Certainly ; he is a Poet to whom Nature has denied the faculty of verse."

On perusing "Richard Coeur de Lion" after this long, long interval, I find the case exactly reversed : it is versification without poetry.

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In the Muniment Room there is in Mr. Gladstone's writing material for several volumes of poems. They were the random recreation of a statesman and as such they must be judged. One example, partly because of its tragic interest, may be given. On May 6, 1882, Lord Frederick Cavendish was murdered. A month later (June 6) Mr. Gladstone sent his widow a poem in three stanzas under the heading :—"*In mortem et in memoriam F. C. multum dilecti.*" The second stanza runs :—

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Another doom perchance is ours :
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The palsying sense of crippled powers,
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A bird, still crouching in its nest,
A sword that will not leave the sheath,
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Long mated to its comrade flesh,
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Lady Frederick Cavendish wrote (June 7, 1882) :—

And now, in the midst of all your own heavy and weary struggle, you have gathered together all the blessed hopes into these beautiful lines, which will to the end of my life speak peace, yes even joy, to me. I don't know if you can have remembered that I should receive them on our wedding day : the day which I used to note down year after year in my journal as "our golden day." . . .

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Lighter verse also had a strong attraction for Mr. Gladstone and many examples of considerable humour have been found among his papers. The style of verse made popular by Edward Lear was freely used, more especially when there was a rhyming difficulty. Thus [illegible] find old women of Mancot, of Ewloe, of [illegible]m, and other places near Hawarden, used [illegible] test his powers of rhyme. Then there were verses such as "Box and Cox at No. 27, Grosvenor-square," sent in 1888 to Lord and Lady Aberdeen, who, in order to hasten the departure of workmen from their new house, were sleeping in it at night time. It is printed in its entirety in "We Twa," but the first two verses may be given :—

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As a last example here are a few lines in Italian scribbled by Mr. Gladstone at the age of 87, in which he humorously set forth his ideal of the warden he desired for the library (St. Deiniol's) which he had founded. His wish

THE OLD INDIAMEN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A few days ago I went round the Viceroy of India. The P. and O. have gone far in this vessel in giving splendid reproductions of historic rooms and furniture, and I suggest that in their next big ship they should reproduce, say as a smoke-room, the cuddy of one of the stately old Indiamen, with stern windows and quarter-galleries complete.

The life of the ship centred in the cuddy, where a man like Wellington was perforce cheek by jowl with pushful upstarts, and it was the scene of countless plots, romances, and adventures. Even the largest cuddy was not so big that size could be a difficulty in reproduction. There is plenty of room in a modern liner, and there was real beauty in those old sterns and quarter-galleries, especially with a stern-walk added.

Romance is as much alive to-day as it was in the old Eastern traders, and it would be very much at home in the environment of a reproduced cuddy. And are not the P. and O. the real descendants of and a link with old John Company ?

Yours faithfully,
WALTER WOOD.
The Croft, Ember-lane, Esher, Surrey, May 28.

DINING WITH THE SPEAKER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In to-day's interesting article on the Gladstone papers the following appears :—

"I am (he wrote in the '90's) the only commoner now living who sat in the old burned House of Commons; I also dined with the Speaker in Saint Stephen's Chapel, then his dressing room."

I remember my father going to see Mr. Gladstone in the autumn of 1895, on his way through London to Cannes, and Mr. Gladstone told him he was the only living person, with the exception of Lord Mansfield, who had dined with the Speaker in St. Stephen's Chapel, and he at the same time expressed great pleasure that the then Speaker had refused to make any change in response to a petition he had recently received asking him to do away with Court dress at his official dinners, adding that people nowadays do not attach enough importance to forms and old customs.

Yours faithfully,
E. G.
May 28.

THE HUNDREDTH CROSSWORD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—*The Times* has now given us 99 Crosswords, and in anticipation of the 100th to-morrow it may be permissible for a solver to offer a kind word to the Editor on this interesting series. My wife and I, sometimes separately, more often together, have succeeded in solving completely every one of the 99 before the next day's issue came to hand. I am not claiming a record, but in view of the correspondence in your columns before you started this series it would be interesting to hear from others who have succumbed to the fascination. To myself, as perhaps so many, the ingenuity of the clues is the chief attraction ; yesterday's "Are not commonly combined" and "Changed parties" are delightful examples of clues which ultimately (towards midnight) yield to perseverance. The amusing possibilities of variety will have been appreciated by those who twice discerned "colon" under entirely different disguises.

It occasionally happens that a variant or alternative solution will meet the case; *e.g.*, Stein for Stern in one of last week's. In the case of "cantrip"—the only word so far which was quite unknown either to my wife or myself—it would be interesting to have a note on its literary provenance and etymology; it does not appear in any dictionary we have at hand, but was run to earth under the form "cantrap" in Roget's "Thesaurus."

Your obedient servant,
P. L. MOORE.
Royal Cambrian Institution, Swansea, May 28.

** A cantrip (or, more rarely, cantrap) is a witch's spell. Uses of the word will be found in Burns, Scott, and Tennyson.

THE GLADSTONE PAPERS

III.—A MAKER OF VERSES

CARLYLE AS A FORCE

To-day's extracts from the papers at Hawarden, which Mr. H. N. Gladstone is giving to the British Museum, show the statesman as writer, reader, and book-buyer, and include examples of his skill in verse.

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The personal papers preserved by Mr. Gladstone reveal such a variety of interests that it is difficult to know where to begin. They are, indeed, to use a hackneyed term, encyclopaedic. One may be drawn aside into a correspondence on the eating of horseflesh or engrossed in notes on the measurements of trees. Fragments of musical composition catch the eye ; translations from and into French, German, and Italian are frequent ; notes on books are everywhere, while the mass of papers on Homer and Dante might in themselves have been the life work of another man. More closely personal are the little account-books kept at Eton and Oxford. Every item of expenditure is entered. Boats at Eton, where sculling was his favourite pastime, seeing the Siamese twins, bets with schoolfellows, coaching journeys, church offertories, gifts to the poor—all are set down, and this habit is kept up for many years, nor is it discontinued without thought, for on the last of these books is a note :—

At about thirty years old I gave up keeping my accounts in detail, thinking that the advantage of the practice lies in the mental habit, which should, by that time, have been attained, while the burden would have become more serious.

Other *personalia* are the records of foreign tours, from which, if space allowed, extracts of much interest might be made. His intercourse with Manning and Macaulay, Bunsen and Wordsworth in Rome, his visit to Manzoni, and his opinions on men, morals, and art are recorded. His account of the ascent of Etna was printed in Murray's Guide to Sicily. Another practice, to be followed many years later by Lord Rosebery, was that of writing sermons. Of these about 100 have been preserved.

The faculty of verse-writing showed itself early. When eight years of age he wrote an account in verse of "a most miraculous and providential escape from being killed by a madman with a hatchet." At Eton the practice was continued. In 1829, when at Oxford, he composed a poem on Richard Coeur de Lion, which was written for, but failed to obtain, the Newdigate Prize. In 1893 a request was made that it might be printed.

On perusing it I was very much struck by the contrast it exhibited between the faculty of versification, which (I thought) was good, and the faculty of poetry, which was very defective. This faculty of verse had been obtained, I suppose, by verse-making at Eton, and was based upon the possession of a good or tolerable ear with which Nature had endowed me. I think that a poetical faculty did develop itself in me a little later, that is to say between twenty and thirty, due perhaps to having read Dante with a real devotion and absorption. It was, however, in my view true but weak and has never got beyond that stage. It was evidently absent from the verses, I will not say the Poem, on Coeur de Lion. . . .

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was fulfilled in every respect except one; the first warden (the present Bishop of Monmouth) was "barbato."

Non voglio un barbato
Neppur maritato
Ne brutto ne sporco
Simile ad un porco.
No, che No indicio
Un uom dotto e pio
Di buoni costumi,
Con copia di fumi,
Che ama i fratelli
Ed è mite con elli,
Fa caldo dal gielo
E tragge nel Cielo.

Near akin to verse-making was another hobby—the making of epitaphs and inscriptions in English and in Latin. Surprise would be felt if it were known what a number of these have been utilized for monuments and other memorials. Examples are hardly necessary, but on the less serious side may be given his renderings in Latin and Italian of the famous epitaph on Robert Lowe:—

Here lies the body of Robert Lowe.
Where he's gone to I don't know.
If to the realms of light and love,
Farewell to happiness above.
If, haply, to some lower level,
We can't congratulate the Devil.

Roberti Lowe hic corpus jacet
Qua sit ipse, Missa facet,
Ad superna si volabit,
Pax e coelis exulabit;
Sin ad Orcum praeceps eat,
Sortem Ditis quis non fleat?

Qui di Roberto Lowe giace il frale;
L'alma non saprei dir se scenda, o sale:
Se vola in ciel, ne' cieli qual fracasso!
Se in altra parte, guai a Satanasso.!

HANNAH MORE'S GIFT

Mr. Gladstone's was a lifelong and never satisfied appetite for reading. He was always a lover of books. "In boyhood," he writes, "I was enamoured of Froissart and knew him better than almost any other book; but the waves of time have worn away all but few traces." In a striking letter to Mr. Bernard Quaritch, written in 1896, the following passages occur:—

The regiment of Book Collectors stands in no need of recruits, and even if its ranks were thin, I do not if I am qualified to enlist. I have in my time been a purchaser to the extent of about thirty-five thousand volumes, and I might therefore abide a quantitative test; but, as I fear, no other. A book collector ought, as I conceive, to possess the following six qualifications: appetite, leisure, wealth, knowledge, discrimination, and perseverance. Of these I have only had two, the first and the last, and these are not the most important. Restricted visual power now imposes upon me a serious amount of disability; and, speaking generally, I have retired from the list of purchasers. . . .

The oldest book I have, that is to say the one longest in my possession, was presented to me personally by Mrs. Hannah More. It is a copy of her Sacred Dramas, printed and given to me in 1813, eighty-one years ago; and was accompanied with a pretty introductory sentence, of which I remember only the first words. They were these:—"As you have just come into this world and I am just going out of it, allow me," and so forth.

My purchases commenced a few years after that time, and I have a variety of books acquired at Eton. Among them is a copy of Mr. Hallam's Constitutional History in quarto, presented to me by his son, Arthur, the subject of "In Memoriam" and at that period my dearest friend.

Book-buyers of the present day have immense advantages in the extended accessibility and cheapness of books which, whether in the ancient or in modern languages, ought to be considered classical. I have a copy of the Spectator in eight volumes, 8vo, which cost me four pounds; and I hold Scott's Poems in the small volumes at a somewhat larger price. These were both bought in the "twenties." The enormous development of the second-hand book trade, and the public spirit of many publishers, have also been greatly in favour of book-buyers. In one respect only they have lost ground, and that is in regard to book-binding. It is (as a general rule, I am not complaining in my own case) much dearer than it was 70 and 80 years back, and notwithstanding abolitions of duty and enlarged use of machinery, it is generally worse in that vitally important particular, the easy opening of a book. . . .

Though, as I have said, a beggarly collector, I have had a few specialities. One I will mention. I accumulated more than thirty distinct rifacciamenti of the Book of Common Prayer—many of these had Prefaces which commonly ran to this effect, "The Prayer Book is excellent. But it has some blemishes. Let these be removed, and it will find universal acceptance. Accordingly I have performed this operation: and I now give the Reformed Prayer Book to the World." But I have never obtained, and have never seen, a second Edition of any one of these productions. I greatly doubt whether they have usually paid their printers' bills.

Book collecting may have its quirks and eccentricities. But, on the whole, it is a vitalizing element in a society honeycombed by several sources of corruption. My apology for the poor part I have played in it is that it could only have the odds and ends, the dregs and leavings of my time. . . .

LITERARY JUDGMENTS

Although a voracious reader, yet never was there a more diligent one. Not a book passed through his hands but had its marked passages and annotations, together with an index of the special points which had interested him. His criticisms were at times terse and decisive. Of Kinglake's "Crimean War" he wrote:—

Kinglake is fit to be a brilliant popular author, but quite unfit to be a historian. His book is too bad to live, and too good to die. As to the matter most directly within my cognisance, he is not only not too true, but so entirely void of resemblance to the truth, that one asks what was really the original of his picture.

To his daughter, Mrs. Drew, he wrote in the nineties:—

About Tess I said while reading it that it was a plum pudding stone full of faults and merits, but on finishing and surveying it as a whole, while still feeling its talent and even value in certain respects, I am provoked and disgusted. All the moral elements of the book are at war; nothing is sound and harmonious. Poor Tess herself with such fine features of character brought to so miserable an end. I cannot make out the author's aim, unless it is to throw over both morality and belief. I sometimes hope it is ironical and misread by me. . . .

I have been reading, and am now finishing, Zola's Lourdes. An extraordinary book, I suppose the most remarkable he has produced. He manifests disbelief, and deals with the miracles ably but yet not unfairly, according to them the fullest subjective credit. There are not less than ten or a dozen separate bits, exhibitions of character and circumstance, all of which are exceedingly clever and interesting, some of them highly refined and beautiful, some very droll. On the whole a very notable work.

A fragment on Carlyle:—

If Carlyle was vain it was not with a vulgar vanity. If he was selfish, if intolerant, or whatever faults there were, they were always idiosyncratic: so powerful an individuality over-spread them all. It is this individuality which attracts, even more than genius. It is, more profoundly and intimately than genius, what we are. Why is it that Johnson attracts and interests more than almost any other person in our literary history: than almost any, for I am not sure if there be any exception unless it be Shakespeare: more, for example, than Scott or Dryden or Coleridge or Spenser or Pope: not because his treasure of genius was greater but because he presented a more powerful and more deeply cut individuality. Hence I find Carlyle to exercise a great attractive force upon me while I cannot recognize him as just or wise, though he shows me, in lucid or lurid light as the case may be, fragments both of justice and of wisdom. Though ever sensible of weakness, conflict, or depression in himself, he was as towards the outer world and the public wonderfully συνεκτικός.

One more selection from his literary jottings may be given—Mr. Gladstone's choice of what, to his mind, were the finest lines in poetry:—

Un Dio, ed una Fede ed uno Orlando
PULCI.
M'insegnavate come l'uom s'eterna
DANTE, "INFERNO."
Sphere-born harmonious sisters Voice and Verse
MILTON.
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathèd horn
WORDSWORTH.
Swing blind in unascended majesty
SHELLEY.
μηδέ τι χήρους ἄνδρὸς, ὑφαρπάσαι νόημα
"ODYSSEY."

(To be continued)

Previous articles appeared in *The Times* of Tuesday and Wednesday.

Obituary

MR. G. W. LAMBERT

AN AUSTRALIAN PAINTER

Mr. George Washington Lambert, A.R.A., whose death at the age of 56 is announced in a Reuter telegram from Sydney, was regarded as the foremost of Australian painters. His subject pictures, portraits, and mural decorations are widely known, and he was the official artist to the Australian forces in Egypt and Palestine.

Born at St. Petersburg in 1873, the son of an American father and an English mother, Lambert was taken as a child to Sydney, and in the "outback" Western plains he acquired his knowledge and love of horses and open-air life. He began to draw and paint when he was only 12, and later studied under Julian Rossi Ashton, the "father" of painting in Sydney. At the same time he found a market for his black-and-white work, notably in the Sydney *Bulletin* and in book illustration. In 1900 he won the travelling scholarship of the New South Wales Society of Artists, and on the day after his marriage to a young lady of Sydney he started for Paris. There he discovered how much he had to learn, but he served his apprenticeship. He owed much to the loyal help of his wife, both then and afterwards in difficult years in London.

The first picture he exhibited was a self-portrait at the Beaux Arts in 1901, and in 1902 he exhibited the first of his scholarship pictures, "La Guitariste," a portrait of his wife, which was sent to Sydney. In London his first appearance was in 1903 in the exhibition of the International Society, and in 1904 his portrait of Miss Thea Procter, an Australian artist, was hung in the Academy. In 1905 his "Equestrian Portrait of a Boy" was accepted by the Academy, and this was followed by "Lotty and the Lady," bought by the National Gallery of Melbourne, and a portrait group of his wife and children with Miss Procter, which he called "The Mother."

His first great success at the Academy was in 1910 with "A Holiday in Essex," a delightful picture of a mother and two children, one riding a pony; this was bought by a private collector in Sydney. In 1911, however, a picture, "The Mask," was "skied" at the Academy, though it was afterwards well hung at the Venice International Exhibition and was bought for a gallery in St. Petersburg. His portrait of Miss Cunninghame Graham in the Academy of 1913 was much admired, and indeed it was in portraiture that he excelled. He made a life-size portrait of Sir George Reid for the National Portrait Gallery at Canberra, and his equestrian portrait of King Edward VII. was seen at the Modern Society of Portrait Painters in 1910. He liked also to make portrait groups, for example, "The Blue Hat," showing two ladies and two children, which was also seen at the Modern Society in London and afterwards at the New Salon in Paris. Very different in its inspiration was "Across the Blacksoil Plains," showing a team of horses hauling a load of wool through soft going. It is now in the Sydney National Gallery. His picture "The Old Hunter" was bought by the late Lord Lansdowne.

Lambert's work was singularly free from sentiment and "literary-ness." He had a gift for composition, and was indeed accused of imitating Velazquez. He had an obvious enjoyment of colour, which is seen particularly in his picture of a woman in black, trailing a string of coral before the fascinated gaze of a white rat seated on the brim of an opera hat. His flesh painting was made especially effective by his method of glazing. He was all his life a hard worker, and had a profound belief in the necessity of sound elementary training in the craftsmanship of art. When he was elected A.R.A. in 1922, it was generally felt that the honour was well deserved. About this time he returned to Australia to complete his official commission for War pictures. He helped to found the Modern Society of Portrait Painters, and he was also a member of the International Society and an associate of the Beaux Arts. His son, Maurice, a pupil of the late Derwent Wood, R.A., has made his mark as a sculptor.

MR. HERBERT CROLY

Princess Antoine Bibesco writes from Spain of Mr. Herbert Croly, whose death has been briefly announced in *The Times*:—

The death of Herbert Croly is an irreparable loss to his friends, his acquaintances, his readers, and his writers. I say his writers advisedly, for the brilliant band of editors of *the New Republic*—some of whom, like Mr. Walter Lippmann, have now gone farther afield—will one and all acknowledge the immense debt that they owed, not only to his leadership—at once dominant and unobtrusive—but to his quiet and subtle insight into the quality and the idiosyncrasies of each individual contributor. To live within the radius of his sympathy was to feel that you were living in a climate where the best fruits of your brain and character could hardly fail to grow and flourish.

In general company Herbert Croly appeared to be a silent man, but in reality he was drawing other people out with an almost diabolical prescience. I have seen him presiding over those *New Republic* luncheons—which could be the most delightful meals in the world—listening with becoming gravity to the ponderous periods of some saviour of society, when he would suddenly throw to those of us who were blessed with his intimacy the most mischievous of twinkles, assuring us of his complicity, before once more relapsing into the graven image of a dutiful host.

Herbert Croly belonged to the school of great gentlemen who were absolutely incapable of the smallest discourtesy. His sensitive and fastidious delicacy made him respect the privacy of other people's feelings and safeguard the privacy of his own to an extent that occasionally gave a most mistaken impression of unapproachability or even superiority. There was to those who did not know him a safeguarding of reserve, a withdrawal of the personal. He did not want to shine, and he would shrink from self-expression—though never from a firm and fervent expression of conviction—as if it were some form of immodesty. This gave him an appearance of aloofness, of being beyond the range of error or temptation, of caring nothing for idle pleasures and knowing nothing of human frailties. The picture was entirely false. Those of us who were privileged to enjoy his intimate friendship knew that there was no one who could be gayer, no one who had a greater capacity for enjoyment or a more light-hearted love of fun. He had a passion for the theatre and an enormous knowledge of it. He was the ideal companion to go to a play with.

This is not the place to speak of his intellectual achievements. His place in the world of American journalists was unique; but devotion, disinterestedness, courage, tenacity, independence, faith—the words are cold until they are lit by the flame of a personal dedication. Herbert Croly carried a torch through the whole of his public life, but we, his friends, may be forgiven if we think at this moment rather of a man whose nobility of character and tenderness of nature have been an inspiration and a comfort that we have lost for ever, and few of his adversaries will fail to join in our mourning.

CARDINAL LUCON

Mrs. Aubrey Le Blond writes:—

When, with deep regret, I saw the announcement of Cardinal Lucon's death my thoughts flew back to a certain day at Rheims some seven years ago when, charged with a volume containing the names of subscribers to his beloved church, I lunched at the modest dwelling where he had resided since the destruction of the Episcopal Palace. We were four—his Eminence, his chaplain, his secretary, and myself—and our host with his buoyant spirits made it a merry meal indeed. Afterwards he took me over the still ruined cathedral, showing me recent discoveries of an ancient structure beneath the nave, leaping over yawning gaps, his cassock held aloft, handing me down slippery steps into clayey depths, and enthusiastic and vigorous as a youth. Later he told me how, during the bombardment, he used to creep out of his refuge when there was a lull and take note of the damage done, for never did he quit the sorely tried city during the whole course of the War.

SHELLEY'S GRANDDAUGHTER

Miss Eliza Margaret Esdaile, who died at Dawlish on May 28 in her 90th year, was the only surviving granddaughter of Shelley. She was the second daughter of Mr. Edward Jeffries Esdaile, of Cothelestone, Somerset, who married in 1837 Eliza Ianthe, only daughter of the poet by his first wife, Harriet Westbrook.

At the AUSTRALIAN Labour Party conference yesterday a motion requesting the abolition of the censorship on all reading matter entering the Commonwealth was rejected. The conference, however, agreed to advise the Ministry to apply the censorship only to licentious and pornographic publications.

THE WOOL TEXTILE DISPUTE

UNIONS' NEW PROPOSAL

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The executive committee of the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade yesterday made another proposal for the settlement of the dispute in the wool textile industry of the West Riding and the North. It was decided, by a large majority, to accept the findings of the MacMillan court of inquiry in respect of wages if the reductions are made in two instalments. The court recommended the reduction of time workers' wages by 9.25 per cent. and of piece-workers' wages by 8.75 per cent. Proposals for a settlement had been received from non-federated Bradford firms and from federated firms at Huddersfield. The executive's resolution was as follows:—

"Having regard to the consequences to the industry of a further prolongation of the dispute, which has already continued for seven weeks, the augmented committee hereby resolve that they are prepared to enter into agreement with any firm or federation of firms on the following terms:—On resumption of work a reduction of 5.8 per cent. (the terms as already agreed upon by the N.A.U.T.T.); this reduction to operate for a period of six months. A further reduction to operate for the following three months at a percentage which is the mean figure between 5.8 per cent. and the MacMillan Report proposals; thereafter the wages to be in accordance with the proposals in the MacMillan Report subject to three months' notice in writing by either side."

The Executive Committee, said Mr. Arthur Shaw, the secretary, decided to oppose separate settlements on the lines suggested by the federated employers in the Huddersfield district. He added that the meeting had considered the proposal received from non-federated firms in Bradford for a settlement which would ultimately provide for acceptance of the terms of the MacMillan Report, and that the proposal from the federated firms at Huddersfield was for an agreed figure to operate for a period without any final arrangement under the terms of the MacMillan Report.

Mr. George Whitaker, the employers' chairman, when informed of the unions' decision, said he could only refer to the declarations of the employers' council that no change in the terms posted at the mills could be made.

GARMENT-MAKING INDUSTRY

EMPLOYERS' RECOGNITION OF UNION

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

An important agreement on conditions of work in the clothing industry has been signed by the chairmen of the employers' organizations in the industry and representatives of the Tailors' and Garment Workers' Union. The negotiations have occupied two years.

The agreement has two outstanding features. One is a formal recognition of the union in a way that commends it to the workpeople, and the other is a provision for dealing with differences during the currency of the agreement so as to avoid the danger of stoppages of work. In association with the agreement, although not one of its terms, is an arrangement that the employers' organization shall recommend their members to adopt a scheme of holidays with payment. Firms which adopt the scheme will put it into operation this year. Six months' employment is to be the qualification for allowances of £2 to male workers over 22 years of age and of £1 to women over 18 years of age.

On the question of union recognition the employers' declaration is as follows:—"The Federation has found it mutually convenient to have some organization representing the workers with which to negotiate collectively on their behalf, and, while it is not compulsory for any employee of any member of the Federation to join a trade union, the Federation recognizes the Tailors' and Garment Workers' Union as an organization representing workers employed on garment making processes (other than those holding departmental or managerial positions)."

The agreement will remain in force until January, 1932, and any differences which arise between the employers and the workpeople will be dealt with by joint committees. Certain classes of workers in the men's clothing and the mantle and costume trades will receive increased wages, and a reduction of the qualifying period for cutters in the shirt, collar, and tie trade will also have the effect of advancing wages. The sections of the industry covered by the agreement are the men's, youths', and boys' clothing trades, the mantle and costume trades, and the shirt, collar, and tie trade. Altogether the industry gives employment to about a quarter of a million workers.

CHARGES AGAINST GIALDINI

WITNESSES AT GUILDHALL

Alderman Sir George Truscott sat *in camera* in the New Court, Guildhall, yesterday to take evidence against Giovanni Gialdini, who was arrested in Milan in March last. He was charged with the forgery of public documents in this country; with complicity with Clarence Charles Hatry and others in the issue of bogus certificates in connexion with the Wakefield, Swindon, and Gloucester loans, representing the nominal value of £900,000; obtaining for himself and his accomplices by false pretences the sum of £793,700 by means of forged scrip.

Statements having been taken from a number of witnesses for transmission to Italy, they were required to attend the Court yesterday for cross-examination by Mr. G. M. Hilbery, K.C., who appeared as counsel for the absent man.

Among the witnesses who appeared in the box yesterday were Clarence Charles Hatry and his associates in the Austin Friars Trust.

Mr. G. B. McClure was present on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

£25,000 FOR Y.M.C.A. CAMPAIGN

Nearly £25,000 has been received or promised towards the National Y.M.C.A. Campaign launched on May 15. The total amount aimed at is £100,000. An anonymous lady has given £5,000; Mr. Ronald Wills, £3,150; and Sir Arthur Sutherland, Sir Jeremiah Colman, and Mr. C. R. Hemingway, £1,000 each. Hundreds of smaller gifts have been received, many of them from industrial boys associated in Y.M.C.A. clubs. Princess Helena Victoria sent the first gift received in response to an appeal to women who served with the Y.M.C.A. in the War. The Governor of Wormwood Scrubs Prison sent a contribution in acknowledgment of the benefits the younger prisoners have derived from the work of the Y.M.C.A. in his prison. A second wave of the campaign, having as its objective the £75,000 still urgently needed, is about to be launched.

MINERS UNDER NOTICE

It was announced at Woodlesford, near Leeds, yesterday that the number of miners employed at the Water Haigh pit was to be cut down by one half, which means that nearly 800 men will be given notice. The intention of the owners is to reduce output owing to the heavy drop in demand. In this area most of the pits are either on short time or working with greatly reduced staffs.

Gresford Colliery, near Wrexham, closed down yesterday owing to engine trouble. About 2,000 men are employed at the colliery, which is one of the most up-to-date in the North Wales coalfield. Special arrangements are being made by the Wrexham Unemployment Exchange to deal with the workmen thus thrown out of work.

Mr. Evan Williams was re-elected president of the Mining Association of Great Britain in London yesterday. Sir Adam Nimmo, Mr. Leslie Wright, and Mr. Benton Jones were re-elected vice-presidents.

Charles Henry Holloway, a garage manager, of Earlswood, Redhill, and Arthur John Scott, a young carpenter, of South Nutfield, died in the East Surrey Hospital yesterday after a head-on collision between a motor-car and motor-cycle on Wednesday night. The collision occurred near the Nag's Head on the main London-Brighton road.

LORD DAVIDSON'S FUNERAL—

continued from page 16, col. 7

the congregation joined, "Praise, my soul, the King of Heaven."

The procession was formed again, and the coffin was brought back to the West Door of the Abbey, followed by Lady Davidson, who carried a sheaf of lilies, the other family mourners, the Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, and others. The Duke of Gloucester walked with the Dean. As the tomb of the Unknown Warrior was passed the Bishops turned aside and stood in a group while the Abbey clergy, with the Dean and the Archbishop of Canterbury, escorted the coffin to the hearse which was to carry the body of Lord Davidson to Canterbury. A few minutes later the funeral procession set out on a journey which in its first stage crossed Westminster Bridge, and passed by Lambeth Palace and was continued beyond London by Maidstone and Sittingbourne. A large crowd had gathered outside the Abbey, and when the procession started men bared their heads and all stood hushed and still.

The Prince of Wales was represented at the Abbey by Sir Godfrey Thomas, and the Duke of York by Mr. P. K. Hodgson. Miss Dorothy Yorke represented Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood; Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas Gordon, the Duke of Connaught; Major J. L. Wickham, Prince Arthur of Connaught; Brigadier-General Cecil Wray, Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise; and Brigadier-General A. E. Cavendish, Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll. Princess Beatrice, accompanied by the Marchioness of Carisbrooke, was present.

The chief mourners were Lady Davidson (widow), Miss Mary Mills (secretary), the Rev. J. H. Ellison (the Archbishop's brother-in-law and his Chaplain for 25 years), the Rev. H. and Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. J. H. Davidson, Miss Davidson, Mr. Randall Davidson, and members of the household. The bearer party consisted of Abbey sidesmen, and the pall-bearers were the Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, the Earl of Selborne, Lord Stamfordham, Sir Lewis Dibdin, Sir Frederic Kenyon, Dr. Horton, and Sir Thomas Barlow.

Among others in the large congregation were:—

The French Ambassador, the German Ambassador, the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. A. J. N. Paterson (representing the Lord Chancellor), Mr. Alexander Crabb (representing the High Commissioner for New Zealand), the Rev. A. C. E. Jarvis (Chaplain-General to the Forces, representing the War Office and the Royal Army Chaplains' Department), Lieutenant-Colonel H. V. de Satgé (representing the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs), Sir George Truscott (Acting Lord Mayor), Mr. H. R. Boyd (representing the Secretary of State for Home Affairs), Sir Geoffrey Fry, Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson, Sir Robert Kindersley, Major Sir Archibald Boyd-Carpenter, the Hon. Margaret Bigge, Sir Claud Schuster, Sir Edward and Lady Knapp-Fisher, Sir Philip Baker-Wilbraham, General Sir Robert Whigham, Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, Sir Arthur and Lady Hirtzel, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Dawson, the Mayor of Lambeth.

The Bishop of Chichester and Mrs. Bell, Canon Monroe (representing the Archbishop of Armagh), the Bishop of the Windward Islands, the Dean of Johannesburg, the Archdeacon of Johannesburg, Bishop Southwell, the Bishop of Caledonia and Mrs. Rix, the Bishop of Mauritius, the Archdeacon of Gibraltar, Bishop Talbot, Miss Talbot, the Rev. Theocritoff (representing the Russian Church), the Bishop of Willesden, the Bishop of Mombasa, the Bishop of Salisbury, Prebendary Perry (representing S.P.C.K.), the Archdeacon of Hampstead and Mrs. Lambert, the Greek Archimandrite, the Dean of York, Mrs. Inge, the Bishop of Qu'Appelle, the Bishop of Buckingham, the Bishop in Fukien, the Bishop of Kootenay, the Dean-Designate of Lincoln, Bishop Eden, Bishop Gore, the Bishop of Fulham, Mr. R. D. Stewart Brown (Head of Harrow School), the Bishop of Singapore, the Archdeacon of London, Canon Elliott, Canon Petit (representing the Additional Curates Society), the Rev. W. Lewis Robertson, the Rev. Dr. H. E. D. Blakiston (president of Trinity College, Oxford, also representing the Vice-Chancellor of the University).

The Speaker, Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, Dame Margaret and Miss Megan Lloyd George, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Dawson of Penn (president of the Royal Society of Medicine), Lady Dawson of Penn, the Hon. Mrs. David Eccles, Countess Buxton, Field-Marshal Viscount Plumer and Viscountess Plumer, Lady Nina Balfour, Lord Rothschild, Major-General Lord Edward Gleichen, Lady Edward Gleichen, Lady Emma Crichton, Lord Hugh Cecil, Lord and Lady Parmoor, the Mayor of Chelsea and Mr. E. Phipps, Viscount and Viscountess Goschen, Sir Thomas and Lady Augusta Inskip, Earl and Countess Beauchamp, Viscount Ullswater, Lord Askwith (representing the Governors of the Royal Holloway College), Mrs. Fenwick, Viscount Grey of Fallodon, Lord Darvngton, Viscount and Viscountess Dunedin, Viscount Brentford, the Earl of Cromer, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Ralph Verney, Dame Ethel Smyth, the Marquess of Salisbury, the Earl and Countess of Midleton, Earl Grey, Lord Newton, Viscount and Viscountess FitzAlan of Derwent, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Lord Stanmore, the Countess of Oxford and Asquith, Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, Lord Warrington of Clyffe, Lord Waring, Sir Frederic Kenyon (representing the British Museum), Lord Dickinson (representing the International Committee of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches), the Headmaster of Westminster School (the Rev. Dr. Costley-White), Miss Susan and Miss Blanche Davidson, Mr. Thomas Davidson, Mr. R. L'E. Boyce (representing Viscountess Boyce),

Lady Carter (representing the London Branch of the Holloway Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and the Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women), Sir Charles Mallet and Sir Francis Morris (representing the Charity Organization Society), Alderman J. F. Evans (representing the Lambeth Borough Council), the Rev. Joseph Penn Collet (representing the House of Charity), Mr. Edward Grenfell (representing the Governors of Harrow School), Dr. W. R. Halliday (representing King's College), Mr. Cecil Litchfield (Secretary, the Church of England Pensions Board), Captain A. Larking (Secretary, the Early Closing Association), Miss Hawksley (representing the League of Our Father), Miss Pooley-Reed (representing Mrs. Ada Travers Lewis, founder of the Ada Leigh Homes and Hostels in Paris), Mr. F. C. Eeles (Secretary, the Central Council for the Care of Churches), Captain G. F. Gracey (oversea delegate, the Armenian (Lord Mayor's) Fund), Mr. Aldred C. Rowden (Registrar), and Mr. R. S. Caines Pullman (accountant) (representing the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy), the Rev. B. W. Isaac (Secretary, the Church Pastoral-Aid Society), Mr. W. J. Neilson (representing the Medway Missions to Seamen).

Mr. Henry Gladstone, Mrs. Oliver (representing the Mothers' Union), Dr. Mansbridge, Dr. Carnegie Simpson, the Misses Faithfull, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. George Macmillan, Mr. G. E. Buckle, Mrs. Moberly Bell, Mr. H. Clayton (representing the Church of England Men's Society), Mr. R. Holland (National Society), Mr. J. O. Dobson (representing the Student Christian Movement), the Rev. F. Lennard (representing Toc H), Colonel Addison (representing the Waifs and Strays Society), the Hospitaller of St. Thomas's Hospital, Dr. Phelps (representing Charterhouse School), Mr. J. A. Barratt (representing The Pilgrims), Mr. R. Stephen (President of the Royal Society of British Sculptors), Miss MacManus (matron of Guy's Hospital), Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, Miss Escreet (representing the Archbishops' Advisory Board), Commissioner Unsworth (representing the Salvation Army), the Hon. Sir Victor Stanley (treasurer, St. Thomas's Hospital), Mr. Ambrose Boyson (senior almoner, St. Thomas's Hospital), Mr. W. G. Hannah and Mr. F. Graham Hughes (governors of Queen Anne's Bounty), Miss H. M. Kelly (Associated Society for the Care of Women and Children), Mr. A. W. G. Moore (Registrar of the Court of Arches), the Rev. P. Hawksley (representing the governors of Guy's Hospital), Sir Stanford Downing (representing the Ecclesiastical Commissioners).

Mrs. Carnegie, Mr. Basil H. Soulsby (British Museum, Natural History), Mrs. Herbert Ryle, Mrs. Cora Pearson (Church of England Council of Empire Settlement), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir David Prain, Mr. F. H. Hawkins (London Missionary Society), Canon F. C. Morris (representing the S.P.G.), the Rev. A. R. Browne-Wilkinson (representing the Church of England Sunday School Institution), Mr. I. Calvocoressi (representing the Greek Community), Mr. Clifton Kelway (Incorporated Church Building Society), Mr. Arundell Esdaile (Secretary of the British Museum), Mr. A. J. Camden Field (representing the Whitgift Foundation), Miss Boswood (representing the Rev. P. T. R. Kirk), Mr. A. B. Kent (Joint Acting Director of the Alliance of Honour), the Misses Haig-Brown, Mr. Henry Hobhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Frank O. Salisbury, and the Rev. Dr. W. R. Matthews.

AT CANTERBURY

NIGHT WATCH IN THE CATHEDRAL

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

CANTERBURY, MAY 29

Darkness was settling over Canterbury when the hearse containing the body of Archbishop Lord Davidson arrived to-night. The procession had travelled by road from Westminster, and its near approach to the city was made known by the tolling of one of the Cathedral bells. The city flag at the Guildhall and the Union Jack in West Gate Tower were flying at half-mast, and throughout the city there were signs of mourning.

Thousands of citizens watched the arrival of the procession. It reached the ancient West Gate shortly after 9 o'clock, and from there to the Cathedral it was preceded by the Deputy Mayor and members of the Corporation in their robes of office, ministers of the Free Churches, and city clergy, who were headed by the bearer of the Cathedral cross. Immediately following the *cortège* walked members of the Church of England Men's Society and Toc H, students of St. Augustine's College, members of the Salvation Army, representatives from the Canterbury Poor Law Institution, the St. John Ambulance Brigade, members of friendly societies and other organized bodies, representatives of Cadets, Boy Scouts, and Girl Guides.

In this order the procession walked to the Cathedral. In the semi-darkness, relieved by artificial lights, the scene was very impressive. Crowds of citizens lined the streets and stillness prevailed as the long line of mourners passed through High-street, St. Peter's-street, and Mercery-lane to the precincts of the Cathedral, which were entered by the members of the corporation, Free Church ministers, and the city clergy. They formed two lines through which passed the coffin, covered with wreaths, and the coach with Lady Davidson and members of the family.

The coffin was received at the West Door by the Dean of Canterbury (Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard) and the following members of the Chapter:—Dr. Bickersteth, Vice-Dean, Canon T. G. Gardiner, the Bishop of Dover, the Archdeacon of Canterbury, Canon Crum, and Dr. Claude Jenkins. Headed now by the choir, singing sentences from the Burial Service, the procession re-formed and walked up the central aisle of the Nave, to which the public had been admitted. The coffin, behind which walked Lady Davidson and other family mourners, was borne to the Chapel of Our Lady of the Undercroft in the Crypt, which was restored in commemoration of the 25 years' Primacy of Archbishop Davidson. There the Dean conducted a service, which ended shortly before 10 o'clock. The coffin rested on a bier in the Chapel, surrounded by roses, with three burning candles on each side. There it will remain throughout the night watched by clergy until it is removed to-morrow for interment in the Cloister Garth.

The Mayor of Canterbury, the Rev. S. G. Wilson, was prevented from taking part in the proceedings in consequence of an official visit which he is making to France.

BRITISH DENTAL ASSOCIATION

JUBILEE DINNER

Mr. NORMAN G. BENNETT was in the chair last night at the Hotel Great Central, Marylebone, at the 50th annual dinner of the British Dental Association, of which he is the president.

Proposing the toast of "The Ministry of Health," Mr. F. N. DOUBLEDAY, president of the Metropolitan branch, said the payment for dental service under the National Health Act was inadequate to the demands made upon it.

In reply, Sir ARTHUR ROBINSON, Secretary to the Ministry of Health, expressed the regret of the Minister of Health at his inability to be present. He said the Ministry was spending £3,000,000 a year on dentistry, and had in hand 7,000 schemes covering 14,000,000 people. Dentistry was a very great element in the public health service. The Ministry of Health was carrying out a great and growing public service in the public interests, and he hoped that in future there would be consultation, cooperation, and assistance in doing their best to leave the public health of the country rather better for their sons than they found it themselves.

"The British Dental Association" was proposed by Sir F. D. ACLAND, chairman of the Dental Board of the United Kingdom, and responded to by Mr. E. Y. RICHARDSON, chairman of the Representative Board. "The Guests" was submitted by Mr. WILLIAM GUY, and replied to by Sir DONALD MACALISTER, president of the General Medical Council; Mr. A. E. JOHNS, representative of the Australian Dental Association; and COLONEL T. A. HUNTER, representative of the New Zealand Dental Association.

Among others present were:—

Mr. J. S. Amoore, Mr. J. Ash, Mr. G. H. Aylen, Mr. L. G. Brock, Mr. Dudley Buxton, Mr. S. Carter, Mr. W. H. Doiamore, Lieutenant-General Fawcus, Sir Walter Fletcher, Dr. Garvin, Vice-Admiral Gaskell, Mr. W. H. Gilmour, Mr. J. W. E. Graham, Mr. H. S. Hackforth, Mr. F. B. Henderson, Mr. M. F. Hopson, Mr. J. T. Jameson, Professor Johnston, Sir Walter Kinnear, Dr. Machado, and Professor Wright.

THE CHESHIRE MYSTERY

DEAD WOMAN'S HUSBAND FOUND

Scotland Yard detectives inquiring into the death of Mrs. Carrie Whitehouse, whose partly-clad body was found on the roadside at Cheadle, Cheshire, have been able to get into touch with her husband, with whom they have had an interview.

They have, as a result, been able to pass on further details of the life of Mrs. Whitehouse to Chief Inspector Helby, of Scotland Yard, who is in charge of the investigations at Cheadle.

DELEGATION FROM VIRGINIA

Nine members of the Virginia Delegation, which is visiting Great Britain by the joint invitation of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and the Chamber of Shipping, arrived in London last night, having crossed in the George Washington to Plymouth. They were received at Plymouth on their arrival by the Mayor and Town Clerk of Plymouth, Lady Astor, M.P., the American Consul, and the chairman and members of the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce. The delegation is headed by Mr. J. Gordon Bohannan, president of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the State Port Authority of Virginia, and president of the Virginia Bar Association. He was accompanied by

Brigadier-General Samuel G. Waller, representing the Governor of Virginia; Colonel A. B. Carrington, president of the Tobacco Association of the United States; Mr. George P. Colman, Mayor of Williamsburg; Mr. James A. Gilliam, director, Lynchburg National Bank; Mr. Julien H. Hill, president of the State Planters Bank of Richmond; Major LeRoy Hodges, managing director of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce; Mr. J. Scott Parrish, president, Richmond Foundry Company; and Mr. Edward L. Stone, president of the Stone Printing Company.

This visit is being made in return for a visit paid by a British delegation to Virginia in 1927. The programme of the delegation here includes a dinner given by the Government on Monday; on Tuesday their reception by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Snowden at Downing-street; the next day they will see the Derby; and on June 5 will be received by the Lord Mayor of London and will be entertained by the American Chamber of Commerce in London. In the following week will begin a tour of the provinces, and they will return to London on June 29.

BRIGHTON TOWN HALL ANNEXE

The Brighton Town Council yesterday decided to build an annexe to the Town Hall in an effort to relieve the overcrowded conditions which have prevailed there for some time. It was stated at yesterday's meeting that the police accommodation at the Town Hall was disgraceful, while the cells had been condemned from time to time. The extension scheme was opposed on the ground that the day might come when Brighton and Hove would amalgamate, when an entirely new building would be necessary to provide sufficient room for the various departments.

THE WEATHER

BRIGHT TO CLOUDY; RATHER WARM

Meteorological Office, May 29

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—An area of comparatively high pressure covers the British Isles, but a depression over Spain and Southern France is moving northward. Another depression on the Eastern Atlantic is filling up. Weather will be fair generally apart from some rain or drizzle in Western Ireland and Western Scotland and later perhaps in the extreme south of England and local thunder.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., S.W.—Light or moderate variable to south-easterly winds; becoming cloudy; some rain perhaps later with local thunder; rather warm or warm.

WEEK-END FORECAST FOR E. AND S.E. ENGLAND.—Rather unsettled with a tendency for thunder; some bright periods; rather warm.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Light or moderate variable to south-easterly winds; becoming cloudy, some rain perhaps later, with local thunder; some mist or fog at first; sea moderate.

IRISH SEA.—Moderate variable or southerly winds; cloudy, with bright

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MAY 29

The Earl of Balfour had an audience of The King this morning, and delivered up the Insigma of the Order of the Garter worn by his late Brother.

Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught visited His Majesty.

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester, the Prince George, Princess Elizabeth of York, and the Lady Maud Carnegie, and attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting, honoured the Royal Tournament at Olympia with Her presence this afternoon.

The Duke of Gloucester represented The King and Queen at the Funeral Service of Archbishop the Lord Davidson, which was held at Westminster Abbey to-day.

Major Ronald Stanyforth was in attendance upon His Royal Highness.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, MAY 29

The Prince of Wales visited the Annual Show of the Bath and West and Southern Counties Society at Torquay to-day.

His Royal Highness was represented by Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bt., at the Funeral Service of Archbishop the Lord Davidson, which was held at Westminster Abbey this afternoon.

145, PICCADILLY, MAY 29

The Duke of York was represented by Mr. P. K. Hodgson (Private Secretary) at the Funeral Service of the late Archbishop Lord Davidson, which was held at Westminster Abbey this afternoon.

The Marchioness of Bute returned to 26, Queen Anne's-gate yesterday from abroad.

Count Bernstorff, First Secretary to the German Embassy, has returned from the Continent.

Lord and Lady Howard de Walden and the Hon. Bronwen Scott-Ellis have returned to Seaford House from Chirk Castle.

Lord and Lady Strachie have arrived at 27, Cadogan-gardens from Sutton Court, Somerset.

Lady Cable will leave 25, Berkeley-square on Sunday for Devon. She expects to be away for about a month.

Lady Trent, who has been seriously ill for some time, has been making very satisfactory progress, and will leave for Jersey on Wednesday.

The Hon. Lady McCalmont will return to 78, Brook-street on Sunday from Moorefield House, Newbridge, Co. Kildare.

The Hon. Mrs. Henderson, who underwent an operation at Chelsea House on Tuesday evening, is going on well, but it is feared that another operation will be necessary.

Sir Arthur and Lady Grant of Monymusk have returned from a cruise in the Mediterranean and have arrived at 13, West Halkin-street with Miss Grant.

Lady Burnett of Leys has left Crathes Castle for 69, Grosvenor-street, London, and will join Brigadier Sir James Burnett of Leys at Warleigh, Tamerton-Foliot, S. Devon, on June 18.

Sir Henry Gisborne Holt has returned to 12, Onslow-crescent, S.W.7, from abroad.

Lady Gunter, wife of Sir Ronald Gunter, Bt., returned to her home at Wetherby, Yorkshire, last Saturday, after three months' holiday in China and Japan.

M. Zaleski, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Polish Republic, and Mme. Zaleska, who have been staying on a private visit with the Polish Ambassador, left yesterday for Paris and Warsaw.

Mr. Wakasugi, the first secretary to the Japanese Embassy, left London on Wednesday for the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling have concluded their two-months' stay in Bermuda, and have sailed for Montreal in the Lady Somers. They will leave Montreal on June 6 in the Duchess of Bedford for Liverpool.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Elliott Alves have arrived at the Hotel Meurice, Paris, and will shortly proceed to Vichy.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Mansel Lewis have arrived at 59, Chester-square, S.W.1 (telephone, Sloane 1645), which they have taken for two months.

Mrs. Valentine Fleming has returned to 118, Cheyne-walk from abroad.

Mrs. Arnold Lupton is most grateful to friends, known and unknown, from whom she has received letters of sympathy and appreciation in her bereavement and who sent beautiful flowers. At present she is literally overwhelmed by their number, but hopes to reply to all in time.

Owing to illness, Mrs. Cyril Bardsley was unavoidably prevented from having the honour of being presented at her Majesty's Court on May 27.

The Duke of Gloucester will take the chair at a dinner which will be held at the Mansion House (by permission of the Lord Mayor) on Thursday, June 12, at 7.30 for 8 p.m., in aid of the special appeal for £100,000 for the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital for every kind of cripple in Great Britain. All cheques should be made payable to the hon. treasurer, Mr. Reginald McKenna, and sent to the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

Princess Beatrice has signified her intention of being present at Lady Newnes's Historical Egyptian *matinée* performance at the London Hippodrome on Tuesday, June 3, at 2.30. Tickets can still be obtained from Lady Newnes, 55, Prince's-gate, S.W.7, or from the Hippodrome.

Mr. George Lansbury has received the following message from the King and Queen:—"The King and Queen offer you and Mrs. Lansbury their congratulations on the occasion of your Golden Wedding.—STAMFORDHAM."

The regimental dinner of the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment will take place on July 18 at the May Fair Hotel.

LUNCHEON

MRS. BARRY

Colonel and Mrs. Barry entertained at luncheon at the Ritz Hotel yesterday the following guests:—

Viscount and Viscountess Scarsdale, Viscount Fincastle, Viscount Gort, Lord and Lady Swansea, Lady Brocklehurst, the Hon. Ursula Vivian, Miss Rosemary Milford, and Mr. C. de Bathe.

DINNERS

MME. MATSUDAIRA

The Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira gave a dinner party at the Japanese Embassy last evening. Among their guests were:—

The Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, the Norwegian Minister, Viscount and Viscountess Lee of Fareham, Viscount and Viscountess Dunedin, Lord and Lady Leigh, the Dowager Lady Swaythling, the Hon. Joyce Montagu, Lady Queensborough, Lady Beauchamp, General Sir Alfred and Lady Knox, Sir Hubert and Lady Montgomery, Mr. J. A. Maguire, Mr. J. B. Monck, Mr. and Mrs. Hori, Prince and Princess Shimazu, and Mr. Nakayama.

LADY WODEHOUSE

Lord and Lady Wodehouse gave a dinner party at the Ritz Hotel last night. Their guests included:—

The Duchess of Sutherland, Lord and Lady Louis Mountbatten, Lord Ivor Churchill, the Earl of Londesborough, Lady Isabel Wodehouse, Lady Dorothy Ashley Cooper, Lady Catherine Willoughby, the Hon. Roland and Mrs. Cubitt, the Hon. Imogen Grenfell, the Hon. Averil Furness, the Hon. Ivor Guest, Sir Victor and Lady Warrender, Major Sir Edward Stracey, Commander and Mrs. Buist, Miss Bullough, Miss Sherrife, Miss Harrison, Captain Aird, Colonel Green, Captain Norton, Mr. Eykyn, Mr. Tennyson, and Mr. Morgan Crofton.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

CAPTAIN P. M. CAMPBELL AND MISS F. CHICHESTER

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place quietly, between Captain Patrick Maitland Campbell, M.C. (late Ayrshire Yeomanry), son of the late Mr. P. W. Campbell, of Edinburgh, and Fanny, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Chichester, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., of Youlston, Devonshire, and Lady Chichester.

MR. R. M. FANSHAWE AND MISS ISMAY

The engagement is announced between Robert Macaulay Fanshawe, 16th/5th Lancers, second son of Lieutenant-General Sir E. A. and Lady Fanshawe, of Rothmore, Naas, Co. Kildare, and Viola Bruce, daughter of the late Mr. J. H. Ismay, of Iwerne Minster, Blandford, and Mrs. Ismay, of The Cottage, Bembridge, Isle of Wight.

SURGEON LIEUTENANT F. W. BESLEY, R.N., AND MISS D. M. BISHOP

The marriage between Surgeon Lieutenant Francis William (Pat) Besley, Royal Navy, and Dorothy Margaret (Peggy) Bishop, of Great Shelford, Cambridge, will take place early in July at Sliema, Malta.

COLONEL G. P. M. ROME AND MISS E. SHERIFF-MACGREGOR

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place very quietly, between Colonel George P. M. Rome, Knockbay House, Campbeltown, Argyll, and Edith MacGregor Sheriff-MacGregor, R.R.C., eldest daughter of Mrs. Sheriff-MacGregor (of Glengyle, Perthshire), 31, Aberdare-gardens, Hampstead.

MR. C. A. WARD AND MISS B. M. WALTERS

The engagement is announced between Charles Arthur Ward, late of the 5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ward, of Beacon Lodge, Swanwick, Hampshire, and Barbara Mary, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. T. C. Walters, of Highweek Rectory, Newton Abbot.

MR. R. P. FREEMAN-TAYLOR AND MISS WILLIAMSON

The engagement is announced between Richard Philip Freeman-Taylor, The Norfolk Regiment, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Freeman-Taylor, of Bracknell, Berks, and Nadine Leonora, only child of Mrs. Everard Scarisbrick, of Scarisbrick Hall, Ormskirk.

THE REV. J. M. LAING AND MISS E. A. MARLOW

The engagement is announced between the Rev. John Magnus Laing, Vicar of Arlington, Sussex, son of the late John George Laing, of Lincoln's Inn, and Miss Edith Alice Marlow, ward of Miss Laura M. Hillary, of 39, Holland Park-avenue, W.

THE REV. W. L. P. WILLISON AND MISS WEBB

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between the Rev. W. L. Pollard Willison, elder son of Mr. W. L. Willison, of Southsea, and grandson of Colonel Pollard, of Scarr Hall, Bradford, and Kathleen, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Webb, Indian Army (retd.).

THE REV. H. SAWBRIDGE AND MISS M. WYLIE

The Rev. Hugh Sawbridge, M.C., son of Mrs. John S. Sawbridge, of Thrigby Hall, Norfolk, and Miss Margaret Wylie, daughter of Mrs. K. V. H. Wylie, of Washington, D.C., U.S.A., will be married at Saint John Church, Washington, on June 3.

DR. R. D. GILLESPIE AND MISS HOWARD

The engagement is announced between Dr. R. D. Gillespie, of 25, Upper Wimpole-street, W.1, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Gillespie, of Clarkston, Glasgow, and Miss Audrey M. M. Howard, elder daughter of the late Dr. C. R. Howard, of Frome, Somerset, and Mrs. Howley.

DR. T. R. SMITH AND MISS D. M. LATHAM

The engagement is announced between Thomas Ridsdill Smith, M.B., B.Ch., youngest son of the late Thomas Ridsdill Smith and Mrs. Robin Laffan, of 3, Scroope-terrace, Cambridge, and Dorothea Mary (Polly), daughter of the Rev. W. L. and Mrs. Latham, of Morton Rectory, Derbyshire.

MR. T. ORR AND MISS H. HUNTER

The engagement is announced between Teddy Orr, son of Mr. Alex Orr, of 17, Rosslyn-terrace, Glasgow, and Helma, younger daughter of the late Mr. Matthew Hunter, shipbuilder, and Mrs. Hunter, Old Auchendrane, Bearsden.

MR. N. J. ROWLATT AND MISS COOPER

The engagement is announced between Neville John, only child of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Rowlatt, of Ilford, Essex, and Enid Margaret, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. S. Cooper, of Ilford, Essex.

RECEPTION

INTERNATIONAL LOAD LINE CONFERENCE

The Chairman and Committee of Lloyd's Register of Shipping held a reception last evening at the society's offices in Fenchurch-street in honour of the delegates to the International Load Line Conference, 1930. The guests, who numbered between 400 and 500, were received by the chairman of Lloyd's Register, Sir George Higgins, and Lady Higgins, and the deputy-chairman, Mr. Arthur L. Sturge, and Mrs. Sturge. The String Band Sextette of Queen Victoria's Rifles, under the direction of Mr. A. W. Selth, rendered a selection of music during the evening. Nearly all the delegates to the conference attended the reception, including the Swedish Minister, the Cuban Minister, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry Oliver (head of the British delegation and chairman of the conference), the High Commissioner for New Zealand, and Mr. Alexander Johnston, Deputy-Minister of Marine, Ottawa (head of the Canadian delegation). Among others present with their ladies were:—

Mr. J. Howard Glover (chairman of Classification Committee of Lloyd's Register), Mr. J. Herbert Scrutton (past chairman of Lloyd's Register), Mr. Percy Hargreaves (chairman of Lloyd's), Viscount Glenapp, Lord Inverforth, Sir Leslie Scott, Mr. F. G. Kellaway, Lady Cooper, Colonel the Master of Sempill (president of the Aeronautical Society), the Hon. A. Morton Weir, Sir Edgar Bowring, Rear-Admiral Sir Douglas Brownrigg, Sir Arthur Cory-Wright, Sir Archibald Denny, Sir Fortescue Flannery, Sir Christopher Furness, Sir Norman Hill, Sir Joseph Isherwood, Sir John Latta, Sir Thomas Royden, Sir Arthur Sutherland (president of the Chamber of Shipping), Sir Charles S. Addis, Sir Hugh Barnes, Sir Thomas Barnes (solicitor to the Board of Trade), Sir Charles Barrie, Sir George Barstow, Sir John Beale, Sir John Biles, Sir Frederick Bowring, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker (Director of Civil Aviation), Sir Burton Chadwick, M.P., Sir Geoffrey Clarke, Sir R. Waley Cohen, Sir Edward Crowe (Comptroller-General, Department of Overseas Trade), Sir William Currie, Sir Robert Dixon, Sir Edward Harding, Sir Charles Hipwood, Sir Arthur Hirtzel, Sir Charles Holdsworth, Sir Osborn Hunden, Sir Archibald Hurd, Sir Basil Kemball-Cook, Sir Norman Leslie, Sir Alfred Lewis, Sir Percy Mackinnon, Sir Robert McLean, Sir James Mills, Sir Joseph Petavel, Sir Alfred Read, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Robinson.

Sir Charles Sanders, Sir William Seager, Sir Vernon Thomson, Sir Robert Vansittart, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Vyell Vyvyan, Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Wilson, Mr. Andrew Scott (Secretary, Lloyd's Register), Dr. James Montgomerie (Chief Ship Surveyor, Lloyd's Register), Mr. H. A. Buck-Keeton (Chief Engineer Surveyor, Lloyd's Register), Mr. F. C. Allen (Chairman, Shipping Federation), Commander C. W. Craven, R.N., Mr. G. A. T. Darby (Chairman, Institute of London Underwriters), Mr. Neville Dixey (Deputy Chairman of Lloyd's), Mr. E. J. Foley (Assistant Secretary, Mercantile Marine Department, Board of Trade), Captain P. C. Greening (Director for Europe, United States Shipping Board), Mr. W. Wylie Grierson (President of Institution of Civil Engineers), Mr. F. Hendley Page (Chairman of Society of British Aircraft Constructors), Air Commodore F. V. Holt, Colonel Norman King, Mr. A. Levine (President of the Institute of Actuaries), Vice-Admiral G. R. Mansell (Deputy-Master of Trinity House), Mr. L. Campbell Taylor.

Brigadier-General Magnus Mowat, Colonel T. H. Minshall, Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. S. Outram, Mr. L. St. L. Pendred (President of Institution of Mechanical Engineers), Mr. J. L. Richardson (President of the Society of Consulting Marine Engineers and Ship Surveyors), Messrs. H. C. Ascough, G. S. Baker, N. E. Barnes, C. H. Boyd, C. H. Bradshaw, Michael Brett, James Brown, A. H. Campbell, E. Carey, A. B. Causty, H. M. Cleminson (General Manager, Chamber of Shipping), Ernest Cook, Robert Corry, R. C. Mitchell Cotts, R. W. Dana, T. Devereux, E. I. Dodsworth, R. J. Dunlop, Douglas T. Garrets, I. C. Geddes, Maurice S. Gibb, G. M. Gillett, M.P., R. P. Glover, Sydney Graham, Edward Green, Henry F. Harland, C. F. Harris, and L. C. Harris.

Paymaster-Commander J. Blake Harrold (Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen), Messrs. J. G. Henderson, P. Maurice Hill, A. H. Hobdell, G. Holdsworth, J. F. Horncastle, G. F. Hotblack, Howard Houlder, E. P. Hudson, R. Milbanke Hudson, T. Harrison Hughes, E. C. Jacobs, David Jones, and Andrew Laing, Captain A. J. Lamplugh, Messrs. H. B. G. Larkin, B. C. Laws, and F. J. Leathers, Major Forrest Lindsay, Mr. Wm. Lunn, M.P., Captain A. S. Mackay, Messrs. A. B. Maclean, J. A. Martin, F. H. Matthews, W. H. Matthews, Maintain, J. Murray, and K. E. Polly, Captain Norman A. Prescott, Messrs. Daniel Radcliffe, H. T. Russell Ross, Geoffrey W. Russell, Basil Sanderson, Malcolm K. Scott, Captain E. C. Shankland, Messrs. G. G. Sharman, Thomas S. Short, John H. Silley, W. R. Smith, M.P., H. Smurthwaite, Arnold Trinder, J. E. Tully, R. M. K. Turnbull, H. A. Van de Linde, C. C. Walker, H. Watson, W. Watt, John Weir, William Weir, Sir H. Williamson, A. R. T. Woods, and G. E. Woods-Humphrey.

ELIZABETHAN CHURCH MUSIC

A programme of Elizabethan Church music and Bach Sinfonias will be given at All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower, on Sunday, at 7.30 p.m. (after the Evening Service), by the English Madrigal Choir and a string orchestra from Morley College. Mr. Arnold Foster will conduct.

DANCES

PRINCESS OTTOBONI

Princess Ottoboni gave a dance last night for her niece, Miss Elizabeth Humphreys Owen, at 101, Eaton-square. The decorations were roses and smilax.

Among those who gave dinner parties for the dance were:—

The Italian Ambassador, Viscountess Massereene and Ferrard, the Countess of Huntingdon, Lady Chetwode, the Marchioness of Tweeddale, Lady Wodehouse, Countess Howe, Lady Sassoon, Lady Stanley, Baroness Oxderstrom, Mme. de Marees van Swinderen, Mrs. Payne Thompson, Mrs. Arthur Crichton, and Mrs. Humphreys Owen.

Among those present at the dance were:—

The Spanish Ambassador and the Marquesa de Merry del Val, Señor Don Paul de Merry del Val, Señor Don Alfonso de Merry del Val, the French Ambassador, the Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Regis de Oliveira and Mlle. Régis de Oliveira, the Argentine Ambassador and Mme. de Uriburu and Mlle. de Uriburu, the Chilean Ambassador and Mme. Villegas, the Netherland Minister and Mme. de Marees van Swinderen, the Swiss Minister and Mme. Paravicini and Mlle. Livia Paravicini, the Bolivian Minister and Mme. de Aramayo.

The Marchioness of Cambridge, the Marquess and Marchioness of Carisbrooke, Lord and Lady Annaly, Major the Hon. J. J. and Lady Violet Astor and Miss Margaret Mercer Nairne, the Earl and Countess of Ancaster and Lady Priscilla Willoughby, Lord and Lady Allington, Miss Askwith, Colonel and Mrs. Francis Alston and Miss Renee Alston, the Duchess of Buccleuch and Lady Angela Scott, Lady Broughton, Captain Guy and Lady Violet Benson, Sir William and Lady Noreen Bass, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Malcolm and Mrs. Bowes-Lyon and Miss Pamela Bowes-Lyon, Colonel and Mrs. Edgar Brassey and Miss Marjorie Brassey, Mrs. Barnard and Miss Barnard, Miss Bullough, Miss Gillian Barrington, the Earl and Countess of Carlisle, the Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston, Viscount and Viscountess Chaplin, Viscount and Viscountess Coke and the Hon. Sylvia Coke, Comte and Comtesse Capmont, the Hon. Roland and Mrs. Cubitt, the Countess of Clanwilliam and Lady Elizabeth Meade, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain and Miss Chamberlain, Major and Mrs. John Coke and Miss Rosemary Coke, Sir Felix Cassel and Miss Hermione Cassel, Lady Baring, Mrs. Winston Churchill and Miss Diana Churchill, Annie, Viscountess Cowdray and Miss Joan Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Crichton and Miss Jean Crichton, Lady Viola Dundas, Marquess and Marchioness Douro and Lady Anne Wellesley, Mr. James and Lady Margaret Drummond-Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Einstein, Major Sir John and Lady Mildred FitzGerald.

Sir Bolton and Lady Eyres-Monsell and Miss Joan Eyres-Monsell, Lady Glamis and the Hon. Cecilia Bowes-Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Loel Guinness, the Earl and Countess of Granard, Lady Moira and Lady Eileen Forbes, Captain the Hon. Henry and Mrs. FitzAlan-Howard, Viscount and Viscountess Hambleden, Lord Herbert, the Hon. David Herbert, the Earl and Countess of Haddington, Lord and Lady Howard de Walden and the Hon. Bronwen Scott-Ellis, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Hamilton-Wedderburn and Miss Noreen Hamilton-Wedderburn, Mrs. Christopher Hoare and Miss Diana Hoare, the Earl and Countess of Iveagh and Lady Honor Guinness, Miss Olivia James, Lady Jessel and Miss Vanda Swetenham, the Hon. Doreen Jessel, Miss Jean Kemble, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Kearsley and Miss Kearsley, Mrs. Lewisohn and Miss Audrey and Miss Evelyn Lewisohn, Major-General Sir Cecil and Lady Lowther, Lady Davina Lytton, Captain and Lady Moira Lyttelton, Mrs. Loeffler and Miss R. Loeffler, Kathleen, Countess of Drogheda and Lady Patricia Moore, Sir John and Lady Milbanke, Mrs. Alasdair MacGregor and Miss Gelda MacGregor, Lady Robert Manners and Miss Betty Manners, Grace Lady Newborough, Lord and Lady Oranmore and Browne, the Earl and Countess of Portarlington, the Hon. Mrs. Richard Preston and Miss Preston, M. and Mme. Poidewska-Rogeli, Sir Edward and the Hon. Lady Packe and the Misses Penelope and Ursula Packe, Lady Perrott and Miss Priscilla and Miss Helena Perrott, Major and Mrs. Ralli, Lady Ribblesdale, Mrs. Roberts and Miss Susan Roberts, Miss Patricia Scott.

Lord and Lady Suffield, Lady Dorothea Ashley-Cooper, Captain Count and Countess Sommati di Mombello, Miss Pamela Schrieber, Lady Audrey Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Fernando Valdes, Sir Harry and Lady Joan Verney and Miss Verney, Lord Wodehouse, Viscount and Viscountess Wimbourne, Captain and Mrs. Gerald Leigh, the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, Lord Richard Nevill, Lady Welverton and the Hon. Rami Glyn, the Earl and Countess of Roseyn and Lady Mary St. Clair-Erskine, Miss Nadine Weinwellier, Admiral the Hon. Sir Victor and Lady Stanley and Miss Rosemary Stanley, Mr. and Lady Cynthia Sinclair and Lady Joan Villiers, Lord and Lady George Cholmondeley, the Marquess and Marchioness of Blandford, Lady George Wellesley and Miss Pamela Wellesley, Viscount Malden, Sir John and Lady Buchanan-Jardine, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Thursby, and Viscountess Chelmsford.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. B. DU PRE

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Du Pre gave a dance last night for Miss Joy Du Pre at 4, Princes-gardens. Miss Betty Du Pre acted as hostess, and Derek Piggott's band, the "Happy Boys," played. The ballroom was decorated with yellow gladioli. Among those who accepted invitations were:—

Countess Howe, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Prince and Princess Nicolas Galitzine, Sir Henry and Lady Mullineux Grayson, Sir Horace and Lady McMahon, Colonel and Lady Edith O'Shee, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Townley, the Hon. Mrs. Ryder, the Hon. Lady Austruther-Gough-Calthorpe, Miss Barbara Gough-Calthorpe, the Hon. Mrs. Adams, Miss Betty Adams, the Hon. Mrs. Tollemache, Miss Sheila Tollemache, the Hon. Mrs. Bevan, Miss Penelope Bevan, Mrs. Kearsley, Miss Paula Kearsley, Mrs. Hugh Gurney, Miss Priscilla Gurney, Mrs. Patrick Villiers-Stuart, Miss Patricia Villiers-Stuart, Mrs. Pelham Clinton, Miss Margaret James, Mrs. George Whigham, Miss Margaret Whigham, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Armstrong-Jones, the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Baillie-Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Balfour, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. George Calvocoressi, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wills, Mr. and Mrs. Graeme Orden, the Hon. Eleanor Norton, the Hon. Diana Russell, the Hon. Dorothy and the Hon. Phyllis Bethell, Miss Gwen and Miss Molly Le Bas, Miss Valerie French, Miss Hunting Stevenson, Miss Sonia Converse, Miss Betty Williams, Miss Cora Pinckard, Miss Una Maclaren, Miss Molly Molloy, Miss Sybil Pitman, Miss Rosemary Raphael, Miss Priscilla Fielden, Miss Joan Grenfell, Miss Dawn Gold, Miss Sheila Hudson, Miss Gypsy Lawrence, Sir Ellis Ellis-Griffiths, Sir Oliver Duncan, Sir Robert Throckmorton, the Hon. William Bethell, the Hon. Ian Lawson-Johnston, Mr. David Tennant, Mr. Victor Malcolm, Mr. Jim Lawrence, Mr. Shirley Stevens, Mr. Richard Powell, Mr. Gordon-Lennox, Mr. Meyrey Clive, Mr. Michael Gadd, Captain Horton, Mr. Stephen de Lavalo, Mr. Michael Pleydell-Bouverie, Mr. Francis Coldstream, Captain Jocelyn Lucas, Mr. Patrick O'Shee, and Mr. Starkey.

MRS. HYLTON-FOSTER

Mrs. Hylton-Foster gave a small dance last night for her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hylton-Foster, at 26, Curzon-street, lent for the occasion by Mrs. Douglas Fletcher. Southwick's band played and the rooms were decorated with lilies-of-the-valley and tulips.

WEDGWOOD BALL

The Wedgwood Ball, in aid of the Village Settlements of Enham and Papworth and the Pottery and Glass Trades' Benevolent Institution, was held at the Park-lane Hotel last night. The Embassy Band played, and during the evening a series of Wedgwood tableaux, reproduced from the original designs, was presented. Among those who took part in the tableaux (which were devised and presented by Miss Olga Lynn) were:—

Lady Bridget Poulett, Mrs. Carl Bendix, Viscountess Scarsdale, Lady Brownlow, Mr. Oliver Messel, Mrs. Armstrong-Jones, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond, Mrs. Arthur James, Lady Moira Combe, Mrs. Loel Guinness, Lady Eleanor Smith, Miss Teresa Jungman, Mrs. Fred Lawson, Mr. Roland Fleming, Mrs. Walter Rubens, Mrs. Eustace Robb, Miss Elliott-Lawson, Lady Dunn, Lady (Tresham) Lever, Mrs. Claude Leech, Mrs. Ronald Balfour, Miss Elizabeth Maugham, Miss Nina McDougall, Miss Joan Chetwynd, and Miss Valerie French.

"ROLL CALL" BALL

The "Roll Call" ball in connexion with the "Buy British" campaign, organized by the League of Empire Housewives, was held at the Savoy Hotel last night. A fashion and jewel parade was given during the evening to display jewels, afternoon and evening gowns, and sports models, all of British design and British manufacture. Among the guests who wore all-British dresses were the Countess of Gainsborough, Lady Dance, Lady (Trevor) Dawson, and Lady Peek.

FUNERALS

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. F. MOCKLER-FERRYMAN

The funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Ferryman Mockler-Ferryman took place at Sandhurst Parish Churchyard yesterday, the Rev. L. R. Majendie officiating. The mourners were Mrs. Mockler-Ferryman (widow), Captain Eric Mockler-Ferryman (son), Major and Miss Mockler, and Captain H. E. F. Smyth (representing the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry). Among others present were:—

Lady Hanbury-Williams (representing Major-General Sir John Hanbury-Williams, Colonel of the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry), Brigadier-General Charles Higgins, Brigadier-General A. J. Eden, Colonel E. R. Cayzer, and Mrs. T. Mills.

PAYMASTER REAR-ADMIRAL J. BRAMBLE

The funeral of Paymaster Rear-Admiral James Brambie, C.B., took place yesterday at Warblington, Hants. The coffin was drawn on a gun carriage by bluejackets from the Royal Naval Barracks, Portsmouth. A naval bugler sounded Last Post. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. O. A. Hunt (rector of Emsworth with Warblington). Among the mourners were Mrs. Bramble (widow), Major and Mrs. J. J. Bramble, Commander F. G. Bramble, R.N., and Mrs. Bramble, Mr. A. V. Bramble, Mrs. F. Bevis, Mrs. Dorey, Mrs. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bevis, Mr. V. G. Bevis, Mrs. Penny, Commander J. V. V. Magrane, R.N. (representing Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth), Sir Lulham and Lady Pound, Paymaster Rear-Admiral and Mrs. F. J. Krabbe, Colonel S. Flowers, Dr. J. T. Milton, and Mr. F. Parkes.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

MR. C. TIGHE

A memorial service for Mr. Charles Tighe, of Charles Tighe and Sons, Gracechurch-street, E.C., for 11 years a member of the City Corporation, was held yesterday at the Church of Allhallows, Lombard-street. Canon Tissington Tatlow (rector) officiated. The chief mourners were:—Mrs. Tighe (widow), Mr. Desmond Tighe, Mr. Howard Tighe, and Mr. Geoffrey Tighe (sons); Mrs. Otter Hind (daughter), Mr. Arthur Tighe (brother), and Mrs. Bower-Smith (sister-in-law).

Among those also present were:—

Sir Henry Kimber, Alderman Sir Alfred Bower, Mr. P. C. Galloway (representing Sir Herbert Hambling), Mr. H. J. E. Stinson, Mr. Alfred Moore, Mr. Alderman Collett, Mr. J. S. Crowther, Mr. R. W. Vick, Jun., Mr. G. Thompson, Mr. Godfrey Marten, Mr. J. Rewcastle-Woods, Mr. C. D. King-Farlow, Mr. R. Metchim, Mr. James Whitby, Mr. John Stopher, Mr. H. J. Heskin (manager of Charles Tighe and Sons) and Mrs. Heskin, Mr. C. Williams, Mr. H. Roper Barrett, Mr. E. G. Pither, Mr. H. Atkins and Miss Atkins, Mr. Charles Moss, Mrs. F. Fann, Mr. D. C. Williamson, and Miss Plumpton.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

LORD PORTMAN'S SETTLED LANDS

A further grant of probate in respect of settled lands has been issued in respect of the estate of the late RIGHT HON. CLAUDE BERKELEY, fourth VISCOUNT PORTMAN (late 1st Life Guards), of Buxted Park, Sussex, and of Goldicote, Stratford-on-Avon, Joint Master of the Warwickshire hounds, and life tenant of the Portman Estates in London, who died on June 6, aged 64. A grant in respect of unsettled property amounting to £62,347 was issued last December, and the settled grant now issued is in respect of properties valued at £404,457, making a total up to the present of property passing at his decease of £466,804.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS HOWARD, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.L., of Castle Godwyn, Painswick, Glos., late of The Gloucestershire Regiment and of The Rifle Brigade, who saw service in Afghanistan, on the North-West Frontier of India, in Burma, in Canada, in South Africa, and the Sudan, who died on March 21, aged 81, left unsettled property of the gross value of £8,403, with net personalty £1,046.

THE VENERABLE JOHN RICHARD HEDGES BECHER, of Temoyetta, Molo, Kenya, East Africa, Archdeacon of Ross, who died on May 6, 1929, domiciled in the Irish Free State, left estate of the gross value of £901, with net personalty £732.

COLONEL SIR WILLIAM WILSON HOY, of Livingstone-road, Bulawayo, South Rhodesia, chairman of the Rhodesian Railway Commission since 1928, and general manager of the Railways and Harbours of South Africa from 1910-1927, died on February 2, leaving £2,262 in this country. He gives:—

£100 each to the Boy Scouts' Association, Johannesburg, the Boy Scouts' Association, Bulawayo, and the Boy Scouts' Association, Salisbury; £50 to the Girl Guides' Association, Bulawayo; £50 to the Girl Guides' Association, Salisbury; £100 each to the British Empire Service League, Bulawayo, the British Empire Service League, Salisbury, and the British Empire Service League in Hermanus, Cape Province.

The executors may make donations to other institutions or charities in Rhodesia in which he had been interested.

The RIGHT HON. ELIZABETH LADY CAWLEY, of Berrington Hall, Leominster, Herefordshire, who died on March 21, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £6,306. She left:—

Certain jewelry, her furs and lace, and four of the needlework pictures worked by herself to her daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Long, her tiara and emerald and diamond ring to her daughter-in-law, Vivienne Cawley.

Mr. HARRY PERCY ADAMS, F.R.I.B.A., of Knightsbridge, S.W., a designer of hospitals, whose work included the remodelling of the Westminster Hospital, the Bristol Royal Infirmary, the New Southend General Hospital, the Royal Infirmary at Newcastle, the Bedford County Hospital, and many others, died on April 7, aged 64, leaving estate of the gross value of £44,910, with net personalty £40,250. He gives:—

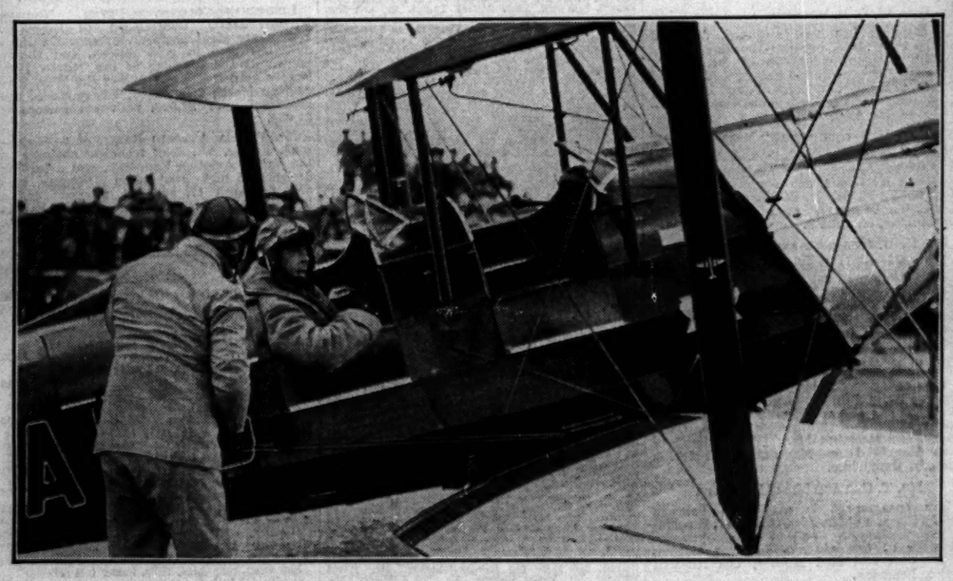
£100 to Daisy Frances Chart, if still in his service.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PETER NORMAN NISSEN, D.S.O. (late R.E.), of Deepdale, Westerham, Kent, engineer, inventor of various machines used in gold mining, and widely known as the inventor of the Nissen Hut, largely used for troops during the War, who died on March 2, a

THE DERBY FAVOURITE: DIOLITE'S GALLOP AT LAMBOURN

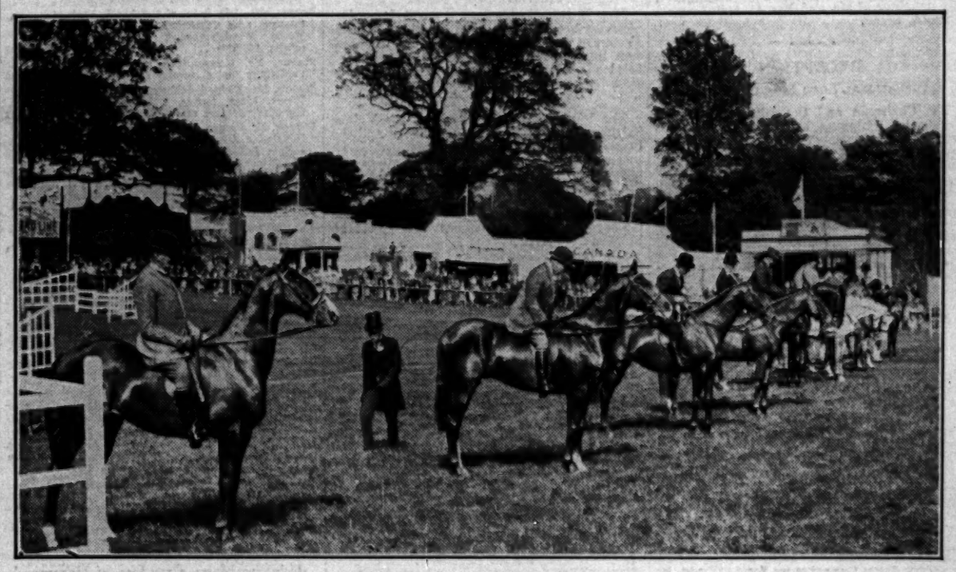
A GALLOP ON THE DOWNS.—Diolite, the favourite for the Derby, is seen behind his stable companion, True Copy, during a gallop on the downs at Lambourn, Berkshire, yesterday. The race will be run at Epsom on Wednesday, and the final acceptance amounted to 23, three fewer than the number of starters last year.

BRITISH MAYORS IN PARIS.—Some of the British municipal representatives at the Elysée yesterday. The Lord Mayor of London is in the centre; M. Doumergue is on his left and Lord Crewe on his right.

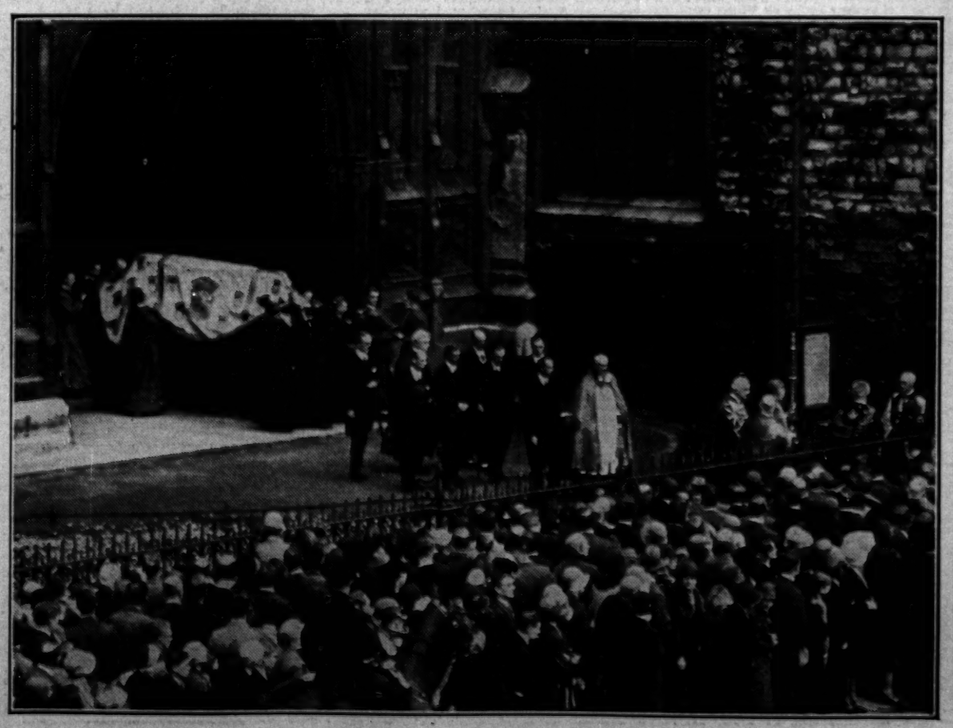


THE PRINCE OF WALES landing at Haldon Aerodrome, near Teignmouth, yesterday, when he visited the Bath and West Society's Show at Torquay. The Prince, who was received at the show ground by Lord Mildmay of Flete, is exhibiting cattle from the home farms at Stoke Climsland, in Cornwall, and Bellever, on Dartmoor.

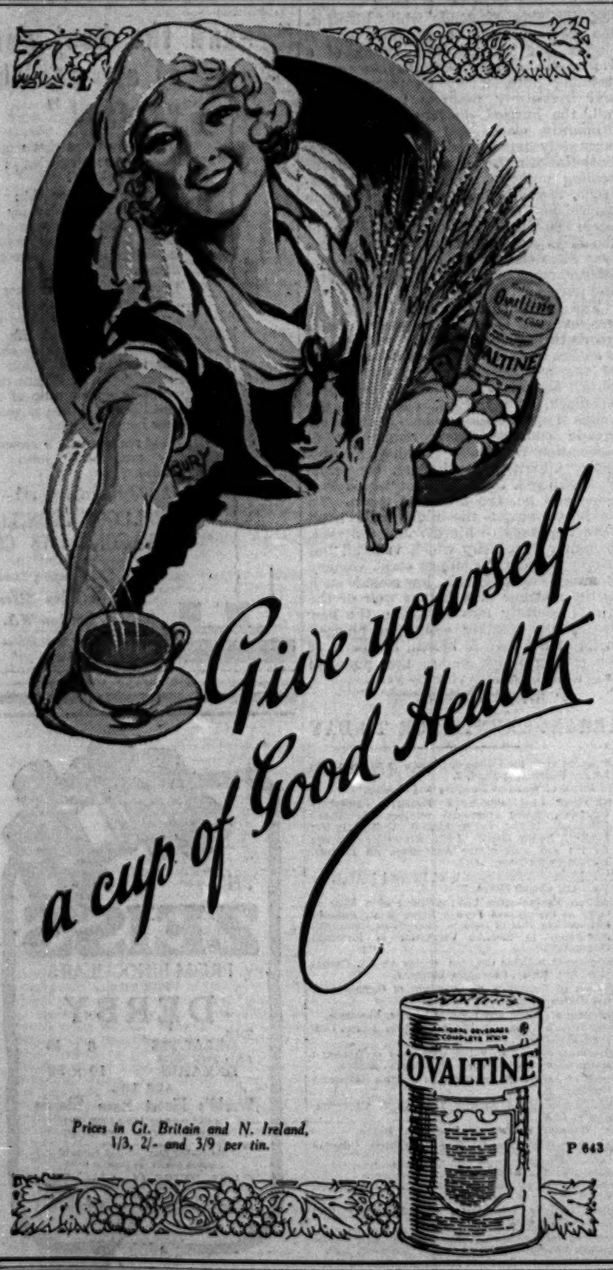
BEATING THE BOUNDS.—The triennial ceremony of Beating the Bounds was carried out at the Tower of London yesterday. The perambulation of the Bounds after the service in the Royal Chapel of St. Peter-ad-Vincula.



JUDGING THE RIDING.—The scene at the Bath and West Show during the judging of the riding class, in which there were 20 entries. Fine weather again favoured the proceedings yesterday.



FUNERAL OF LORD DAVIDSON.—The first part of the funeral service for Archbishop Lord Davidson was held at Westminster Abbey yesterday evening. Our photograph shows the funeral procession leaving the Abbey after the service. On the extreme right is the Bishop of London, and the Duke of Gloucester is seen with the Dean of Westminster, in front of whom is the Archbishop of Canterbury. The burial will be at the Cloister Garth, Canterbury Cathedral, this afternoon.



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750 SETTEES and LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS, covered morocco leather, heavy woven art tapestries, rich silk, and a large quantity covered chain art linen, all being of excellent quality and in most cases equal to new. SEVERAL SMALL LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS offered at 25s. each. Small-size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS in REAL HIDE, 3ems. Larger size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS from £4 17s. 6d. to 12gns.; well-made SOFTLY SPRUNG CHESTERFIELD SETTEES, 3ems.; LARGE-SIZE CHESTERFIELD AND OTHER SETTEES, many with loose down pillow seats and backs, from £7 15s. to 25gns.

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HER MAJESTY'S COURT

PRESENTATIONS ON WEDNESDAY

DIPLOMATIC CIRCLE

At the Court held by Her Majesty the Queen on Wednesday the following presentations were made in the Diplomatic Circle :—

By the Italian Ambassador.—Copte LUIGI ARBORIO MELLA DI SANT' ELIA.

By the Marquesa de Merry del Val.—Noble Signorina ROSARIA DEL BALZO, Contessa ROSAMOND ARBORIO MELLA DI SANT' ELIA.

By Mme. Régis de Oliveira.—Mme. F. BARROS DO AMARAL, Mme. R. COELHO LISBOA MELLO, Mme. Z. DE LACERDA FRANCO.

GENERAL CIRCLE

The presentations in the General Circle were :—

ABERCROMBY, Mrs. Robert, by her mother, Mrs. John Lomax; ADAMS, Miss Maxine (of U.S.A.), by Mrs. Dawes ; AGA KHAN, Her Highness the Begum, by Mrs. Wedgwood Benn ; AGNEW, Mrs. Douglas, by Mrs. Quentin Agnew ; ALEXANDER, Lady, by Lady Shepperson ; ALLEN, Mrs. J. C., by Mrs. Maurice Hardy ; ARKWRIGHT, Miss Anne, by the Viscountess Ranjor ; ARMSTRONG, Mrs. J. Scobell, by Mrs. Crawford Kennedy.

BAIRD, Mrs. Robert, on her marriage, by her mother, Mrs. Cecil Crawley ; BAKER, Miss Honor, by her mother, Mrs. H. Arthur Baker ; BALFOUR, Mrs. Philip, by her mother, Lady Ruggo-Price ; BARNARD, Miss Gwendolen, by her mother, Mrs. Thomas Barnard ; BARNE, Mrs. Michael, on her marriage, by Lady Wigram ; BARNETT, Miss Monica, by Mrs. Alfred Fort ; BARON, Mrs. Edward, by Mrs. Leslie Gamage ; BARRETT, Miss Daphne, by Lady Hart; BAUR, Mrs. Jacob (of U.S.A.), by Mrs. Dawes ; BEAN, Miss Muriel, by her mother, Mrs. William Bean ; BEARDMORE, Miss Adelaide, by her mother, Mrs. Frederick Beardmore ; BECTIVE, the Countess of, by her mother-in-law, the Marchioness of Headfort ; BELL, Mrs. Philip, on her marriage, by her mother, Mrs. Thomas Lonsdale ; BETHELL, Mrs. Richard, on her marriage, by her mother, Mrs. Maxwell Henning ; BIRCHALL, Lady, by the Lady Augusta Inskip ; BLACKBURNE, Miss Amabel, by her mother, Mrs. Francis Blackburne ; BOUSFIELD, Mrs. Henry, on her marriage, by her mother, Mrs. Rhuvon Guest ; BOWES, Lady, by Mrs. John Usher ; BOWEN, Miss Angela, by her mother, Lady Bowen ; BOWRING, Miss Mary, by her mother, Lady Bowring ; BOYLE, Mrs. Edmund, on her marriage, by the Countess of Macclesfield ; BREMNER, Mrs. William, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Donald Bremner ; BROWN, Miss Barbara, by her mother, Mrs. Percy Brown ; CLIFTON-BROWN, Mrs. Anthony, on her marriage, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Edward Clifton-Brown ; BRYDEN, Miss Esmé, by Mrs. Cyril Nitch ; BUCHANAN, Miss Nora, by Mrs. Douglas Grundy ; BURNS, Miss Alice, by her mother, Mrs. George Burges ; BURTON, Mrs. John, by the Lady Kathleen Ward ; BURTON, Miss Letitia, by her mother, Mrs. John Burton ; BUTLER, Mrs. Guy, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Edward Butler.

CADDY, Mrs. Henry, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Robert Ramsay ; CADMAN, Miss Nancy, by Lady Cadman ; CALVOCARESSI, Mrs. George, by the Hon. Mrs. North ; CAMPBELL, Mrs. Gerald, by Lady Rigby ; BRUCE CAMPBELL, Miss Margaret, by Mrs. Thomas Thornton ; CAMPBELL, Mrs. Macleod, by Mrs. Stephen Charles ; CARBUTT, Mrs. Noel, by Lady Russell ; TUPPER-CAREY, Mrs. Peter, on her marriage, by her mother, Mrs. Nevill Dundas ; CARTWRIGHT, Mrs. Thomas, by Lady Cockerill ; CARTWRIGHT, Miss Diana, by her mother, Mrs. Thomas Cartwright ; CARVOSSO, Mrs. James, by the Countess of Liverpool ; CHAPMAN, Miss Elizabeth, by Mrs. Hugh Durnford ; CHICHESTER, Mrs. Marcus, on her marriage, by the Hon. Lady Chichester ; CHITTY, Miss Pamela, by Mrs. Gilbert Bourne ; CLARKE, Mrs. Edward, on her marriage, by Mrs. Percival Griffiths ; CLOWES, Mrs. William, by her mother-in-law, Lady Storrs ; CLOWES, Miss Lucy, by her mother, Lady Storrs ; COATES, Mrs. James, by Mrs. Maxwell Henning ; COCHRANE, Miss Mary, by her mother, Mrs. Henry Cochrane ; COHEN, Lady (Leonard), by the Lady Ampthill ; COKE, Miss Frances, by her mother, Mrs. D'Ewes Coke ; COLVILLE, Mrs. David, by Mrs. Henry Robertson ; COOPER, Lady, by the Viscountess Devonport ; COOPER, Miss Sybil, by her mother, Lady Cooper ; CORMACK, Mrs. Alexander, by Mrs. Robert Dudgeon ; CORMACK, Miss Margaret, by her mother, Mrs. Alexander Cormack ; CRAIG, Mrs. Noel, by the Hon. Lady Lindley ; CREE, Miss Jennifer, by her mother, Mrs. Cecil Cree ; CROFTON, Miss Kathleen, by Mrs. Thomas Cunningham ; PARRY-CROOKE, Mrs. Beryl, by her mother, Mrs. Charles Parry-Crooke ; CROSS, Mrs., on her marriage, by the Lady Monkswell.

DARELL, Mrs. Guy, by her mother, Mrs. Walter Savile ; DAVEY, Miss Alessina, by her mother, Mrs. Arthur Davey ; DAVEY, Mrs. Richard, on her marriage, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Ruding Davey ; DAVIES, Mrs. Aldyth, by Lady Wigram ; DENENHAM, Mrs. Archibald, by Lady Waley Cohen ; DESTRIADI, Mrs. Constantine, by the Lady Garioch ; DEMPSTER, Miss Margaret, by her mother, Mrs. Charles Dempster ; DEMPSTER, Miss Helen, by her mother, Mrs. Charles Dempster ; DERRIMAN, Miss Joan, by Lady Wolseley ; DICKENS, Mrs. Philip, by her mother-in-law, Lady Dickens ; DOLPHIN, Mrs. Guy, by the Lady Clementina Tottenham ; DORLING, Mrs. James, by the Hon. Mrs. Bower ; DUNDAS, Miss Celia, by her mother, Mrs. Nevill Dundas.

EDMOND, Mrs. Colin, by Lady Graham ; ELLIOTT, Mrs. Yule, by Mrs. Robert Paul ; ELLIS, Mrs. Neville, by Mrs. John Howson ; ELLISON, Mrs. Cuthbert, by Lady Clarke ; ELLISON, Mrs. Alfred, on her marriage, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Cuthbert Ellison ; ELLISON, Mrs. Michael, on her marriage, by Mrs. Theobald Mathew ; ELLISON, Miss Joan, by Mrs. Michael Ellison ; ELPHINSTONE, the Hon. Elizabeth, by her mother, the Lady Elphinstone ; ENDERBY, Miss Celia, by Mrs. Anthony Lechmere ; EVANS, Miss Sylvia, by her mother, Mrs. Edward Evans ; EVANS, Miss Nesta, by the Hon. Lady Bailey ; EVANS, Miss Olwen, by the Hon. Lady Bailey ; EVERITT, Miss Adelaide, by Mrs. J. H. Norton ; EVES, Mrs. Heath, by Lady Cadman ; ORR-EWING, Mrs. David, by her mother-in-law, the Lady Augusta Inskip.

FAULKNER, Mrs. Hugh, by Mrs. Patrick Grant ; FEILDEN, Mrs. Randle, on her marriage, by her mother, Lady Ramsden ; FERGUSON, Miss Jane, by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Ferguson ; FINCH, Mrs. Peter, by her mother, Mrs. James Lonsdale ; FITZPATRICK, Mrs. T. C., by Mrs. Adeane ; FITZROY, the Hon. Mrs. Charles, by her mother-in-law, the Lady Southampton ; FLOUD, Miss Molly, by her mother, Lady Floud ; FORBES, the Lady Eileen, by her mother, the Countess of Granard ; FORSYTH, Miss Jean, by the Lady Gertrude Lawford ; FOTHERGILL, Miss Julian, by Mrs. Hugh Gladstone ; FOTHERGILL, Miss Mildred, by the Dowager Lady St. John of Bletso ; FREEMAN, Mrs. Henry, by Mrs. D'Ewes Coke.

GARNETT, Miss Marion, by her mother, Mrs. Dudley Haskard ; GARTON, Miss Mary, by her mother, Mrs. Leslie Garton ; GARTON, Miss Josephine, by her mother, Mrs. Leslie Garton ; GEE, Mrs. Alan, by Mrs. Frank Koebel ; GIBBS, Mrs. Lewes, by Mrs. Henry Truscott ; GIBBS, Miss Pamela, by her mother, Mrs. Lewes Gibbes ; GIBSON, Mrs. Edward, by the Lady Bolton ; GIBSON, Miss Marion, by Mrs. Edward Gibson ; GILLESPIE, Mrs., by Mrs. Walter Gilbey ; GLADSTONE, Miss Jean, by her mother, Mrs. Hugh Gladstone ; GOODMAN, Mrs. Victor, on her marriage, by the Duchess of Portland ; GORDON, Miss Jean, by Mrs. Airth-Richardson ; GRAEVENITZ, Baroness Peter, by her mother, Mrs. Airth-Richardson ; GRAHAM, Lady, by Mrs. Maurice Pope ; GREENFIELD, Mrs. Hector, by Lady Naylor-Leyland ; GRETTON, Mrs. John, on her marriage, by her mother-in-law, the Hon. Mrs. Gretton.

HALL, Miss Sheila, by her mother, Mrs. Geoffrey Hall ; HALL, Miss Lorna, by Mrs. Charles Burke ; HAMMICK, Miss Penelope, by Lady Floud ; HARBORD, Miss Auriol, by the Hon. Mrs. Herbert Stourton ; HARCOURT, Miss Alethea, by the Hon. Mrs. Watson-Armstrong ; HARCOURT, Miss Anne, by the Hon. Mrs. Watson-Armstrong ; HARDY, Miss Beryl, by her mother, the Lady Cozens-Hardy ; HARDY, Miss Dorothy, the Lady Anne, by her mother, Dorothy Countess of Cranbrook ; HAROLD, Miss Maureen, by her mother, Mrs. James Harold ; HARRIS, Mrs. Elwine, on her marriage, by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Littleton ; HARVEY, Mrs. Robert, by Mrs. Samuel Harvey ; HASKARD, Mrs. Dudley, by Mrs. Horace Martelli ; HASTINGS, Mrs. John, by Lady Bryant ; HENRIQUES, Mrs. Philip, by Mrs. Edward Beddington ; HILSERY, Mrs. Malcolm, by Lady Wigham-Richardson ; HILLS, Mrs. Frederick, by the Lady Clementina Tottenham ; HINDE, Mrs. John, on her marriage, by her mother, Mrs. Evelyn Williams ; WILLIAMS, Mrs. Geoffrey, by the Hon. Mrs. Ralph Mansfield ; WILLIAMS, Miss Lorna, by her mother, Mrs. Geoffrey Williams ; WILLIAMS, Miss Rosel Pigot, by Mrs. John Hastings ; WILLIAMS, Mrs. Richard, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Scott Williams ; HUTTON-WILSON, Miss Dorothea, by Mrs. Edward Evans ; WOMERSLEY, Miss Dorothy, by her mother, Mrs. Walter Womersley ; WOODIN, Mrs. John, by Mrs. George Burges ; WOODVILLE, Miss Betty Mason, by Mrs. Grant Wilkinson ; WYLD, Miss Diana, by her mother, Mrs. Hugh Wyld ; WILLIAMS WYNN, Miss Annora, by Mrs. Lancelot Ingham ; WILLIAMS WYNN, Miss Margaret, by her mother, Mrs. Robert Williams Wynn.

Mrs. Richard Bethell ; HOARE, Mrs. Algernon, on her marriage, by Mrs. Victor Montgomerie-Charrington ; HOARE, Miss Iris, by her mother, Mrs. Charles Grey ; HERMON-HODGE, Miss Lorna, by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. R. H. Hermon-Hodge ; HOPTON, Mrs. Edward, by Mrs. Rouse Orlebar ; ARCHER-HOUBLON, Mrs. Richard, on her marriage, by her mother, the Lady Kathleen Lindsay ; CADOUX-HUDSON, Mrs., by Lady Bryant.

IVENS, Mrs. Algernon, by Mrs. Reginald Hall.

JEAVONS, Mrs. Clyde, by Mrs. Horace Bleackley ; JELF, Miss Lilah, by her mother, Mrs. Wilfrid Jelf ; JENNINGS, Mrs. Douglas, by Mrs. Geoffrey Hall ; JOEL, Miss Eileen, by the Hon. Lady Bailey ; JOHNSTONE, Miss Catherine, by her mother, Mrs. Harry Bell Johnstone ; JONES, Mrs. Artemus, by Mrs. Arthur Henderson.

KENYON, Mrs. Derek, on her marriage, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Charles Kenyon ; KENYON, Mrs. Michael, on her marriage, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Charles Kenyon ; KING, Mrs. James, on her marriage, by Mrs. Geoffrey Hall ; BARTY-KING, Miss Marguerite, by Mrs. H. Arthur Baker ; KITCHING, Mrs. Harold, by Lady Dickens.

LANDALE, Miss Grizel Kinloch, by her mother, Mrs. David Landale ; LANESBOROUGH, the Countess of, by her mother, the Hon. Lady Abdy ; LAYCOCK, Mrs. Harry, by Mrs. Walter Womersley ; LAYTON, Mrs. Noel, by Mrs. Arthur Matthews ; LE BRETON, Mrs. Henry, by Mrs. Cecil Cree ; LEECH, Miss Carolyn (of U.S.A.), by Mrs. Dawes ; LEWIS, Mrs. Robert, by Mrs. Scott Williams ; LEWIS, Miss Mary, by her mother, Mrs. Windsor Lewis ; LINDLEY, Miss Mary, by her mother, the Hon. Lady Lindley ; LINDON, Miss Berice, by Mrs. Maurice Dreyfus ; LINDSAY, Mrs. Cecil, by Mrs. Charles MacKean ; LINDSAY, Mrs. Scott, by Mrs. Adrian Hopkins ; LITTLETON, Miss Hester, by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Littleton ; LLOYD, Mrs. Roderick, by Mrs. Keith Turnour ; GORE-LLOYD, Mrs. Edmund, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Hubert Gore-Lloyd ; LOEFFLER, Miss Elizabeth, by her mother, Mrs. Henrick Loeffler ; LONGSDON, Miss Jean, by Mrs. Washington Singer ; LONSDALE, Mrs. James, by Mrs. Thomas Lonsdale ; LONSDALE, Miss Mary, by her mother, Mrs. James Lonsdale ; LOW, Miss Barbara, by her mother, Mrs. Harry Low ; FAIRFAX-LUCY, Mrs. Ewen, by her mother-in-law, Lady Fairfax-Lucy ; LUPTON, Miss Joan, by her mother, Mrs. Anthony Lechmere ; LUSH, Miss Violet, by Mrs. William Salmon ; LYSAGHT, Miss Ethel, by her mother, Mrs. Henry Lysaght.

MACDONALD, Miss Margaret, by her mother, Mrs. Duncan Macdonald ; MACINTOSH, Mrs. Edward, on her marriage, by Lady Birchall ; MARCHANT, Mrs. William, on her marriage, by her mother, Mrs. William Bean ; MARTYR, Mrs. Brian, by Mrs. Henry Cochrane ; MATHEW, Mrs. Theobald, on her marriage, by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Cyril Russell ; MATTHEWS, Mrs. Ralph, on her marriage, by the Lady Una Ross ; MCCONNELL, Mrs. Frederick, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. McConnell ; MELLOR, Mrs. John, on her marriage, by the Hon. Mrs. Gretton ; MERRIMAN, Miss Violet, by her stepmother, Lady Merriman ; MIDDLETON, Mrs. Walter, by Mrs. Francis Blackburne ; MILLAR, Mrs. James Duncan, by the Mistress of the Robes ; MILLAR, Miss Sheina Duncan, by her mother, Mrs. James Duncan Millar ; MILMAN, Mrs. Henry, by Lady Arbuthnot ; DEWHURST-MILNE, Mrs. James, on her marriage, by her mother, Mrs. Norman McCaskie ; MONCRIEFF, Mrs. John, by Mrs. Lancelot Holland ; MONEY, Mrs. Rupert, by Lady (Page) Wood.

NEWSON, Miss Audrey, by the Lady Napier and Ettrick ; NEWSON, Miss Isabel, by Mrs. Robert Smith ; NEWTON, Mrs. John, by Lady Witt ; NICHOLSON, Mrs. Harry, by Mrs. Archibald Tennent ; NICHOLSON, Miss Ruth, by her mother, Mrs. Harry Nicholson ; NICHOLSON, Mrs. Octavius, by Mrs. Andrew McCulloch ; NICHOLSON, Miss Mary, by her mother, Mrs. Octavius Nicholson ; NICKERSON, Mrs. Hoffman (of U.S.A.), by Mrs. Dawes ; NIMMO, Miss Betty, by her mother, Mrs. Frank Nimmo ; NITCH, Miss Marjorie, by her mother, Mrs. Cyril Nitch ; NORTON, Miss Janet, by her mother, Mrs. J. H. Norton.

OGDEN, Mrs. Thomas, by Mrs. Chichester Crookshank ; ORMOND, Mrs. Arthur, by Lady Rigby ; OSBORNE, Mrs. John, by Mrs. John Woodin.

KEPPEL-PALMER, Mrs. Howard, by Mrs. Dilks Birkett ; PARKER, Mrs. Ivo, by her mother-in-law, the Hon. Mrs. Francis Parker ; PATTERSON, Mrs. Philip, by Mrs. John Woods ; PAUL, Mrs. George, on her marriage, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Robert Paul ; PEEL, Miss Patricia, by her mother, Mrs. Willoughby Peel ; PHILLIPS, Mrs. Arthur, by Mrs. Markham Egerton ; PHILLIPS, Miss Barbara, by her mother, Mrs. Arthur Phillips ; PHILLIPS, Mrs. Llewellyn, by Mrs. Swinburne ; PHILLIPS, Miss Diana, by her mother, Mrs. Llewellyn Phillips ; PHILLIPS, Miss Barbara, by her mother, Mrs. Llewellyn Phillips ; PHIPPS, Mrs. Thomas, on her marriage, by her mother, Mrs. Gilbert Bourne ; POLAND, Mrs. Allan, by Mrs. Moncreiff Paul ; POPE, Miss Rachel, by her mother, Mrs. Maurice Pope ; POWELL, Mrs. Anthony, by Mrs. Hugh Baillie ; ORDE-POWLETT, the Hon. Mrs., by her mother-in-law, the Lady Bolton ; RUGGE-PRICE, Miss Lowis, by her mother, Lady Rugge-Price ; PRINGLE, Miss Mary, by Mrs. Alexander Mitchell ; PURDON, Mrs. Samuel, by Mrs. Mott-Radclyffe.

RAMSAY, Mrs. Robert, by Mrs. Edward Loly ; RANK, Mrs. Rowland, by the Lady Ashfield ; ROCK-RICHES, Mrs. Rowland, on her marriage, by Mrs. Edward Church ; REPTON, Mrs. Guy, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Repton ; REYNOLDS, Mrs. Roger, by Mrs. Arthur Davey ; RICHARDSON, Miss Katherine, by her mother, Mrs. David Richardson ; RICHARDSON, Miss Joan, by her mother, Mrs. David Richardson ; RIDLEY, Miss Joy, by Mrs. George Swabey ; RILEY, Miss Rosamund, by her mother, Mrs. Launcelot Riley ; CRAMER-ROBERTS, Mrs. Frank, by Mrs. George Arbuthnot ; ROBERTSON, Mrs. Duncan, on her marriage, by her mother, Mrs. Robert Williams Wynn ; ROSS, Mrs. Peter, by her mother-in-law, the Lady Una Ross ; RUSSELL, Lady, by her mother-in-law, the Hon. Mrs. Cyril Russell ; RUSSELL, Mrs. Francis, by Mrs. Archibald Campbell ; RUTHERFURD, Miss Moyra, by Mrs. Henry Phillips ; RUTLAND, the Hon. Mrs. James, on her marriage, by her mother, the Lady Ashfield ; RYAIL, Mrs. James, on her marriage, by the Lady Elizabeth Motion ; RYAN, Miss Mary Morrogh, by her mother, Mrs. Morrogh Ryan.

ST. GEORGE, Miss Vivian, by the Marchioness of Headfort ; SALMON, Mrs. Christopher, on her marriage, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. William Salmon ; SAUNDERS, Miss Jocelyn, by Mrs. John Howson ; SAYERS, Miss Patricia, by her mother, Mrs. Lorne Sayers ; SCOTT, Mrs. Charles, by Lady McMahon ; SHERER, Miss Margaret, by Mrs. John Watson ; SINCLAIR, Mrs. John, on her marriage, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Louis Sinclair ; SINCLAIR, Mrs. Harry, on her marriage, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Louis Sinclair ; SITWELL, Miss Mary, by her mother, Mrs. F. Hurt Sitwell ; SMITHERS, Miss Prudence, by her mother, Mrs. Waldron Smithers ; SPAFFORD, Mrs. Edward (of U.S.A.), by Mrs. Dawes ; SPILMAN, Mrs. George, by Mrs. Eric Mitchell ; STAFFORD, Miss Ruth, by her mother, the Viscountess Bangor ; STANCOMB, Miss Violet, by her mother, Mrs. Frederick Stancomb ; STANDISH, Miss Adela, by her mother, Mrs. W. P. Standish ; STANDISH, Mrs. Edward, on her marriage, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. W. P. Standish ; STOURTON, Miss Joanna, by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Herbert Stourton ; SULLEY, Miss Muriel, by Editha Lady Glanusk ; SWIFT, Mrs. Charles, by the Lady Ampthill ; SWIRE, Miss Gwendolen, by the Hon. Mrs. Milo Talbot ; SYKES, Lady, by Mrs. Sykes ; SYKES, Miss Rachel, by her mother, Lady Sykes ; SYKES, Mrs. Frank, on her marriage, by Lady Sykes ; SYMONDS, Mrs. Henry, by Mrs. Bernard Sangster Simmonds.

TALBOT, Mrs. Evan, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. John Talbot ; TARLETON, Mrs. Francis, by Mrs. Lorne Sayers ; TAYLOR, Miss Katherine, by Mrs. Patrick Villiers-Stuart ; TERRELL, Mrs. Reginald, by Lady Birchall ; TERRY, Miss Joan, by Mrs. Evelyn Williams ; TERRY, Mrs. Franklin (of U.S.A.), by Mrs. Dawes ; TIARKS, the Lady Millicent, on her marriage, by her mother, the Marchioness of Headfort ; TOOTH, Miss Ann, by her mother, Mrs. Howard Tooth ; TOOTH, Miss Audrey, by her mother, Mrs. Howard Tooth ; TOWER, Miss Diana, by the Lady Dunboyne ; TRITTON, Miss Anne, by her mother, Mrs. Arthur Tritton ; TROTTER, Mrs. Dale, by Mrs. John Sanderson ; TUBBS, Lady, by the Lady Kathleen Lindsay ; TURNER, Miss Elizabeth, by her mother, Mrs. Frederick Turner ; TURNOUR, Mrs. Keith, on her marriage, by Mrs. Duncan Robertson.

VAN DE WEYER, Miss Daphne, by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Van de Weyer ; VERDON, Mrs. Frank, by the Duchess of Devonshire ; VINCENT, Miss Helen, by Mrs. James Dyer.

WACE, Mrs. Robert, on her marriage, by her mother, Mrs. Norman McCaskie ; WARD, the Hon. Helen, by her mother, the Viscountess Bangor ; WALLER, Miss Guelda, by Lady Worsfold ; WALSH, Mrs. Charles, by Mrs. Andrew McCulloch ; WATSON, Miss Joan, by her mother, Mrs. Hugh Watson ; WATSON, Miss Nancy, by her mother, Mrs. John Watson ; WATSON, Mrs. Leslie, by Mrs. Reginald Dorman Smith ; WATT, Miss Ann Gibson, by her mother, Mrs. Gibson Watt ; WHIGHAM, Mrs. James, by Lady Whigham ; WHIGHAM, Miss Sibyl, by her mother, Mrs. James Whigham ; WHINFIELD, Miss Elizabeth, by Mrs. Duncan Macdonald ; WIGAN, Miss Philippa, by her mother, Mrs. Percy Wigan ; WILD, Miss Viola, by the Hon. Mrs. Esmond Harmsworth ; WILLIAMS, Miss Gwenllian, by

(Continued at foot of next column)

SCOTTISH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

MODERATOR ON REVISION OF THE CREED

The Right Rev. Dr. A. N. Bogle, the Moderator, in his address at the close of the proceedings of the General Assembly in Edinburgh last night, said there had not been a trace of sectional division either in sentiment or action, and they realized that they were really one Church. The old loyalties and the old enterprises had all been honoured, but they were not done with union as a duty and an aim. They held out an eager hand of greeting and brotherhood to the other Presbyterian Churches of Scotland, and they cherished such a catholicity of thought and sentiment that from them no obstacle should be set up to a complete union of all Christian Churches.

The first duty before the Church was the revision of the creed, because of their divisions. In Scotland the task of creed revision had presented insuperable difficulties, but now that they were united the call was clear that the Church should set forth positively and simply the essential doctrines of the Faith. Only thus could they overcome a prevailing opinion that ministers were pledged to teach what they did not themselves believe. Another plain duty was that of Church extension. Resources both in men and money must be readjusted. New churches must be built in the large centres where great new residential areas were rapidly being formed, and fewer ministers must be employed in the sparsely peopled districts. A less crushing burden must be imposed on those who were working among the dense masses of the population; reorganization was therefore imperative.

The Lord High Commissioner (Mr. James Brown, M.P.) expressed his gratification at the harmonious and hopeful character of the Assembly's proceedings.

V.A.D. TRAINING CAMP AT OSBORNE

INSPECTION BY LORD PLUMER

The old Royal Naval College, Osborne, which was closed down in 1920, is being used for the next three weeks as a national training camp for voluntary aid detachments of the British Red Cross Society. About 400 members are in camp, and, although there will be periodical changes, with departures and fresh arrivals, this number will be more or less maintained throughout the period of training. Every county in England is represented, and there are also members from Scotland and Wales. The camp started in a small way four years ago with the Isle of Wight detachments, but the following year it was made a national event, and last year the popularity of the camp, which has developed, was marked by a visit from Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, who is deeply interested in Red Cross work.

The camp will be inspected by Field-Marshal Lord Plumer on June 12, when the detachments will carry out a scheme for the reception and treatment of the sick and wounded. Delegates attending the British Empire Red Cross Conference in London will be present, and Lady Plumer will afterwards inspect the Isle of Wight Girl Guides. The director of the camp staff is Major-General Sir G. Guise-Moores, House Governor and Medical Superintendent of Osborne House Officers' Convalescent Home and County Director of the Isle of Wight branch of the Red Cross Society. The other principal members of the staff are :—

Chief staff officer, Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. West ; camp commandant, Mrs Irene Waistell (Assistant County Director, Isle of Wight branch) ; assistant commandant, Mrs. Hulbert (Assistant County Director, Hants branch) ; adjutant, Miss Batten, Kent ; quartermaster, Captain G. T. May ; medical officer, Dr. W. Harvey Gervis ; chaplain, the Rev. H. Vaughan-Jones ; and matron, Miss N. Ormsby-Smith.

AMERICAN MEMORIAL DAY

CEREMONY AT THE CENOTAPH

The ceremonies of the American Memorial Day will be held in and around London today. A wreath will be placed at the foot of the Cenotaph at 11.30. This ceremony will be attended by the United States Ambassador, who will also be present at the memorial service at noon at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, and will lead the procession from the church to the Abbey, where he will place a wreath on the grave of the Unknown Warrior. The service at St. Margaret's will be conducted by Canon Carnegie and the sermon will be preached by the Rev. W. H. Garth, of St. Martin's Church, Islip, New York.

At Plymouth to-day another ceremony significant of Anglo-American relations will take place, when the "Door of Unity" at the restored Prayten House of St. Andrew's will be opened. The memorial, which was the idea of the United States Daughters of 1812, commemorates a chivalrous incident of the war between Britain and America in 1812, and was described in a recent article in *The Times*.

On Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be a memorial service at Brookwood arranged by the American Overseas Memorial Day Association in cooperation with the British Legion and the Canadian Government.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

INSPECTION OF RIFLE BRIGADE

As has already been announced, Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught, who completes 50 years as Colonel-in-Chief of The Rifle Brigade this month, will inspect the 2nd Battalion, The Rifle Brigade, and the three Territorial battalions affiliated to The Rifle Brigade (London Rifle Brigade, Tower Hamlets Rifles, and Artists Rifles) in Hyde Park to-morrow afternoon. Ex-Service men of the regiments will also be on parade.

Officers and men and ex-Service men on parade will wear their medals. Serving officers who are spectators will wear Service dress uniform without medals.

KENSINGTON GENERAL HOSPITAL

FOUNDATION-STONE LAID BY PRINCESS BEATRICE

Princess Beatrice yesterday afternoon laid the foundation-stone at Richmond-road, Earl's Court, of the new Kensington, Fulham, and Chelsea General Hospital, which, when finally completed, will have accommodation for 112 beds. The President (Lord Carisbrooke), who was accompanied by Lady Carisbrooke, said it was only intended at present to build two-thirds of the hospital, giving provision for 76 beds, and a well-equipped out-patients' department. The cost of this would be about £70,000, towards which upwards of £30,000 had been raised. A promise of £10,000 had been made anonymously on condition that five beds were endowed at a cost of £1,000 each.

After a short service of dedication, conducted by the Bishop of London, assisted by Canon Brook-Jackson, Princess Beatrice received purses from young people. An appeal is being made on behalf of the hospital for 800,000 half-crowns.

GIFT TO MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE

Mr. R. B. Dunwoody, secretary of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, on Wednesday presented to Mr. Walter Molson, President of the Montreal Board of Trade, for the board's premises in Montreal, a copy of a portrait, after Gainsborough, of Jeffrey, First Baron Amherst of Montreal, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in North America, to whom Montreal surrendered on September 8, 1760. The presentation took place at the offices of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and the president, Sir Walter Raine, presided. Mr. Molson expressed warm appreciation of the gift, and Mr. W. Birks also expressed thanks to Mr. Dunwoody for the painting, which he had himself made and presented.

THE SALE ROOM

RARE OLD BOOKS

Messrs. Sotheby concluded yesterday the four days' sale of a selection from the extensive library of Mr. Arthur Kay, of Edinburgh, the 718 lots totalling £7,879.

The rarest and most valuable book in the sale on Wednesday was a copy of J. E. Nierembergius, "Dela Diferencia entre lo temporal y eterno," translated into the Guarani language by the Padre Joseph Serrano, and published at Las Doctrinas, Paraguay, 1705, a folio with 40 full-page crude plates somewhat in the style of a much later artist, Goya. This copy in old vellum fetched £310 (Maggs) ; there is no record of any other copy having been sold at auction.

A fine copy of Geoffroy Tory's famous Book of Hours, Paris, 1527, with 13 large outline woodcuts and each page within a beautifully designed woodcut border, entirely uncoloured, fetched £220 (Maggs) ; Isidorus, "Etymologiae," Strasburg, *circa* 1473—£58 (Beristayn) ; Lactantius, "Opera," Rome, 1470, the first 10 leaves supplied from a copy of the 1468 edition by the same printers—£100 (Thorp) ; Jacques Le Grand, "Sophilogium," Paris, 1472-3, on the first page of text there being written in an early hand, "Codex communitatis fratrum predictorum de Edinburgh"—£58 (Goldschmidt) ; Jean Marot, "Voyages de Genes et Venise," Paris, printed by G. Tory, 1532—£61 (Maggs) ; Mary Queen of Scots, "The Scottish Queen's Buriall at Peterborough," London, printed by A. I. for Edwarde Venge, undated, bound with other pamphlets on the Queen—£60 ; "Missale Parvum," Barcelona, printed by J. Rosenbach, 1509, a fine copy of this very rare book—£62 (both bought by Quaritch) ; Phocas, "De Principalibus Orationis Partibus," 17 leaves, on limp vellum, Barcelona, Pedro Posa, 1488—£70 (Goldschmidt) (a copy is in the National Library, Madrid, and another in the Royal Library, Stockholm) ; U. Pinder, "Speculum Passionis Domini nostri Ihesu Christi," 40 full-page woodcuts and 37 smaller ones, 32 of the large ones by Hans Schäufellein, Nürnberg, 1507—£64 (Maggs) ; "The CL. Psalms of David in Meter," London, 1587—£62 ; and W. Turner, "Avium," &c., Cologne, 1544—£52 (both bought by Quaritch).

HOTEL CECIL SALE

The sales at the Hotel Cecil have already reached £50,000, and with the four auctions to-day and to-morrow, to be conducted by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, a very considerable total should be reached. This sale is to be followed on June 10 by the sale of the cellar of wines and spirits, some 3,000 lots, which will take five days, to be followed during July by a 10 days' sale of the hotel's trade fixtures, plant and machinery.

FURNITURE AND PORCELAIN

English and Continental porcelain and pottery from various sources fetched £1,979 at Sotheby's yesterday. An apple-green Worcester mug of cylindrical shape, with fluted loop handle, painted with gilt panels of exotic birds, &c., 5¼in., brought £100 ; a Worcester teapot and cover, painted in underglaze blue, with Chinese figures and horsemen, 4¼in.—£52 (both bought by Collins) ; and a Bow deep dish of square shape with lobed sides, painted with panels of landscapes, the centre with a bouquet of flowers, 10in. wide, anchor and dagger mark in red—£53 (Amor).

Decorative furniture, objects of art, and porcelain from various sources brought £2,360 at Christie's yesterday. A panel of Flemish tapestry, woven with a Roman battle scene, in narrow beaded border, 9ft. high, 11ft. wide, fetched 127 guineas (James) ; a pair of seventeenth-century Flemish tapestry panels, woven with classical figures, &c., the larger one 7½ft. high, 10ft. wide—100 guineas (Smith) ; and a pair of mahogany armoires, of Louis XVI. design, enclosed by folding doors, 7ft. high, 4ft. wide—120 guineas (Jones).

MIDDLESEX FREEMASONS

OFFICERS INVESTED BY THE DUKE OF YORK

The Duke of York, Provincial Grand Master, presided at the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Middlesex, held yesterday at Freemasons' Hall.

The Provincial Grand Secretary, Mr. J. H. Bankes, Past Grand Deacon, stated that there were now 76 lodges in the Province with an aggregate membership of 4,923, as against 75 lodges and a total membership of 4,850 last year ; 43 lodges had qualified as Hall Stone Lodges under the Masonic Million Memorial Fund and 20 more were now qualifying. Up to the present £25,717 had been paid by the Province to the fund.

The Duke of York appointed and invested the Provincial Grand Officers for the year, as follows :—

Mr. J. Howell Evans, Past Grand Deacon, Assistant Provincial Grand Master ; Brigadier-General W. H. V. Ward, Past Grand Deacon, and Mr. P. H. Fox, Wardens ; Canon H. Curtis and the Rev. J. V. Jagues, Chaplains ; Mr. Moss S. Myers, Treasurer ; Mr. C. W. Thomas, Registrar ; Mr. J. Herbert Bankes, Secretary ; Mr. A. L. Cooper, Past Deacon, D.C. ; Messrs. Norman Moore, E. C. Hammett, H. Ecroft, and J. Sutton, Senior Deacons ; Messrs. J. W. Camps, W. F. Cox, Robert Hare, and Percy H. Bradford, Junior Deacons ; Mr. W. Neads, Superintendent of Works ; Mr. Douglas Shepherd, Deputy Grand D.C. ; Messrs. D. T. Evans, C. H. Tricker, Herbert C. Osborn, C. B. Monson, W. A. Edmunds, and F. W. Sheath, Assistant D.C. ; Mr. William Bailey, Sword Bearer ; Mr. Oswald R. Cole, Deputy Sword Bearer ; Messrs. J. R. Farndon and H. W. Daniels, Standard Bearers ; Mr. S. T. Woodman, Assistant Standard Bearer ; Mr. G. H. Willis, Organist ; Mr. Leonard Cook, Past Grand Pursuivant, Assistant Secretary ; Mr. H. S. Kingsley, Pursuivant ; Mr. A. H.

Finance & Commerce

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CITY NOTES

THE FALL IN SILVER

BRAZILIAN TRACTION PROGRESS

Those who have for a long time regarded silver as a friendless commodity the price of which might easily reach yet lower levels, find justification for their views in the fresh weakness in the white metal during the last week or two. The reduction in the price to so low a level as 17 7-16d. per oz. has nevertheless caused some surprise. No new development has recently occurred, so far as the London silver market is aware, which can explain so severe a fall. Needless to say it is the lowest level ever recorded and comparison of this price with the average price of 24 7-16d. last year, or with the average of 34d. for 1924, provides a striking commentary upon the changed conditions of the market for this once precious metal. In all probability the fresh spell of weakness in the metal is simply due to a continuance of the adverse influences which have been weighing upon the market for a long time past. So long as no relief from these factors is in sight, silver must continue an easy prey to the speculator, for the fall and sales of this nature from Shanghai are held to have been largely responsible for the weakness in the metal. To the extent that a fair-sized "bear" account has been created in the metal some recovery from the present low level seems probable, but it is impossible to say that any fresh development is in sight which should bring fresh hope to holders of silver.

Growth of China's Silver Stocks

One of the principal visible adverse factors is the continued growth of stocks of silver in Shanghai and the indications that in its present state of political unrest China, the one remaining country of importance where silver continues to form the basis for the currency, cannot absorb the silver which is still being shipped to her ports. Shanghai stocks of silver, according to the latest advices, amount to 99,200,000oz. in sycee, 142,000,000 dollars, 15,700,000 Saigon dollars, and 10,920 silver bars; a year ago the stocks were 76,600,000oz. in sycee, 128,000,000 dollars, and 4,640 silver bars. The presence of Saigon dollars is a result of the recent adoption of a gold standard by the French colony of Indo-China, whence stocks of unwanted silver coins have been shipped to Shanghai. If her trade were active and thriving China, as the one great remaining silver-using country of the world, would hardly require all the silver she is asked to absorb. The actual facts are that, owing to the deplorable conditions existing in China, her trade development is stifled, and her silver requirements, therefore, much below what they would be if her trade were encouraged by the existence of a strong central Government and freedom from the ravages of banditry. The serious effects of low silver prices have already been pointed out in this column. By the fresh fall which has now occurred the enormous stocks in China will undergo further heavy depreciation, and trade in China will again be disturbed by the adjustments which must follow in the silver prices of goods. If silver were not primarily produced as a by-product of base metals, the continual fall in price would probably have already exerted an appreciable effect upon production. Only about 25 per cent. of the mines producing silver, however, are estimated to be worked for silver alone, and in spite of a falling price the output of silver has remained at a very high level of late years. For 1928 the output reached the record amount of 257,000,000oz., and for 1929 a London bullion authority has estimated it at 254,000,000oz.

Brazilian Traction Report

The growth that for many years has attended the operations of the group of public utility companies controlled by the Brazilian Traction Light and Power Company went on uninterruptedly during 1929. This fact is illustrated by the following table giving in combined form the results for the past three years of the subsidiary companies and of the parent undertaking:—

	1929	1928	1927
	£	£	£
Gross operating earnings ..	49,351,215	42,774,813	38,319,989
Net earnings ..	28,052,961	24,869,330	22,054,824
Miscellaneous revenue	281,998	145,933	50,876
Total revenue of subsidiaries ..	28,334,959	25,015,263	22,105,500
Bond interest and other charges ..	3,787,334	3,801,295	3,889,853
Reserves for depreciation and Sinking Funds ..	7,362,991	6,829,974	6,158,899
Total charges of subsidiaries ..	11,150,325	10,631,269	10,046,552
Balance being revenue to Brazilian Traction Co.	17,184,634	14,383,994	12,058,948
Interest on investments, &c..	420,545	378,625	467,293
Gross revenue Brazilian Traction Co.. ..	17,805,179	14,762,619	12,526,241
Expenses	394,063	341,015	278,572
Provision for gen. amortization ..	350,000	300,000	300,000
Total charges Brazilian Traction Co. ..	744,063	641,015	578,572
Net revenue Brazilian Traction Co.	16,861,006	14,121,604	11,947,669

The increases in the gross and net earnings of the subsidiary companies were equal to 15.37 per cent. and 12.80 per cent. respectively. As from January 1, 1929, the undertaking of the City of Santos Improvements Company was absorbed, and this accounts to some extent for the additional revenue shown. The Brazilian Traction Company's net revenue was equal to $2.93 per share on the average outstanding Ordinary share capital for the year. The company has paid four quarterly dividends, each of 50 cents per share, which requires $11,501,571, and there is left $5,359,526 to be added to the undivided surplus, making a total of $15,306,892. Out of this sum $4,000,000 has been transferred to general reserve, leaving $11,306,892 to be carried forward.

New Capital Expenditure

Besides purchasing the undertaking of the City of Santos Improvements Company, the Brazilian Traction Company acquired through subsidiaries three electrical enterprises and five telephone enterprises in the territory which can be conveniently served by the respective systems. The financing of these acquisitions and of the needs inseparable from the vigorous growth of the various undertakings already owned entailed heavy fresh capital outlays. The net additions to capital account amounted to $22,369,000, the principal expenditure coming under the headings of transportation ($3,809,000), light and power ($11,677,000), and telephone ($4,113,000). According to the latest accounts, the total of the consolidated balance-sheet is no less than $368,956,000 (about £74,000,000). The issued capital amounts to $170,563,000, and there is a funded debt of $60,184,000. Floating assets amount to $26,792,000, which compares with floating liabilities of $12,679,000. Reserves, including those for depreciation and renewals, sinking funds, and the credit at profit and loss, have been raised to $125,530,000. It will thus be seen that the financial position is one of strength.

Niger Issue Oversubscribed

Owing to heavy oversubscription the lists of the offer for sale of £1,500,000 Five per Cent. Consolidated Guaranteed Debenture stock of the Niger Company were closed yesterday at 10 a.m., or within an hour of being opened. The good reception given to this issue is not surprising having regard to the exceptional security that was offered and the fact that the issue was required for purposes of refunding. Subject to the necessary authority being given at a meeting called for to-day, Ilford, Limited, makers of photographic materials, propose to make an issue early next week of 500,000 Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative "A" Preference shares of £1 each at par. This will increase the company's issued capital to £1,264,200. It is understood that the prospectus will show profits for the past six financial years, last year's figure being £121,512 after deducting all charges, including depreciation. Net assets are stated to be in excess of £1,359,000.

A Defence of Foreign Loans

In his speech at the general meeting of Hambros Bank Sir Eric Hambro made the participation of the bank in the Bankers' Industrial Development Company an occasion for entering a spirited defence against the suggestion that London issuing houses are guilty of an unpatriotic action when they issue a foreign loan in that they are supplying the foreigner with capital which would otherwise be available for British industry. When a foreign loan was issued, he pointed out, the proceeds of that loan could only be made available to the borrower in sterling. The sterling could only be transferred into foreign currency by a purchase of British goods and services, a repayment of debt owing to England or an export of gold from England. It was only the last method that could in any way hurt British industry, and they knew from past experience that this method only became operative as a last extreme. Sir Eric Hambro's best point was perhaps his emphasis of the fact that it is just as important to finance the buyer of British goods as to finance the seller; he claimed that the form of banking normally practised by his bank had been the necessary concomitant of the development of British industry. Now, through the participation in the Bankers' Industrial Development Company Hambros Bank will place its issuing facilities more directly at the disposal of British industry, but Sir Eric Hambro expressed the hope that in the interests of the same industry it would not discontinue to finance its customers. In commenting upon the reduction in acceptances shown in the balance-sheet he stated that owing to the low discount rates now ruling in the London market the situation had changed, and the total of the acceptances was now in excess of the balance-sheet figure.

The Burden of Excess Rubber Stocks

Some thoughtful observations upon the difficulty that still confronts the rubber industry of obtaining a closer relation between current production and consumption were made yesterday by Mr. J. G. Hay, chairman of United Sua Betong Rubber Estates. Speaking at the annual meeting of that company, he showed that one of the main difficulties in the way of obtaining general cooperation among planters to restore the price of rubber to a profitable level by a reduction of output lay in the fact that more than half the production was in the ownership of Asiatics, who to a great extent were unorganized and could not be brought within the scope of any scheme for regulation of output except by the intervention of the Governments concerned. While under such conditions regulation of output could not be seriously entertained as a permanent policy Mr. Hay thought it might be expedient for producers who were organized to agree upon some means for restriction, provided such means were strictly of a temporary character to meet a temporary emergency. After giving reasons for his view that restriction by agreed abstinence from tapping on particular days or seasons was not likely to yield satisfactory results, because "the benefits of abstinence practised for a short period may be particularly or entirely lost by freer indulgence over a longer period," Mr. Hay made an alternative suggestion. This was that all organized producers should undertake for a definite period to limit their outputs to 75 per cent. of the amount produced in 1929 from the estates under their control or possession. He admitted the risks involved in such a course to those who engaged in it but said that under present circumstances there was no ideal course; rather there was a choice of evils.

Proposed Ceylonese Tax on Shipping

A proposal to institute income-tax in Ceylon and to apply it to shipping calling at Colombo, is now causing some concern to managers of companies directly concerned. The proposal is particularly regretted, because it is at variance with the successful movement in recent years to restrict the taxation of shipping to the countries of ownership, and many reciprocal agreements have been made on this basis. The position in Ceylon is, of course, different. The port of Colombo is visited by a large number of ships in the course of voyages to and from the East, but a relatively small amount of cargo by each vessel is loaded or discharged there, and it is suggested in shipping circles that the cost of collecting taxation on the earnings of vessels at the port (the actual earnings could only be subject of estimate) would be out of proportion to the yield of the tax. Presumably, in the course of a year, a considerable amount of money must be spent at the port by passengers who go ashore and by shipping companies in respect of port dues and the purchase of fuel and stores. In so far as the taxation was not recovered by the shipping companies from the Imperial Government, its cost might be expected to be reflected in the freight rates and passage moneys paid in Ceylon and, in any case, it would represent a complication and accountancy of a kind that has been found troublesome at other ports during the last few years and has led to the agreements between different countries. Some lines have not found it necessary to arrange for all their fast ships to call at the port, and doubtless all the considerations will be carefully taken into account before the proposal, as it affects shipping, is carried further.

STOCK EXCHANGE

REACTION IN GILT-EDGED STOCKS

FALL IN PERUVIAN CORPORATION

Chief interest in the stock markets yesterday again concentrated on gilt-edged securities. In the earlier dealings British Funds gained further ground, but prices went back slightly when it became known that no change had been made in the Bank rate. A fair amount of speculative selling took place, and though there was a steady investment demand, prices mostly closed rather lower on balance. In the foreign market, which was rather more active, Peruvian Corporation stocks remained weak, while among South American railway securities Leopoldina made a good recovery. Standard British industrial shares remained out of favour and Anglo-American securities continued quiet. Cables and Wireless stocks were again conspicuously weak. Mining shares were dull, the Johannesburg and Paris markets being closed. Rhodesian shares were offered, N'Changa being weak.

The GILT-EDGED market became easier in tone just before it became known that no change had been made in Bank rate. On balance Victory Bonds and old Consols both showed rises of ¼, the latter closing at 56½, after being 56⅝. The Five per Cent. War Loan was firm at 102, but most of the other stocks closed lower on the day. Funding fell ⅛ to 90⅜, and the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan finished ⅛ down at 78⅛. The new L.C.C. loan was firmer at 1-16 premium, and New Zealand scrip rose further to 1⅛ premium, but the new India bonds were only 1 premium, and in several cases new corporation scrips were easier. Few movements occurred in the HOME RAILWAY market; Underground issues were easier.

There was a little more business in the FOREIGN market, though conditions were by no means active. Peruvian Corporation stocks weakened further, the Ordinary falling to 8, the Preference to 47, and the Debenture to 94. The new Japanese and San Paulo loans were both easier, the premium on the former being only 1⅛. A general advance occurred in the French railway sterling loans. City of Riga Bonds were again higher. In the SOUTH AMERICAN RAILWAY market there was a demand for Leopoldina, which recovered well. Argentine stocks were steadier, and although Cordoba Central issues finished lower on balance they closed above the worst points.

OIL shares were dull. V.O.C. rallied further. The new Shell Second Preference shares were sold in anticipation of the call of 5s. due on June 2.

A rather easier tendency prevailed for RUBBER shares; Rubber Trust weakened to 31s. 7½d. TEA shares were steady on the whole. Darjeeling rose to 54s. 6d. Amalgamated and Consolidated Tea and Lands both receded, but James Finlay was harder.

CABLES AND WIRELESS LOWER

In the MISCELLANEOUS market Cables and Wireless stocks all weakened, the "B" falling 1½ to 21, the "A" a similar amount to 48, and the Preference ½ to 92½. Textile shares had a weaker tone. Courtaulds closed lower at 2 9-32. British Celanese Ordinary at 14s. 3d. lost 9d., and the Second Preference was easier at 10s. 9d. Falls were recorded in J. and P. Coats, Patons and Baldwins, Salts (Saltaire), and Rylands. There was business in Cook, Son, and Co. (St. Paul's) shares, the Preference being 18s. Anglo-American securities were fairly quiet. Brazilian Traction closed ½ lower at 51, but Barcelona Traction gained ½ to 36½, and Hydro-Electric rose ½ to 48½. International Nickel closed without net change at 34½. Columbia Graphophone weakened to 5½, but Gramophone were steady. Turner and Newall weakened to 3½. P. & O. units were easier. African and Eastern Trade fell 9d. to 13s. Coal, iron, and steel shares were dull. Buell weakened to 15s. 9d. Clarke, Chapman rose to 22s. Amalgamated Metal were firmer on the projected cooperation with foreign companies. Philips' Glow Lamps weakened. County of London Electric rose 9d. to 47s. 9d. In the tobacco group Carreras were rather easier, and Godfrey Phillips lost a little ground. Unilever new shares weakened further. Among motor shares falls occurred in Ford, Guy, and Leyland, while Rolls-Royce again advanced. Brewery shares were firm as a whole, but Guinness fell to 107s. 3d.

With the Johannesburg market closed, South African MINING shares were featureless. Rhodesian copper shares closed generally lower, N'Changa falling 3-16 to 3 11-16, Congo Border ¼ to 19¼, and Bwana M'Kubwa 4½d. to 16s. 9d. Tin shares were easier. Burma Corporation lost ground on the fall in silver to a new low record. Rio Tinto rose to 40½. Santa Gertrudis, at 8s. 9d., finished 9d. lower.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

FIRM MARKET

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, MAY 29

Rather more activity was noticeable to-day, though it was chiefly confined to National Breweries and Montreal Light and Power, a "bull" pool being credited with accumulating the first named. The remainder of the list, while holding firm, was more or less inactive, but offerings were light owing to the steadiness at New York and predictions of trade improvement in certain directions. The market closed firm.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

—	May 29	May 28	—	May 29	May 28
Abitibi ..	31	31	Cons. Mining ..	227	230
Alberta Pac. Grain ..	No bid	18½	Dom. Bridge ..	64	64⅞
Asbestos ..	13	13	Dom. Textile ..	68	68
Do., Pref. ..	4	3	Fam. Players ..	54¾	54½
B.C. Packers ..	71½	71½	Fraser Cos. ..	12½	12½
Braz. Tract. ..	49½	49¾	Hollinger	61¼	61½
B.C. Pwr., A ..	41	41	Int. Nickel	33¼	33⅛
Do., B	No bid	20¾	Massey, H.	33¼	33¼
Brit. Emp. Steel ..	21½	21½	Montreal Lt. ..	126	125
Do., 1st Pf. ..	32½	32½	Nat. Brew.	35⅞	34½
Do., 2nd Pf. ..	4¼	4¼	Nat. Steel Car ..	68⅞	68⅜
Brompton	27	29	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Calgary	150	150	Power Corp. ..	83¼	83
Can. Car, ...	24½	23¾	Price Bros.	74	74½
Do., Pref.	27¼	27¼	Quebec Pwr. ..	63¼	62½
C. Cement	16	16	Shawinigan	74½	74
Do., Pref.	96½	96½	S. Canada Power ..	33	32½
C. Cottons	No bid	No bid	Steel Co. Canada ..	48⅞	48¼
Indust. Alcohol, A	7⅛	7	W'pez Elec. ..	44½	44½
Do., B	5½	5¼	Bk. Montreal ..	No bid	300
C. Power	18¼	16⅜	Can. Bank of Com. ..	No bid	No bid
C. Steamship ..	17	17	Royal Bank ..	300	300‡
Do., Prefd. ..	67	67½			
Cockshutt	19	19			

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights.

LOANS ON SINGLE PREMIUM POLICIES

Sir Basil Peto asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, under the Finance Bill of 1930, it is intended that no deduction from surtax shall in any circumstances be allowed in respect of the interest on money borrowed at any time on a whole life policy bought by a single payment, even if such payment has been made by the assured at the commencement of the contract; and, if so, whether the deduction for surtax will be allowed on the interest on money borrowed on mortgage on property and, if not, in what circumstances will a deduction be allowed in computing income for surtax.

The reply of the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday was as follows:—"The hon. Baronet's question appears to contemplate a case in which borrowing on the security of a single-premium policy is subsequent to and wholly unconnected with the payment of the premium. In such a case the clause does not apply. As regards the latter part of the question, the proposals do not alter the existing law with regard to the allowance of interest on borrowings which have no relation to the payment of a premium on a contract of assurance."

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 28.—SANTOS markets will be closed to-morrow, Ascension Day, and on Friday for the elections. Markets at Rio will remain open.

EXCHANGE on London was unchanged at 5⅝d. The COFFEE market was steady, with No. 7 New York standard unchanged at 13$950. Receipts were 8,000 bags, which makes 2,762,000 bags so far this season, against 2,775,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were all to the United States, 1,000 bags to Europe, and 3,000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 337,000 bags, against 354,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS No. 4 New York standard again quoted 21$000. Receipts were 37,000 bags, which increases the aggregate for the season to 8,908,000 bags, against 8,043,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 28,000 bags to the United States, 11,000 bags to Europe, and 1,000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 1,140,000 bags, against 1,157,000 bags a year ago.

MONEY MARKET

LOAN RATES EASIER

HEAVY FALL IN SILVER

Owing mainly to the Thursday "window-dressing," withdrawals of money by the banks being on a smaller scale than usual yesterday, loanable credits in Lombard-street were more plentiful notwithstanding the absence of Treasury Bill maturities. Borrowers were able to obtain fresh accommodation for the night at 2 per cent. during the morning, and in the afternoon money was available at 1½ per cent. For the renewal of old day-to-day loans 2 per cent. became the general charge. Discount rates were slightly easier in tendency. A demand was reported for August bills from the home banks at 2⅜ per cent., and there was even a small buyer at below that rate, with the result that 2 5-32 per cent. became the brokers' general buying rate for three months' fine bank bills. Very easy monetary conditions are expected next week following the distribution of the half-yearly interest payment on Five per Cent. War Loan, and such expectations served to offset the effect of the increased amount of Treasury Bills to be tendered for to-day. Foreign exchanges moved narrowly, the Ascension Day holiday on the Continent restricting dealings. The German and New York rates both moved against sterling. A prominent feature of the day was the heavy fall in the price of bar silver.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1¼—2	2	2⅜	2 3/32—2 1/16	2¼—2⅜	2⅜—2⅝

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)			
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.	
%	%				
2⅜	2 3/32—2 1/16	3—3⅛	2¼—3⅛	3⅛—4	

BANK OF SPAIN

—	May 24	Inc. or Dec.
	Pesetas	Pesetas
Gold in hand	2,470,389,392	+ 318,242
Silver in hand	717,642,072	+ 5,022,638
Foreign bills	34,451,422	— 449,929
Discounts, &c.	1,814,396,211	— 34,995,885
Treasury accounts, &c. ..	686,637,771	— 11,856,114
Notes in circulation ..	4,382,630,360	— 54,233,200
Current accounts, &c. ..	842,205,979	— 2,294,179
Dividends, &c.	63,885,481	— 6,058,016
Govt. securities	189,410,714	+ 30,930,702

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

A sharp recovery occurred in Italian currency following its recent weakness, the Milan rate closing at 92.75l., against 92.81l. on Wednesday. The New York rate moved against sterling and finished 3 29/32c. lower at $4.85 15/16c., while the Paris rate was also less favourable to London, being finally 123.93f. Other rates to move adversely to sterling included the Belgian (34.81¼b.), Dutch (12.07⅛fl.), and German (20.36⅛m.). Spanish pesetas were slightly dearer. Pronounced weakness was apparent in the eastern silver exchanges, the Hong-kong rate being finally quoted 1s. 4¼d. and the Shanghai rate 1s. 7⅛d. Among the South American exchanges the Venezuelan rate was again higher.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of quoting	Par of exchange	May 29	May 28
New York	$ to £	4.8653	4.857 1-86	4.86-4.86⅛
Montreal ..	$ to £	4.8653	4.86-4.86⅛	4.86-4.86⅛
Paris ..	Fr. to £	124.21	123.92-123.95	123.92-123.96
Brussels ..	Bel. to £	35.00	34.81½-82¼	34.81½-82½
Milan ..	Lire to £	92.46	92.73-92.82	92.77-92.82
Zurich ..	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.11-25.11¾	25.11-25.11¾
Athens ..	Dr. to £	375	374⅜-375¼	374⅜-375¼
Helsingfors ..	M. to £	193.23	192¾-193⅛	192⅞-193⅛
Madrid ..	Pts. to £	25.2215	39.75-39.83	39.70-39.84
Lisbon ..	Escu. to£	—	108⅛-108⅝	108⅛-108⅜
Amsterdm.	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07¼-08¼	12.07⅞-08⅛
Berlin ..	M. to £	20.43	20.36-20.36⅜	20.36-20.36¼
Vienna ..	Sch. to £	34.5815	34.44-34.47	34.44-34.47
Prague ..	Kr. to £	164.25	163⅝-163⅞	163¾-164
Warsaw ..	Zloty to£	43.38	43.33-43.38	43.33-43.38
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.18-25.27	25.18-25.25
Bucharest ..	Lei to £	813.6	811¼-815½	817-819
Constant'e ..	Pst to £	110	1.0251	1.0253
Belgrade ..	Din. to £	25.2215	274⅞-275⅝	274⅞-275⅝
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48¾-48⅞	48¾-48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	665-675	665-675
Reval	E.Krto £	18.159	18.22-18.27	18.22-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15⅜-16¼	18.15⅜-16¼
Stockholm ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.10⅝-11¼	18.10⅞-11¼
Copenh'g'n ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-18.16⅛	18.16-18.16⅛
Alexandria ..	Pst. to £	97½	97⅛-97⅜	97⅛-97⅜
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 23/32-1/5	1/5 23/32-1/5
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 23/32-1/5	1/5 23/32-1/5
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 23/32-1/5	1/5 23/32-1/5
Hong-kong ..	Per dol.	—	1/4⅛-1/4¼	1/4⅛-1/5⅜
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0 15/32-2/0 7/16	2/0 15/32-2/0 7/16
Shanghai ..	Per tael	—	1/7⅜-1/8¼	1/8¼-1/9¼
Singapore ..	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 31/32-2/4	2/3 31/32-2/4
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06 7/16-07⅜	12.06 7/16-07⅜
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d	2/0 1/16	2/0 1/16
Rio deJan. ..	Per mil.	5.890d.	5 5/16-5 5/8d	5 5/16-5 5/8d
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	42 3/4-42 13/16	42 3/4-42 7/8
V'paraiso† ..	8 to £	40	39.95	39.94
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	44¾-45¼	44⅞-45⅛
Lima†	Soleto £	12.166	12.85	12.81¼
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.10-10.35	10.15-10.30

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia ..	92 12 6.92	1 3/91 10 0	90 18 9	
New Zealand ..	93 17 6.93	6 3/92 15 0	92 3 9	
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0.98	2 0/97 10 0	96 17 6	

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of Quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous sight rate
Ecuador ..	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.56	24.55
Venezuela ..	Bolivares to £	25.25	26.00	25.75
Colombia (Bogota)..	Pesos to £	5.00	5.08	5.04
Nicaragua ..	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador ..	Colones to £	9.73	9.92	9.83
Bolivia ..	Pence to Bolliviano	18d.	18d.†	18d.

† 90 days.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £153 in BAR GOLD.

Net influx for 1930 to date, £10,754,585: net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,328,489.

From April 29, 1925 (the date of the return to the gold standard) to May 28, 1930, there has been an increase in the gold holding of the Bank of England of £2,374,635.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold was advanced ½d. to 84s. 11½d. per oz.

A considerable business was reported in the silver market where heavy offering of the metal on account of both India and China was only slightly offset by some Indian buying for shipment. The cash price was lowered 9/16d. to 17⅞d. per oz., the forward quotation being 11/16d. lower at 17½d. At the lower level America was reported to be more inclined to buy than to sell.

HUNGARIAN COUPON PAYMENT

The Council of Foreign Bondholders are prepared to receive on and after June 2 from bondholders of the Hungarian Three per Cent. Loan, 1895 ("Iron Gates"), the half-talons dated July 1, 1925, for exchange for new coupon sheets. The deposit of the half-talons confirms the adhesion of bondholders to the terms of the Accord of Paris of April 28, 1927, which has now been ratified by the Governments of Jugoslavia and Rumania.

On the issue of the new coupon sheets coupons Nos. 64/5 (years 1928 and 1929 respectively) will be paid at the rate of 5.20 Swiss francs for each coupon from bonds of 480kr. and at proportionate rates for bonds of 2,400kr. and 12,000kr.

A deduction of ¾ per cent. will be made by the paying agent; also income-tax at 4s. 6d. in the pound, except where the usual affidavit for exemption is lodged.

CONTINENTAL BOURSES

Continental Bourses remained closed yesterday.

The redemption is announced of $700,000 (£140,000) principal amount of Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Republic of Poland. The bonds, which are payable on July 1 next at 105 per cent., are part of a $35,000,000 (£7,000,000) issue of 25-year bonds, made for Poland by Dillon, Read, and Co., in 1925.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FIRMER TONE

NEW YORK, May 29.—The Stock Exchange and the Curb Exchange will be closed to-morrow and Saturday.

Business on the Stock Exchange to-day was limited by the approach of the holidays, but there were more buyers than sellers and most price movements were in an upward direction. Sales were returned at 2,201,000 shares.

The opening was steady but trading continued narrow though the price trend was upward. Recurrent bullish statements from Washington, the latest being that the authorities anticipate a trade revival by the end of the summer, together with the easiness of money encouraged bull support and investment accumulation. Radio became firm around midday on indications that the pool associated with previous advances was supporting the stock, while Westinghouse Electric advanced on renewed talk of a coming stock splitting operation.

Persistent buying of standard issues attributed to powerful Eastern interests who were supposedly discounting the first signs of improvement in general business which is not yet visible to the general public kept the market firm in the early afternoon. Scattered liquidation came out later, chiefly in rails, notably Chesapeake and Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, but pre-holiday apathy was apparent throughout the market and a sudden demand from the shorts in the last hour caused most stocks to advance. The close was firm.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	May 29	May 28
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.8653	4.86⅛	4.86⅛
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85¼	4.85¼
Cables ..	£1	4.8653	4.85 31/32	4.86
60 days' sight..	£1	—	4.83 23/32	4.83 23/32
Grain bills,sight	£1	—	4.85⅝	4.85¼
Seven days ..	£1	—	4.85	4.85⅛
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.92⅛	3.92⅛
Rome, cables ..	100l.	5.26	5.24	5.24
Amsterdam, short sight ..	100fl.	40.20	40.18	40.10
Oslo, cables ..	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.76
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84	26.85¼
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.76
Prague, cheques	—	—	2.96⅝	2.96⅝
Berlin, short sight	100mk	23.80	23.87	23.86¼
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.96	13.95¾
Berne, cables ..	100f.	19.30	19.35¼	19.35½
Madrid, cables ..	100ps.	19.30	12.21	12.20
Vienna, cables ..	100sch.	14.07	14.11¼	14.11¼
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.49	17.49
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76⅝	1.76⅝
Athens, cables ..	100dr.	1.30	1.29⅝	1.29⅞
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	38.11	38.19
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.84	11.83

RAILWAYS

—	May 29	May 28	—	May 29	May 28
Atchison ..	223¾	222	Int.C.Amer	26	26
Atl. Coast ..	168	167¼	KansasCity	72	73
B. & O. ..	113½	112⅜	Louisville	134	134
Do., Pref.	82½	82⅜	Minn. St.P.	23	23
Brooklyn M. Tall	70	70	Miss. Pac.	80	82
Can. Pac.	203*	206¾	Do., Pref.	131⅞	131½
Cent. N.J.	255¼	255¼	N.Mex.I Pf	1	1
Ches. & O.	212	218½	Do., 2 Pf.	⅞	¾
Ch., G.W.	13⅞	14¼	N.Y. Cent.	174½	175¾
Do., Pref.	48¼	48¾	Nflk. & W.	236½	238
Ch., N.W.	81½	78¼	N. Pacific	80	80
Ch.Mil.St.P.	18⅞	19	Penn'yl'a	78¼	78½
Ch.Rock Is.	115	115½	Reading ..	116	116
Del.& Hud.	173	173*	S.L. & S.F.	113¾	113¾
Del., Lack.	125¼	125	S.L.& S.W.	72	73½
Erie	46¼	46¼	S. Pacific	119½	120¼
Do.,1st Pf	65¾	63	Southern ..	106½	107¾
G. N., Pref.	87	87	Do., Pref.	98	98
Ill. Cent.	128½	128¾	U. Pacific	227½	227
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	30	30	Do., Pref.	86	86
			Wabash ..	50	50
			Do., Pf., A	83	83

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	152	145½	Int. Nickel	33⅛	33⅜
AlliedChem	314	315	Int. Paper	25¾	26
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	31	30¼	Int. Tele. Kennecott	64¼ 48	62⅝ 47½
Am. and F. Pwr. ..	86½	84⅝	Kresge S.S.	31⅛	31
Am. Can.	148	146¾	K'ger, 5%	32¼	32⅛
Am. Loco.	58	56	Liggett&M.	105½	105½
Am. Rolling Mills ..	69	69	Loose Wile	67⅜	66
Am.Smelt.	72⅝	72¼	Mack Trcks.	71½	70
Am.Sug. R.	61¾	61¾	Montg'y W.	44¾	44⅛
Am. Tel..	231⅞	230⅝	Nash Mtrs.	41⅛	41
Am. Tob.	260½

COMPANY MEETINGS

THE CONSOLIDATED TEA AND LANDS COMPANY

ANALYSIS OF PRINCIPAL INTERESTS

TEA MARKET DEPRESSION

OVERPRODUCTION AND DECLINE IN PRICES

THE RESTRICTION SCHEME

MR. J. F. MUIR ON THE CURRENT SEASON'S PROSPECTS

The THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Consolidated Tea and Lands Company, Limited, was held in the registered office of the company, 22, West Nile-street, Glasgow, on Wednesday last.

Mr. J. F. MUIR (chairman of the company) presided.

After the notice calling the meeting and the auditors' report had been read,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—We have again, with deep regret, to record in the minutes of our annual meeting the loss by death of another director, Mr. W. Brown. Mr. Brown was elected to the board in 1911, but from 1895 till 1909 he was resident in Calcutta as a member of the managing agents' firm, and for the last eight years held the senior position there. He thus obtained an intimate knowledge of the Indian interests of the company, and, both before and after he became a director, rendered valuable services to it. To fill the vacancy your directors appointed to the board Mr. J. D. Gatheral, C.A., a director of James Finlay and Co., Limited. Mr. Gatheral also has had experience of India, having been in Calcutta from 1909 till 1923, and he is, I may add, something of an expert in income-tax practice both in India and at home.

QUALITY OF SYLHET TEAS

I have no doubt that many of our shareholders will have anticipated that the profits of the company for 1929 would fall materially short of those of 1928, but, as most of you cannot have any close acquaintance with the reasons for differences in the profits of tea-producing companies, and may not unnaturally have felt disappointed with the results disclosed in the accounts, it is perhaps desirable that I should go a little more fully than usual into the position. At our annual meeting last May I gave you the yield from our Ceylon estates and mentioned that these estates were not situated at a sufficient elevation to produce fine quality. I also reminded you that our principal Indian interests were in Sylhet, and although it is a long way to look back I may recall that this company came into being as an amalgamation of the North and South Sylhet Tea Companies, and, on its formation, out of a total of 21,310 acres of tea in bearing which it then acquired, 14,456 were in Sylhet. In 1929 our crop was made up as follows:—

Sylhet	9,295,308lb.
Dooars	4,891,785lb.
Assam	4,018,050lb.
Ceylon	2,785,260lb.
Darjeeling	138,006lb.
	21,125,409lb.

These figures will show you what a large proportion of our yield still comes from Sylhet, and that district being a producer of the quality most affected by overproduction has been particularly hard hit by the market conditions which have now ruled for some considerable time. Many of our estates in Sylhet, and we are not singular in this respect, have in 1929 been worked at a loss.

THE DOOARS AND ASSAM ESTATES

In the Dooars our interests are also extensive, but, while we have some very fine tea there and while the advantage in price which Dooars teas have over Sylhets has tended to widen in recent years, our properties lie in the Western end and there are only a few estates in the Eastern part of the district where there is a high bank of first-class soil that can have done really well last year. In Assam our largest property, although giving heavy crops, is not in a quality area, and, as already indicated, our Ceylon estates can only turn out medium teas. Our one Darjeeling property—Bloomfield—is not large enough to have any appreciable effect, and it will, therefore, be seen that, so far as our own estates are concerned, if we are to receive a reasonable return we have to depend on fair prices being forthcoming for medium and good common tea.

Prices of all teas are on a much lower level than they were two or three years ago, but the fall has actually been greater in the case of medium and common than in the case of fine, and the margin of profit available to meet that fall was generally smaller in the case of the former two classes and has, in many cases, disappeared. The relatively unfavourable position of Indian medium and common teas at the present time may be attributed partly to a slight falling off in quality, caused perhaps by somewhat freer plucking, but principally, I should say, to the increase of approximately similar produce coming forward from the Dutch East Indies and, so far as our home market is concerned, to the removal last year of the duty on all imports, which resulted in the disappearance of the preference of two-thirds of a penny per lb. previously accorded to Empire tea.

INVESTMENT INTERESTS AND INCOME

Our investment income as compared with that of 1928 is lower by £60,955, but was materially in excess of the profit earned by our own estates, and of that income £50,540 represents the dividends received on our Ordinary shares in The Kanan Devan Hills Produce Company, Limited. The Kanan Devan Company owns 3,214 acres of tea in Assam and 21,886 acres of high grown tea in Travancore. Our share of the latter, which includes tea not yet in bearing, calculated on the proportion that our holding of Ordinary shares bears to the whole issued Ordinary capital, is 7,375 acres, so that in this way we obtain the benefit of a very material area of tea situated at a high altitude, say, roughly, from 4,000 feet to 7,000 feet, in the future of which your directors' confidence remains unabated. Further, our shares in The Anglo-American Direct Tea Trading Company, Limited, give us an interest in tea in various districts in both India and Ceylon, in addition to a participation in valuable distributing businesses.

While on the subject of our investments, I may refer to the company's two-sevenths interest in The African Highlands Produce Company, Limited. That company at November 30 last had increased its planted area to 2,065 acres of tea, and manufacturing has just recently been started. We have seen samples of the first teas turned out, but, while they are of very good appearance, it is too early yet to say what reception they will meet with on the London market. The property lies at an elevation of some 7,000 feet just on the Equator, and, if no unforeseen circumstances arise, heavy yields seem to be assured. The enterprise has, I am satisfied, been exceedingly well handled by Mr. Lee, whom I should like again to congratulate on the good work he has put in, and if, as is anticipated will be the case, quality should prove to be obtainable as the bushes mature the company ought to have a successful future.

I trust this short analysis of our principal interests may be of use, and I now turn to the accounts.

THE ACCOUNTS

In the balance-sheet, in order to comply with what our auditors and we believe to be the requirements of the Companies Act, 1929, certain changes have been made, not only in the account headings, but also in the grouping of balances under different headings. Some of the alterations in the figures compared with 1928 are thus accounted for, but with regard to investments we have made various changes during the year, the realizations comprising two holdings of Government securities which were paid off, while purchases, apart from general securities, include our *pro rata* share of a fresh issue of capital by The African Highlands Produce Company, Limited, on which one call has been paid, some of our own debentures, and an outlay of about £14,000 on the acquisition of shares in rubber producing companies. On balance our investment account has been reduced by £53,574.

In the profit and loss account differences as between 1928 and 1929 are due, generally speaking, either to the larger crops of the latter year or to the lower prices obtained for them. Indian and Ceylonese establishment account shows an excess of £1,342, and this increase is partly accounted for by a contribution to a provident fund which, after consultation with us, James Finlay and Co., Limited, inaugurated last year for non-European staff employed on tea estates and in other concerns. Our staff started to subscribe to this fund as from May 1, 1929, and employers will contribute at the end of each year a sum equal to the amount of their employees' subscriptions during the year. Our payment in respect of 1929 was £564, but this payment will, of course, be larger in a full year.

CULTIVATION OUTLAY

In connexion with cultivation account, to which the cost of recruiting labour is charged, our Indian outlay in this connexion exceeded that of 1928 by £13,556, but the results obtained were distinctly better and the cost per head was materially lower. In regard to outlay generally, we have the assurance of Mr. Bruce, one of your directors and still your visiting agent for India, that the estates there are being worked as economically as possible if they are not to be allowed to deteriorate. The pay of the coolie, although he is comfortably off, cannot be reduced, and the only directions in which lower expenditure would appear to be possible, whether in India or Ceylon, are in respect of buildings, both on upkeep and on capital account, and on manuring. Postponement of expenditure on the former is probably, however, of no real benefit to the company, while in regard to manuring nothing could be saved last year, and agreement to restrict tea crops was reached too late to enable us to effect much reduction so far as the year now current is concerned. In 1931, however, expenditure on manuring will be restricted and on buildings will be kept to the lowest possible figure.

If the dividend on the Ordinary shares recommended by the directors is approved by the meeting, the balance at credit of our profit and loss account will have been reduced on the year by £4,755 10s. This will still leave us with £219,233 to carry forward, but the outlook, one may say, is at least uncertain, and we therefore consider it desirable to maintain our strong position.

CONDITION OF THE PROPERTIES

Mr. Bruce paid last year his usual annual visit of inspection to our Indian properties, Bloomfield excepted, and went most carefully into the expenditure estimated for the current year. Some of our estates are getting on in years, and replanting, which has been done on a modest scale, could, with advantage, be continued in respect of additional areas. Further, in Sylhet it would apparently be profitable to replace some tea on worn-out soil by planting suitable fresh land which we have available, but consideration of this matter may have to await better times and a further increase in our labour force. Our expenditure on capital account at the estates last year was £56,170, against £58,911, and was again, I think, not a sufficient provision for depreciation. On the other hand, however, if our interests in the Kanan Devan Hills Produce Company, Limited, and the Anglo-American Direct Tea Trading Company, Limited, are taken into account, large sums have been spent by these companies on capital account, and, looking at the position of our company as a whole, you can take it that this has been fully maintained.

In Ceylon, in connexion with Galbode, Mr. Fellowes, notwithstanding the calotermes pest, finally recommended that we should aim at keeping some 240 acres under tea, and the programme which has been adopted provides for this being done.

LARGER CROPS

The yield of tea from our Ceylon Estates was 21,424lb. in excess of that of 1928, and the mature area gave about 900lb. per acre. Our crop of rubber increased by 165,833lb., but on an acreage basis is still not very satisfactory, and, as I have explained on a previous occasion, Delwita, on which we have 882 out of a total of 3,069 acres under rubber, has proved to be in a locality not very well suited to that product. We have imported some stumps of budded rubber from proved strains, so that we may, later on, be in a position to have our own grafts for any fresh land we can put out and also for replanting some of our existing areas should that be found desirable.

Our coconut crop has shown a further expansion, but the larger yield has resulted in only a trifling addition to gross revenue. Exports of copra from producing countries have again risen, though not to a material extent, but other materials with which copra has to compete have been available in greater quantity. The market for copra has, in consequence, been a poor one throughout the year and is still depressed.

TEA AND RUBBER POSITION

You will all be aware that tea, like most other commodities, has for some little time been produced on a scale in excess of the world demand, and the inevitable decline in prices has fallen most severely on medium and common qualities. It was so recently as 1926 that a similar though not, I think, so serious a position arose, but while on that occasion proprietors in North India shouldered the whole burden in an endeavour to adjust supply to demand, it has fortunately at this time been found possible to obtain cooperation not only from Ceylon but also from Java and Sumatra, so that we have now practically all the black tea producing interests acting together. The scheme decided on, and to which we have given our cordial support, provides for the crops of 1930 being restricted to varying proportions of those of 1929, the heaviest sacrifices being required quite fairly from estates turning out medium and common teas, which classes have been in greatest over-supply. The percentage of its 1929 crop which—subject to certain adjustments—this company is permitted to make is about 86¼.

In the case of rubber also Dutch interests have acted along with British, and have agreed that no tapping should be done during the current month. Unfortunately this agreement, largely owing to the great number of small native holdings, applies to a much smaller percentage of the whole output than is the case in respect of the restriction of tea, but we, in common with the great majority of home interests, have signed it.

OUTLOOK FOR 1930

With respect to our own prospects for the current season, I need not give you figures as to the crops of tea so far secured, as in present circumstances these are not of interest. In regard to prices, we had a very depressed market during the early months of the year which has resulted for the Ceylon teas we have so far sold in a lower average having been obtained as compared with that to the corresponding date in 1929, but an improvement took place a few weeks ago, and values, although still unsatisfactory, are steadier. Our cost of production will, however, obviously be raised by the reductions in the crops to be harvested, and we must hope that the measure of restriction attained will suffice to bring about such a further improvement as will, at all events, admit of our obtaining in respect of 1930 a reasonable return on the capital invested, both in our own estates and in our other tea holdings. My own view of the immediate future is that it may be too much to hope that, as in 1921 and 1926, we shall only require restriction for one season, and we have to face the fact that in Sumatra especially there are large areas of young tea coming on, the crops from which will add very materially to total supplies. Our population at home, although saturation point was by many supposed to have been reached some years ago, still seems to have been able to increase consumption per head, while progress in India has, I think, been satisfactory.

THE RUSSIAN MARKET

Elsewhere, however, we want larger outlets, and, as you know, I have been strongly in favour of endeavouring to come to some arrangement with Russia. Negotiations have been carried on with Russian representatives and also between producers themselves with a view to arriving at some basis which would permit of Russia importing more tea, but so far it has not been found possible to effect any agreement. Russia continues to buy tea seed—not a satisfactory development from our point of view—but even if she is able to develop a tea-growing industry, as to which various opinions are held, she is a potential large customer now, and one that, having regard not only to the present but also to the future, I am anxious to encourage. I trust, therefore, that it may yet be found possible to arrange a deal with her, if not out of the crop of the current year then out of that of 1931.

REVISED SCALE OF COMMISSIONS FOR EUROPEAN STAFF

In conclusion, I think it will not be out of place if I refer to the hardships that the reduced and, in many cases, the entire absence of commission will entail on our European staff. Managers depend on these commissions to assist them in meeting the expenses of educating their children and in making provision for their retiral, and although our Ordinary shareholders are now receiving but a modest return on their investment I am sure the sympathy of all of you will be extended to those of our own race who work for us in the East and whose duties are not made any easier by the present urgent need for economy. We have, during the past year, reviewed our scale of commissions, so that higher percentages will be paid in the case of the poorer estates, and the new scale came into force as from December 1, 1929. We must trust that for the year now current results will be such as will enable the commissions to yield our staff a fair return.

I now beg to move the following resolution:—"That the balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended November 30, 1929, with the auditors' certificate and report and the directors' report thereon, be, and the same are, hereby received, approved, and adopted; that a dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares be now sanctioned and declared, payable on June 14, 1930, and that the balance of £219,233 8s. 8d. be carried forward to next year."

SIR ROBERT D. MONCREIFFE seconded the resolution, which was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. J. F. Muir and Mr. A. M. M'Grigor, the retiring directors, were re-elected, and the auditors reappointed.

On the motion of Mr. M. H. ALSTON a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the estate managers and assistants in India and Ceylon.

Mr. JAMES REID moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried unanimously.

BRITISH TANKER COMPANY

PROFITS WELL MAINTAINED

The SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the British Tanker Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered office, Britannic House, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.

SIR JOHN CADMAN, G.C.M.G., D.Sc. (the chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. John Clark) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—May I assume that you will, as usual, accept the report and accounts as having been read? (Agreed.)

The profits for the year have been well maintained, although proportionately there has been a slight reduction as compared with the nine months ended on December 31, 1928.

You will notice that we have set aside £350,000 out of the profits as extra depreciation on tankers, in order to bring the cost of the more expensive vessels built or acquired before 1926 more into line with current values. In consequence of this extra depreciation we have reduced the dividend which we are recommending you to pay to 6 per cent., and have no doubt that you, as well as the debenture-holders, will approve this prudent course.

Turning to the balance-sheet you will notice that there has been a considerable drop under the heading of "Sundry Creditors," due to the absence of bills payable to shipbuilders. There has also been the large drop of nearly £1,200,000 in "Tankers, Tugs, &c.," due to normal depreciation plus the extra depreciation referred to above and to the fact that only one completed vessel was added to the fleet during the year. The other items on the balance-sheet do not, I think, call for any comment.

The fleet has satisfactorily fulfilled its programme throughout the year, and I have again nothing but praise to give for its efficiency and for the good work done by the *personnel*.

REPLACEMENT OF OLDER VESSELS

During the year 1929 and the early part of 1930 the tanker freight market gradually improved, and we have been able to take advantage thereof by disposing at advantageous terms of nine of the older and less efficient vessels of our fleet to a total of 62,456 tons deadweight—namely, Aras, British Duke, British Earl, British Marquis, British Peer, British Knight, British Marshal, British Major, and British Rose. These vessels were all built between 1893 and 1916.

To take their place and to deal with the ever-expanding trade requirements we have contracted for the construction of seven motor-tankers of approximately 10,000 tons deadweight each and two steam tankers of about 6,500 tons deadweight each, all of which will be completed between the autumn of 1930 and the spring of 1931. When these ships have joined the fleet it will consist of 85 ships of all sizes of a total deadweight tonnage of 777,563.

The dredging of the Rooka Channel at the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab, though somewhat affected during the flood period by excessive silting, has continued to make good progress, and there is every prospect of its being completed during the present summer.

The Chairman concluded by moving: "That the report of the directors for the year ended December 31, 1929, and the audited balance-sheet as at December 31, 1929, be approved and adopted."

SIR GEORGE L. BARSTOW, K.C.B., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed: "That the directors' recommendation of the payment of a dividend of 6 per cent., free of income-tax, be adopted, and that such dividend be paid forthwith."

This was seconded by SIR JOHN B. LLOYD, and unanimously carried.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by SIR HUGH S. BARNES, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., the retiring directors (Mr. F. W. Lund and Mr. Robert I. Watson) were unanimously re-elected, and the auditors (Messrs. Brown, Fleming and Murray) having been reappointed, the proceedings terminated.

MARINE UNDERWRITING

QUESTION OF REINSURANCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Insurance men will be grateful to you for your excellent Review. As regards marine insurance, your Correspondent seeks to reduce procedure to a scientific basis. Whatever success may attend his suggestions in the future, the past has always disregarded the method. In former times it was approached by the law of average. It was rough and ready, but served a useful purpose. It could be used for any class of business, and if results were disastrous the following year was made to pay for the loss, and more often than not prosperity returned.

It is otherwise now. Losses are ignored and greater liability undertaken in the devout hope that by this means the loss will be made good. The balance-sheets of company after company disclose an increasing premium income at unremunerative rates. Some companies have reduced premium incomes with improved results and probably by better selection of risks.

In my opinion the fundamental cause of trouble is the false system of reinsurance. Most underwriters have to resort to reinsuring an excess line, but to make a profit from such a transaction is prostituting the business and ultimately leads to a fixed reduction of rate affecting the whole market, and competition will prevent its return to a former standard. The result of underwriting in its nature must be an unknown quantity; rates should, therefore, allow for contingencies.

I have never ceased to advocate cooperation—honest, of course—and if the leaders of the market would come together and try this principle on those conditions which are common to the whole market the way might be prepared for agreement on other points which might lead to the re-establishment of profitable marine insurance.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Lloyd's, May 27. W. E. FOUND.

A West-end representative office of the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company will be opened at 27, Regent-street, Piccadilly-circus, S.W.1, on June 2 next.

HAMBROS BANK

THE AFTERMATH OF AMERICAN SPECULATION

LOANS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

FINANCING BUYERS OF BRITISH GOODS

LONDON ISSUING HOUSES AND INDUSTRY

SIR ERIC HAMBRO'S VIEWS

The EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Hambros Bank Limited was held yesterday at the offices of the Bank, 41, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

SIR ERIC HAMBRO, K.B.E., the chairman, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. T. E. Honniball) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—As the directors' report and statement of accounts have already been circulated, I will assume that, following our custom, we may take them as read. (Agreed.)

At our last meeting I commented on the rise in money rates throughout the world, due to the wave of speculation which was sweeping over the New York Stock Exchange. The subsequent history of that speculation is known to all of us; it has led to economic depression throughout the world, the most serious feature of which is certainly the fall in the price of commodities. This has destroyed confidence and has impoverished those countries which produce the raw materials of industry, thus diminishing their power of purchasing manufactured goods and directly increasing the problems of unemployment in England and elsewhere.

ASSISTANCE TO BRITISH INDUSTRY

While on this subject I should like to announce that we have taken a participation in the Bankers' Industrial Development Company, which has been formed under the chairmanship of the Governor of the Bank of England, to examine, assist, and finance the amalgamation, reconstruction, and reorganization on an economic and rationalized basis of groups of British companies engaged in important industries. I think I may say that we have as fellow-shareholders all the chief banking houses of Great Britain.

The connexion between British industry and London issuing houses has never hitherto been close. British industry has been built up largely with its own capital and with bankers' short loans. I think that it is clear that today the issuing houses can help British industry, and I welcome the advent of the Bankers' Industrial Development Company. On the other hand, I would protest against the fallacy which has once again appeared that issuing houses such as ours are guilty of an unpatriotic action when they issue a foreign loan, in that they are supplying the foreigner with capital which would otherwise be available for British industry.

FOREIGN LOANS AND TRADE DEVELOPMENT

When a foreign loan is issued the proceeds of that loan can only be made available to the borrower in sterling. The sterling can only be transferred into foreign currency by a purchase of British goods and services, a repayment of debts owing to England, or an export of gold from England. It is only the last method that can in any way hurt British industry, and we know from past experience that this method only becomes operative as a last extreme.

I therefore regard as unnecessary any official restriction of loans to foreign countries. Funds for foreign investment are derived from the country's active trade balance, and this is not unlimited; issuing houses know well enough when the margin of safety is likely to be reached. Funds for domestic investments are of a different order; they are derived from the savings of the country irrespective of its trade balance.

But the point which I wish to emphasize is this: it is just as important to finance the buyer of British goods as it is important to finance the seller, and that form of banking which we practise normally has been the necessary concomitant of the development of British industry. Even if we are now to place our issuing power more directly at the disposal of British industry, we shall not, I hope, in the interests of the same industry, discontinue to finance its customers.

THE BANK'S DEPOSITS AND ACCEPTANCES

Turning to the balance-sheet, the only figure which requires comment is the drop in deposits. I think this has been a fairly general experience, but in our case it was a temporary condition brought about at that time by some large payments at the end of the quarter. It is always difficult in striking a balance-sheet as we do once a year to give an adequate picture of the activities of a business such as ours; actually the average level of the deposits was equal to the average for 1928-1929. On the other hand, our acceptances were considerably lower during nine months of the year, but this situation has now changed owing to the low discount rates ruling here, and the figure to-day is in excess of the balance-sheet figure.

I now formally move:—"That the report of the directors and audited statement of accounts to March 31, 1930, already printed and circulated among the shareholders, and as presented to this meeting, be received, approved, and adopted."

Mr. H. C. HAMBRO seconded the resolution.

ADVANTAGES OF LENDING ABROAD

Mr. ALFRED J. WALEY.—Mr. Chairman, I should like to congratulate the board on the satisfactory report which they have to-day submitted to the shareholders. I know times have been very difficult, and in an experience of the City now extending over 50 years I can recall no such period of cosmopolitan crises and dislocated credit as that which persisted in 1929. We have every reason to feel, therefore, that the bank has been steered through difficult times with great care and efficiency. There is one passage in your speech which I heard with particular interest, that which refers to the value of foreign loans to British industry. In the report of the Committee on Industry and Trade appointed by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in 1924 there are, if my memory serves me correctly, certain passages which confirm your remarks and which clearly state the advantages derived from lending abroad, and it further indicates that it would be undesirable to indefinitely restrict the issue of foreign loans. I think, Sir, you have correctly and very concisely put the pith of the report in the words "it is just as important to finance the buyer of British goods as it is important to finance the seller."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

THE DIVIDEND RESOLUTION

The CHAIRMAN.—The next resolution I propose is:—"That a final dividend of 15 per cent., less income-tax, for the year ended March 31, 1930, be declared on the amounts paid up upon the £10 shares of the bank (making, with the interim dividend of 7½ per cent. paid in October last, a total distribution for the year of 22½ per cent., less income-tax), and that such final dividend of 15 per cent. be made payable, less income-tax, on and after May 31 to the holders of the £10 shares on the register on May 17, 1930, and that a final dividend of 3 per cent., less income-tax, for the year ended March 31, 1930, be declared upon the 'A' shares of the bank (making, with the interim dividend of 3 per cent. paid in October last, a total distribution for the year of 6 per cent., less income-tax), and that such final dividend of 3 per cent. be made payable, less income-tax, on and after May 31, 1930, to the holders of the 'A' shares on the register on May 17, 1930."

Mr. G. L. D'ABO (one of the managing directors) seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN moved the re-election of the retiring directors, Sir Joseph C. Priestley, K.C., Mr. J. Jörgenson, and Earl Grey.

SIR KARL KNUDSEN, K.B.E., seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. J. BARTINGTON, seconded by Mr. H. E. BALLARD, the auditors,

(Continued at foot of next column)

RICHARD JOHNSON AND NEPHEW, LIMITED

RESTRICTED BUSINESS WITH THE DOMINIONS

CONDITIONS IN THE WIRE INDUSTRY

FOREIGN TARIFFS AND HOME TRADE

The SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Richard Johnson and Nephew, Limited, was held on Wednesday at the Chartered Accountants' Hall, Spring-gardens, Manchester.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WALTER CAMPBELL, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., presided.

The GENERAL MANAGER having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—As the report of directors and balance-sheet have been in your hands for some days, I presume I may follow the usual custom of taking them as read. (Agreed.)

Before dealing with the accounts I have to report with very deep regret the passing of our late chairman. Major Ernest Johnson's death, at a comparatively early age, was most unforeseen, and we shall miss him very much, as he had devoted his life to the company's interests, not only when it was a private family concern, but for the two years of its existence as a public company. He was so well known throughout the wire trade that I am sure he will also be very much missed outside the immediate activities of your own business.

I may add that I have already conveyed to his widow and family our deep sense of loss and sympathy in their bereavement.

Under Article 100 of the articles of association I have, at the unanimous request of my colleagues on the board, assumed the responsible position of chairman of the company, and I can only assure you that, with the loyal support of my fellow-directors—a support which I know I can rely on—I shall endeavour, to the best of my ability, to maintain and develop the very fine traditions of the company, with which we are all so proud to be associated.

ADVERSE FACTORS

The year under review has not been altogether an easy one. The sudden fluctuations in business have, at times, been a source of anxiety to your directors. For the first four months of the year we had nothing serious to complain of, but the General Election seems to have had a very unsettling effect upon the whole trade of the country, which has naturally reflected itself in your business. However, I am glad to say we have been successful in obtaining a share of the work initiated by the Central Electricity Board for the electrification of Great Britain.

The high cost of copper throughout the period has, no doubt, stayed the hand of many consumers. It was an artificial price, maintained by the American Exporters Association, who, we believe, control approximately 90 per cent. of the world's supply. Since the close of our year the price has broken, and it remains to be seen whether this "ring" has not done itself more harm than good by driving potential consumers to use some other material in lieu of copper, where such a policy has been possible.

Trade with the Dominions has been considerably restricted, mainly owing to their reduced purchasing power and the financial crisis obtaining in Australia. To enable your directors to keep in touch with those markets we sent Mr. Newman (our London manager) on a nine months' tour of South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, to study local requirements and so foster closer liaison between our agents and the company. I may add that your late chairman, while on a holiday visit to South Africa last summer, also took the opportunity of calling upon our principal agents in that country. I am sure you will agree with me that no stone has been left unturned to develop our interests in those quarters.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

I propose now to deal with the balance-sheet. If you will look at the assets side, land, buildings, plant, and machinery stand at £5,820 less than a year ago. This reduction is mainly due to our continuing the policy of steadily depreciating your property and in capitalizing as little expenditure as possible, but, at the same time, maintaining the property in the highest state of efficiency.

Stock-in-trade is £55,865 less at March 31, 1930, partly on account of the lower cost of raw material when stock was taken, as compared with 12 months ago; also the policy of your board is to limit the volume of stock held to the lowest point compatible with the turnover of your business.

With regard to sundry debtors, the amount owing to us is £56,017 larger than a year ago, and full provision has been made for all bad and doubtful debts. Cash and bills receivable are up by £18,157. If you summate the liquid assets, as shown in the balance-sheet, and deduct therefrom the sundry creditors, you will find that our liquid reserves reach the very respectable figure of £411,000.

Investments remain at the same figure as before. You will notice that one item has disappeared from the balance-sheet—namely, patents and licences. Your directors have written this asset off; but, as my predecessor explained 12 months ago, we still consider we hold very valuable assets under this heading.

INCREASED AMOUNT CARRIED FORWARD

On the capital and liabilities side of the account there is very little for me to say, as the figures are approximately the same as those of last year. When you take into consideration that the profit and loss account for 1928-29 was for a period of 54 days less than the present account, the net profit for the year under review shows a small decrease; but the balance carried forward is increased from £10,834 brought in to £16,370.

I hope you will agree that we have some gratification in the result of our year's trade during a period of depressed business. The profit earned is largely due to very strict economies which have been carried out in the various departments of your business.

I am very loth to deal at a business meeting with anything which in any way savours of politics, and especially with the problem of free trade *versus* protection; but I feel it my duty to sound a note of warning as to how the present situation affects you, as shareholders, and also the employees of this company. My appreciation of the subject from a practical business point of view is as follows:—

IMPORTS OF COPPER AND STEEL WIRE

Every country in the world except Great Britain has erected high tariff walls, and by this means reserves for itself a very high percentage of the internal trade of its own nationals, which, in turn, allows it to export its surplus into this, the only unprotected, country at a lower price than is charged to its own nationals. When I tell you that 72,000 tons of steel wire and 6,500 tons of copper wire were imported into this country last year, you can easily realize what a help it would be to the wire industry of this country if we could share this tonnage amongst us. I may add that this import tonnage is continually increasing.

I am quite satisfied that "safeguarding" would not raise prices against the consumer. Our overhead and standing expenses would be spread over a larger output, and so reduce costs of production. This would help to reduce prices, thus enabling us the better to hold our own in competitive markets abroad.

I very much regret that there has been so much unemployment in our business during the past year; but, in my opinion, I fear it is inevitable unless we are given the undoubted right to supply the requirements of our own folk at home with home-made goods, at prices commensurate with the taxation, rate of wages, and hours of work obtaining in this country.

All I ask is that shareholders and employees will ponder over this matter, form their own conclusions, and use their influence in whatever direction they, individually, consider desirable to foster the trade in which they have such a large interest.

In conclusion, I would like to thank all our staff and employees for the loyal way in which they have served the company; and I can only hope that our order-book in the current year may justify steadier and more continuous employment than during the last 12 months.

THE DIVIDEND RESOLUTION

I now move:—"That the directors' report and statement of accounts which have been presented to the meeting, and previously circulated amongst members, be received and adopted; that a dividend on the Preference shares of 3½ per cent. (less income-tax) be, and the same is, declared payable on June 2, 1930, making, with the interim dividend already paid, a dividend on the Preference shares of 7 per cent. (less income-tax) for the year ended March 31, 1930; and that a dividend of 8 per cent. (less income-tax) be, and the same is, declared on the Ordinary shares in respect of the year ended March 31, 1930, payable on June 2, 1930."

Mr. J. T. JOHNSON.—I beg to second the resolution proposed by the chairman.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried.

On the proposal of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. H. M. JOHNSON, the retiring director (Mr. C. S. L. Trask) was re-elected.

On the proposal of Mr. JOHN HUNTER, seconded by Mr. H. H. RATCLIFFE, Messrs. Ashworth, Mosley, and Co., chartered accountants, were reappointed auditors.

Mr. JOHN HUNTER proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and associated the shareholders with the sincere regret which had been expressed at the death of Major E. Johnson.

Mr. F. JENKINSON seconded, and the vote was carried unanimously.

The proceedings then terminated.

UNITED MOTOR FINANCE CORPORATION

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

The NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the United Motor Finance Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at 201, Great Portland-street, London, W.

Mr. A. NOEL MOBBS, O.B.E. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. Wilson) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—You have all received a copy of the accounts of the corporation for the year ended March 31, 1930, drawn up upon new lines and showing a profit and loss account and surplus account in accordance with suggestions made at last year's annual general meeting.

The profit for the year before charging interest and income-tax amounts to £66,530, and this gives you a comparison with last year's figure of £82,209, and the previous year's figure of £50,058. The net profit for the year, after charging all expenses, interest on loans and directors' fees, amounts—as is shown in the accounts sent to you—to £32,983, and this compares with a similar figure last year of £59,722. The difference between these two figures is £26,739.

REDUCTION IN RATE CHARGED TO HIRERS

This reduction in profit is attributable to two causes. The first cause is a reduction in the rate charged to hirers on certain classes of business which was agreed to by motor finance houses generally at the beginning of last year, and an increase in the general expenses caused by the increased turnover and the handling of a very large number of motor-cycle transactions. This caused a drop in yield to the company of £15,680. Your company is undertaking during the present year practically no business in the classes referred to, as it can use its funds to better advantage, and this year's accounts should therefore be unaffected by these causes.

The second factor, which has caused a reduction in the profit of £11,059, is the high rate of interest which the company had to pay for loan money during the year under review. It was particularly regrettable that upon the top of a general decision to reduce rates to hirers should have come an almost immediate and serious rise in the Bank Rate.

While any permanent or unduly prolonged increase in the cost of money can always be met by an increase in the rates to our hirers, it is not advisable continually to chop and change, and before a decision had been arrived at to make any further increase in rates the Bank Rate had commenced to drop.

The position to-day is that we are paying less interest for money than has ever been the case before.

OUTLOOK FOR THE CURRENT YEAR

It is not the duty of a chairman to be optimistic, and particularly so at the present time, when not only in the motor industry but in nearly all industries trade is definitely bad; but it would appear that the causes of the decrease in the net profit this year are transient, and that in spite of the bad condition of trade generally this year should show a considerably increased profit.

The strong financial position of the company is shown by the fact that this year's arrangements include loans from the principal banks amounting to over half a million sterling, and the business coming in at the present time indicates that the whole of this additional money will be satisfactorily used during the present year.

The bad debt ratio of the company continues, in spite of bad trade, to be infinitesimal; indeed the condition of trade has practically no bearing on the subject, as the company only takes high-class motor vehicles at the fixed prices with a minimum deposit of 25 per cent. from approved hirers. Should the bad debts exceed £1 per cent. upon the turnover of the company—and for the last five years they have not exceeded 10s. in £100—the company is insured against any further losses.

The directors recommend the payment on May 31 of a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the 7 per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preference shares, making 7 per cent. for the year; the placing of £5,000 to the reserve account, bringing that item up to £30,000; and that the balance be carried forward.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The meeting of NITRATE PRODUCERS' STEAMSHIP COMPANY is reported on page 24

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from Jan. 1*
Bengal-Nagpur (April 26)	Rs.18,49,000	– 60,739	– 7,74,161 (April 1)
Canadian Pacific (April)	$13,978,000	– 3,551,000	– 12,483,000
Do. (net) ..	$1,474,000	– 1,517,000	– 5,474,000
Madras and S. Mahratta (May 3)	Rs.18,68,000	– 1,39,132	– 6,70,015 (April 1)
Paraguay Central	£4,710	– 560	– 15,850 (July 1)
S. Indian (May 3)	Rs.12,40,297	– 73,532	– 1,84,020 (April 1)
	TRAMWAYS, &C.		
London County Council (May 28)	£83,281	– 585	– 5,141 (April 1)
Mexican Tramways (net) ..	Pos.833,150	– 83,140	– 315,329
	Pos.83,3607	– 92,462	– 337,887
Mexican L. and P. Do. (net)	Pos.1,841,220	+ 73,822	+ 467,201
	Pos.881,440	+ 38,567	+ 323,106

* Unless otherwise shown. ‡ Deficit.

MINING AND OIL NEWS

ARISTON GOLD MINES (1929).—Cablegram:—"Finding of Secretary for Mines re accident exonerates management all blame, and states every precaution was taken."

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING.—The sales of coal by the Kailan Mining Administration for the week ended May 24 amounted to 111,000 tons.

MOUNT LYELL MINING AND RAILWAY.—During the four weeks ended MAY 21 the mill treated 18,349 tons of ore, producing 2,753 tons of concentrates.

UNITED BRITISH OILFIELDS OF TRINIDAD.—Production for the week ended May 28 amounted to 2,350 tons.

WAIHI GOLD MINING.—Cablegram:—"No. 9 Level.—Martha Lode East.—Next 29ft. driving east in ore worth 6s. 3d. per ton. No. 10 Level.—Martha Lode East-Boundary Crosscut.—Have driven 33ft. east on the south wall in ore of little or no value. In the Junction Eastern area, at 120ft. in the South-East Crosscut from the main shaft have driven to the east 25ft. in

NITRATE PRODUCERS' STEAMSHIP

DEPRESSION IN THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY

WORKING CONDITIONS AND FOREIGN COMPETITION

NEED FOR "RATIONALIZATION OF LABOUR"

THE BUDGET AND TRADE

SIR JOHN LATTA'S CRITICISMS

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Nitrate Producers' Steamship Company, Limited, was held yesterday at No. 20, Billiter-buildings, London, E.C.

SIR JOHN LATTA, Bart. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. James A. Walker) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, I assume you will take the report and statement of accounts as read. (Agreed.) Taking into consideration the abnormal depression in world markets, our profits must be regarded as satisfactory. These are partly due to advance contracts made at rates very much higher than now obtain.

SHIPPING PROSPECTS

I have never known shipping prospects look blacker; we must be prepared for very lean times. There is just one ray of hope; the depression is world-wide and its severity complete. Traders, perforce, have had to operate within the narrowest limits to escape being left with commodities at constantly falling prices. The inevitable reaction is likely to synchronize in all countries. A rush to cover immediate needs and to replenish sorely depleted reserves may very easily provide a spectacular transformation. Even then, with 5,000,000 tons of shipping idle, the "rush" will require to have a bite in it.

Once again we have the most insistent evidence of the wisdom of generously supplementing reserves when profits permit. We can congratulate ourselves to-day in having adopted that principle as an integral article of faith. I have been asked in several quarters whether we still find the Diesel more profitable than the steamer. For the capital involved, the margin, although slight, in our experience favours the steamer. The Diesel, however, possesses a wider refuelling radius, and is independent of Welsh coal—factors of great value but hard to assess.

To escape from British coal troubles has undoubtedly had an impelling influence with foreign shipowners in the rapid strides they have made in developing Diesel vessels. That tonnage has attained arresting proportions and is a serious menace to British steamship supremacy. In fighting through the present unexampled depression we have the advent of these additional efficient ships—many of them Government subsidized—to reckon with. It means intensive competition without parallel in our shipping history.

WORKERS' LOSS THROUGH BAD LEADERSHIP

The loss which workers in all industries have suffered through bad leadership in the manipulation of the coal problem is beyond computation. It is the more regrettable as none has suffered more than the miner himself. Just as coal exports were rapidly recovering lost ground, the horizon has again been darkened by the deplorable Government Coal Bill. Foreign customers may be excused in hesitating to make forward contracts, as they cannot but regard the uncertainties surrounding deliveries as interminable.

While labour vagaries in these days have somewhat subsided, we are still far short of the productive vigour necessary to maintain our export trade. The present standard of living is not on a permanently sound basis, being financed by unjust inroads on past savings of the thrifty, and not, as it should be, from earnings. Some comfort has been derived from unmistakable evidence that the Socialist Government has discovered by hard knocks that economic laws are inexorable and not to be tampered with. While that is all to the good, it does not avail much, as trade union leaders claim—and I think with justice—that they control whatever Government is in power, *vide* Coal Bill.

Until they also see the error of their ways, our inability to compete successfully for world trade—with all the hardship that it means for the unemployed—will remain. Rationalization of industry is the much-lauded remedy, but its application, as usually recommended, is akin to a railway company reducing the number of its locomotives, but continuing to burn inferior fuel in the engines retained.

LABOUR RESTRICTIONS

It is the rationalization of labour that is essential, viz.: elimination of inane restrictions, demarcations, shop steward dictation, and an equitable adjustment of wages in sheltered contrasted with unsheltered trades. This would allow the ambitious artisan to develop the work that most readily comes to his hand, and encompass jobs which demarcation unnecessarily and at greatly increased cost of production assigns to several artisans of different trades.

Why should it take double the time and cost 1s. 9d. a ton to discharge, say, a cargo of ore in this country, as against 9d. a ton in half the time on the Continent? We do not admit inferiority in intellect or of organization. What, therefore, can explain such humiliating evidence of inefficiency but the maladroit use and inadaptability of labour. Until our artisans have the same freedom to apply their matchless skill as effectively as the foreign workers with whom they are in competition, neither safeguarding, free trade, nor any fiscal system can suffice.

There is no substitute for the "willing worker." Unfortunately, to expose the abject helplessness to which he has been reduced by trade unionism does not tend to procure Parliamentary votes, nor to increase newspaper circulation—the only assets that appear to matter much to-day. Albeit, till that cancerous growth is removed we shall remain heavily handicapped in our export trade, as there is no other remedy.

INITIATIVE DESTROYED

Socialistic fallacies are steadily destroying initiative, while trade union arrogance has driven, and continues to drive, our best mechanics abroad. In one of Mr. Winston Churchill's recent admirable American articles he mentions having constantly come across skilled mechanics from the Clyde, Tyneside, &c., holding major positions in large establishments in that country. Moreover, our present system stifles apprenticeship.

Many shipbuilders, engineers, and manufacturers assert that when trade revives we shall not have the mechanics to cope with it. Talking of revival, I fear it will not be stimulated by the Budget. Mr. Snowden has told us that he does not wish to destroy capital. Why make that assertion? It savours of qui s'excuse s'accuse. Legislative power, arising from votes without representation, should be limited in its scope, otherwise under socialistic theories the danger of legalized confiscation becomes immediately apparent.

Let us imagine for a moment that we, the proprietors of this company, are compelled to issue free shares—ranking *pari passu* with our own—to the general public, flappers included, and we have a rough parallel of how to-day's Budget will affect the lifelong savings which conscientious people have accumulated to provide for business and family exigencies arising at death.

CONFISCATORY TAXES

The short-sighted, spiteful, confiscatory scale of surtaxes—inordinately vicious on death duties—cannot long be sustained, and as the proceeds are assigned to automatically expanding social services of those who escape to-day will become the persecuted of to-morrow, and so on down the scale, till "Socialism in our time" has reduced living to the lowest standard.

Signor Mussolini, in restoring prosperity and happiness to the masses in Italy, has pursued a course diametrically opposite to that of Mr. Snowden, doubtless recognizing that confiscation of hard-earned savings is a policy void of statesmanlike vision, and not the way to stimulate ambition or encourage thrift. I profoundly hope that in the interests of the Empire sounder counsels will prevail before it is too late.

I have now the pleasure to propose "the adoption of the report and accounts; that a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum for the final six months of the financial year, together with a bonus of 2½ per cent., both free of income-tax, be now paid; that £60,000 be placed to reserve for depreciation, &c., and that £15,471 16s. 5d. be carried forward to next year's account."

Mr. THOMAS S. SHORT, J.P., seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of SIR A. G. LATTA, seconded by Mr. R. A. LAWTHER, Sir John Latta and Mr. Thomas S. Short were re-elected directors.

The auditors (Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co.) were reappointed and the proceedings terminated.

COMPANY RESULTS

TEA AND RUBBER REPORTS

East Java Rubber.—Dividend of 3½ per cent. for 1929 (against 5 per cent. for 1928), payable June 19. Meeting, June 12.

Brownlee and Company (Timber Merchants, Glasgow).—Dividend on Ordinary capital of 10 per cent., tax free (same as for previous six years).

Devon Estates (Malacca).—Dividend of 2½ per cent., payable June 30. In May, 1929, a dividend of 2½ per cent. was announced, this being a final dividend for the 18 months to December 31, 1928, and making 5 per cent. for that period.

William Cory and Son (coal factors and contractors).—Final dividend of 12½ per cent. on the Ordinary and Employees' shares, making 17½ per cent. for the year to March 31 (unchanged), and a proportionate dividend on the Employees' shares ranking for dividend from January 1, 1930.

BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY BLOCK 14

According to cabled advice from the head office of the company at Melbourne, operations of the Broken Hill Proprietary Block 14 Company for the six months ended March 31 resulted in a loss of £7,478, which compares with a loss of £6,759 for the corresponding period last year. Meeting, June 10 (in Melbourne).

DORANAKANDE RUBBER ESTATES

The profit of Doranakande Rubber Estates for 1929 amounted to £2,106. No dividend is recommended, and after transferring £1,500 from income-tax reserve the carry-forward is increased from £2,614 to £6,220. For the previous year there was a profit of £4,259, out of which a dividend of 4 per cent. was paid and £828 written off for depreciation. Meeting, June 6.

R. S. MC COLL

R. S. McColl, confectioners, report a net profit of £25,555 for the year to April 25 (against £26,253 for 1928-29). The directors propose to repeat the allocation of £7,500 to reserve, increasing it to £20,000, and they recommend a final dividend of 5 per cent., again making 7½ per cent. for the year, leaving £6,501 to be carried forward (against £8,709 brought in).

MEENGLAS TEA

Working profits of the Meenglas Tea Company amounted to £16,632 for 1929 (against £15,267 for 1928). Interest, &c., received amounted to £2,384 (against £2,359), and £7,863 was brought forward, so that the total disposable sum amounted to £26,879. The directors have transferred £4,800 (against £3,600) to taxation reserve, and they now recommend a final dividend of 16 per cent., again making 20 per cent. for the year, leaving £8,075 to be carried forward. The total crop for 1929 increased from 1,266,585lb. to 1,391,847lb. Meeting, June 6.

BRITISH PHOTOMATON TRADING

The statutory report of the British Photomaton Trading Company states that 816,000 20 per Cent. Non-cumulative Convertible Preference and 834,000 "A" Ordinary 2s. shares have been allotted. Of these, seven Ordinary shares have been allotted for cash, and the 816,000 Preference shares and the remaining 833,993 Ordinary shares have been allotted credited as fully paid, pursuant to the various agreements mentioned in the company's statement in lieu of prospectus. The preliminary expenses payable by the company are estimated at £22,100, which includes the costs of liquidation of Photomaton (Lancashire and Midland), Limited. Meeting, June 5.

ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION

The accounts of the Electric Construction Company, contractors and manufacturers of electrical machinery, for the year to March 31 show that net profit increased from £8,739 in 1928-29 to £14,874. In November the directors announced that they did not consider it prudent to declare an Ordinary share dividend at that time, but they now recommend a payment of 5 per cent., which compares with 5½ per cent. for the previous year, when £10,000 was withdrawn from dividend equalization fund. The Preference dividend absorbs £4,394 and the Ordinary dividend will require £15,000, leaving £1,368 (against £5,888) to be carried forward. The report states that an improvement occurred in turnover during the year, which is reflected in an increase in profit. The continued general trade depression and acute competition in the electrical industry, however, have still had an adverse effect. Meeting, June 5.

BURMAH OIL

The financial results of the Burmah Oil Company were dealt with in *The Times* of May 17 and the report was summarized in our issue of two days later. The balance-sheet as at December 31, 1929, is not strictly comparable with that of the previous year owing to changes which have been made in order to comply with the new Companies Act. Loans, deposits, and cash have risen from £442,837 to £1,458,297. Debtors, which last year appeared at £2,961,363, now stand at £4,818,155, but there is a new item, indebtedness of subsidiary and associated companies, amounting to £2,418,821. Investments stand at £12,429,304, against £11,622,491. Stocks of plant and stores at £1,841,619 compare with £2,087,837, and stocks of products stand at £1,313,064, against £1,121,647. Refineries, including land and buildings, show little change at £1,507,402. Creditors, which stood at £1,329,980 last year, now amount to £1,867,316, and debts due to subsidiary companies total £198,046. Meeting, June 6.

INTERNATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM

The International Hydro-Electric System, a subsidiary of the International Paper and Power Company operating in the United States and Canada, reports for the first year of operation ended March 31, 1930, net income of $21,550,801 (£4,310,160), after deduction of depreciation, taxes, &c. Interest on funded debt and dividends on stock of subsidiaries amounted to $18,606,183 (£3,721,236), leaving $2,944,617 (£588,923) as balance added to surplus. This amount was equal to 1.9 times the dividend requirements on the Class A stock. After addition of paid-in surplus and surplus adjustments amounting to $12,360,938 (£2,472,048), the total gross surplus amounted to $15,305,856 (£3,060,971), from which dividends on Class "A" stock, aggregating $1,246,317 (£249,263) were deducted, leaving a net surplus of $14,058,539 (£2,811,708). According to the directors' report, the balance added to surplus during the first quarter (nine months) amounting to $1,107,076 (£221,415), was at a substantially better rate than the average for the 12 months as a whole. This improvement, it is stated, was due principally to increased deliveries by subsidiaries of the Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation, and to normal growth of the New England Power Association.

MANSFIELD AND DISTRICT TRAMWAYS

The accounts of Mansfield and District Tramways show a profit for 1929 of £4,917 (compared with £4,936 for 1928), to which is added £3,367 brought forward, making £8,284. Debenture and loan interest absorbs £3,986 (against £4,082), and £3,108 (against £2,305) is provided for Debenture stock redemption, leaving a balance of £1,190, which the directors recommend should be carried forward. The dividend on the Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares is in arrear from January 1, 1926. The Bill promoted by the Parliamentary Company was finally enacted in a form which gives the company a measure of protection against increased competition. The protection is conditional upon the substitution of electric trolley vehicles for the existing light railways within a period of two years from the passing of the Act, and the report states that the means for giving effect to, and securing the best advantage from, its provisions are receiving the earnest consideration of the directors. The auditors state that no depreciation has been charged against the current year's revenue, and their report is given subject to the value placed on the shares of the Mansfield District Traction Company and to the adequacy of the reserve for depreciation, &c. The shares in the Mansfield District Traction Company are shown in the balance-sheet at £177,000. Meeting, June 5.

ALLIED SUMATRA PLANTATIONS

The estates of the Allied Sumatra Plantations are vested in two Dutch companies, copies of the accounts of which are attached to the report and accounts of the controlling company. The crop of rubber in 1929 amounted to 4,160,240lb. (against 3,697,056lb. for 1928, in addition to which 572,305lb. previously harvested in excess of exportable allowance were brought into the 1928 accounts). Costs per lb. are not stated in the report. The average net sale price, including the unsold portion at estimate, fell from 9.83d. to 8.54d. per lb. Other crops harvested and the average net prices realized were:—Copra, 507 tons at £18 3s. 7d. per ton (against 619 tons at £20 16s. 3d. per ton); palm oil, 329 tons at £39 7s. 5d. per ton (against 299 tons at £33 0s. 11d. per ton); palm kernels, 73 tons at £11 12s. 2d. per ton (against 68 tons at £15 4s. 0d.). The accounts of the controlling company show that dividends received from the two working companies amounted to £28,000 (against £59 600), and that interest receipts amounted to £16,060 (against £15,277). The net profit, after allowing for directors' fees and expenses, comes out at £39,869 (against £70,497). It is proposed, as previously announced, to pay a dividend of 2½ per cent. (against 5 per cent.), requiring £35,000, the carry-forward being increased from £101,839 to £106,708. The balance-sheet shows a reduction in the cash item from £113,755 to £47,196, a movement partly offset by an increase in the holding of Government securities from £299,562 to £336,824, these two items together amounting to £384,022, as against £413,318. Meeting, June 18.

SOUTH AFRICAN WOOL GROWERS' DEMANDS

PORT ELISABETH, CAPE PROVINCE, May 28.—Two resolutions were adopted at the conference of the Cape Province Sheep and Wool Growers' Association here to-day.

The first resolution urges the Government to introduce legislation making it compulsory that all imported clothing or materials in which wool is used shall clearly show the percentage of wool which the article, as such, contains. The second resolution declares that the time has come when the Government should levy a heavy import duty on artificial silk and other materials which contain less than a certain proportion of wool.—*Reuter.*

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (The BALTIC EXCHANGE), May 29.—WHEAT.—The cargo market was steady, and quotations were firm, but with the holiday in South America and on the Continent trading was quiet. For a part cargo of 3,000 tons choice white Karachi, per Ben Lomond, June, Bristol Channel, paid 40s. 3d. Pacific white, June and July, were held for 39s. 3d.; Aug. for 39s. 6d.; and choice white Karachi, June, for 40s. 6d. Rosafe 62½lb., June 15, was obtainable at 38s. 6d.; for South Australian, per Sailer, arrived, 41s. was asked; and 41s. 6d. for steamer West Australian, shipping-shipped. Parcels were in quiet request at 1½d. to 3d. per qr. advance. Hull paid 41s. for choice white Karachi, May, and to Liverpool, May-June 29, sold at 40s. 3d. and 40s. 4½d. to Manchester. Late yesterday, Baruso 62½lb., per Langlee Brook, expected to sail June 2, and per Goodistan, shipping-shipped, changed hands at 37s. 4½d.

The wheat futures market closed steady and unchanged to 3d. higher.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 value	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
		MANITOBA GRADE			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May ..	39 9	39 9	39 9	40 0	39 9
July ..	39 4	39 4	39 4	39 6	39 4
Nov. ..	40 1	40 1	40 1	40 1	40 1
		LONDON GRADE			
May ..	36 9	36 9	36 9	36 11	36 9
July ..	36 10	36 10	36 10	37 0	36 10

MAIZE was occasionally harder to buy, and there was scarcely any response from buyers. For La Plata, on passage and shipping-shipped, 24s. 4½d. was required, 24s. 9d. for May-June, and 24s. 6d. for June-July. Dan/Gal/Fox, shipping-shipped, was obtainable at 23s. Parcels were in slow demand and partially 3d. per quarter advance. La Plata, June-July, sold at 23s. 3d. and 23s. 1½d.

BARLEY continued quiet and occasionally lower prices. Danubian, 1,000 tons, June, sold to a West Coast port at 16s. 6d.

OATS were firmer with rather more business passing. La Plata, June and July, made 12s. 9d.; Chilian, mixed coloured, and/or tawny, per Oakbranch, afloat, 13s. 3d., and German (on samples), June, 15s. 9d. to 16s.

LIVERPOOL, May 29.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were in fair demand with values unchanged to 3d. per qr. higher. Sellers offered No. 1 N. Manitoba, afloat, at 42s. 1½d.; June, 42s. 3d.; No. 2 N. Manitoba, afloat, 41s. 4½d.; No. 3, June, 41s.; No. 5 Manitoba, afloat, 37s. 1½d.; No. 2 mixed durum, early June, 35s. 10½d.; No. 2 hard winter, Gulf, May-early June, 39s.; Rosafe, 62½lb., June, 38s. 3d.; Baril, 62½lb., 38s.; Barusso, 62½lb., 37s. 9d. Australia, afloat, 41s. 9d.; Pacific, afloat, 39s. 4½d.; June, 38s. 10½d.; and Chilean, May-June 10, 37s. 1½d. Business comprised Rosafe 62½lb., loading, at 38s.; French, non-garlicky, June-July, 42s. 4½d.; and choice white Karachi, shipment by June 20, at 40s. 3d., making 20 per cent. the amount also sold at 40s. 3d. Spot parcels were steady but quiet. Later wheat futures opened unchanged to ½d. per cental lower, but afterwards gradually improved on small Argentine shipments, fair outside buying with few sellers, an improved £.l.f. trade, and further unfavourable crop news from the United States. The close was steady at an advance of ½d. to ⅞d. Sales totalled 150 loads. Tenders against current month, one load, making a total of 1,050,781 original centals since the beginning of the month; rejected during the same period, 187,200 centals.

GRADED WHEAT PRICES

Per 100lb.	Open'g values	Business done Highest	Business done Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May ..	7 11⅜	8 0⅛	8 0⅛	8 0	8 0⅛	7 11⅞
*July ..	8 0¼	8 0⅝	8 0	8 0	8 0⅛	8 0⅛
*Oct..	8 1	8 1¼	8 0⅝	8 1	8 1¼	8 1
*Dec..	8 2½	8 3⅜	8 2⅜	8 2	8 3⅜	8 2½

* Net cash terms.

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels were quiet. There were sellers of La Plata, afloat, just shipped, and loading, at 24s. 3d.; May-June, 23s. 9d.; June-July and July-Aug., 23s. 3d. Jan.-Cst-Fox, June-July, 22s. 9d., nominal; No. 2 white flat Atlantic, June-July, 24s., and No. 4 Sand, yellow and No. 6 round yellow, African, June-July, 23s. 9d. Spot parcels were very quiet.

OATS were quiet. Chilean tawny, June-July, 13s. 3d.; La Plata, f.a.q., June-July, 12s. 6d., sellers.

FLOUR remained quiet and unchanged. £15,000.

BRISTOL, May 29.—English wheat was firm at unchanged rates, ranging from 40s. to 41s. per quarter. Foreign sorts were quiet at about last week's level; No. 2 Manitoba, 45s. 6d.; English barley was unquoted, but foreign favoured buyers, with Danubian and Persian available at 17s. 6d. Maize was in poor demand with La Plata quoted 27s. English oats were dull at 25s. to 24s.; La Plata, 16s. Beans were steady with English quoted 41s. to 42s. Straight-run flour was quoted 36s. to 36s. 6d. per sack; sharps, 5s. to 5s. 3d.; and bran, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per cwt.

MANCHESTER, May 29.—There was not much business. English wheat, 37s. 6d. to 38s. per quarter; beans unchanged, 41s. to 42s. per 532lb.; feeding barley, 21s. per 400lb., ex elevator. Cheshire oats had a slow trade at 6s. to 6s. 6d., free on rails. La Plata maize, 6s. per cental, ex elevator. Straight run flour 34s. per sack; ex mill; wheatfeed lower; bran, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d.; thirds, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cwt., sacks included.

NEWBURY, May 29.—Wheat, 37s. to 38s. per 504lb.; oats, 18s. to 20s. per 336lb. No barley was offered.

LONDON, May 29.—POTATOES (THE BOROUGH).—The market was steady, but business was only moderate at easier prices. Quotations:—Best sample Sittland King Edward, £3 to £3 10s.; 2nd grade Sittland King Edward and Scotch King Edward, £2 to £2 10s.; light soil Majestic and Sittland King Edward, £2 to £2 10s. per ton; Spanish Mataro, 3s. to £4 6d.; Cherbourg, 9s.; Jersey, 14s.; and St. Malo, 12s. per cwt, ex store.

COVENT GARDEN.—Business was generally brisk, with ample supplies on offer. Quotations:—English Hambro grapes, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Belgian Hambro grapes, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; Royal grapes, 2s. 3d. to 3s. per lb.; Australian grapes, 18s. to 25s. per case; South African grapes, 3s. 6d. to 9s. per box; Australian apples, 12s. to 16s.; New Zealand apples, 12s. to 16s.; Tasmanian apples, 11s. to 14s.; South African apples, 18s. to 20s. per box; Canary bananas, 12s. 6d. to 24s. per case; Jamaica, shipping-shipped, 22s. per case; English St. Michael's pineapples, 2s. to 3s. each; English hothouse peaches, 8s. to 30s.; Belgian peaches, 9s. to 21s.; green figs, 6s. to 21s. per dozen; English and Guernsey melons, 3s. 6d. to 7s. each; South African grape fruit, 28s. to 32s.; Porto Rico grape fruit, 30s. to 35s.; Jamaica grape fruit, 32s. 6d. to 40s. per case; Spanish oranges, 15s. to 24s.; Brazilian oranges, 16s. to 20s.; Californian oranges, 30s. to 32s. 6d. per case; Messina lemons, 9s. to 13s. per box; Naples lemons, 16s. to 26s. per case; Spanish apricots, 7s. to 10s. per case; gooseberries, 9s. to 14s. per half-sieve; South African pears, 5s. 6d. to 8s. per box; New Zealand pears, 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per tray; British asparagus, 1s. to 4s. 6d.; French asparagus, 6d. to 1s. per bundle; Egyptian onions, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per bag; English lettuce, 2s. to 3s. per box; spinach, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d. per bushel; cabbage, 2s. to 3s. 6d. per bag; cauliflowers, 2s. to 3s. per dozen.

HAY AND STRAW (Whitechapel).—There was a fair inquiry for the moderate supplies on offer, with prices maintained at the previous level. Best meadow hay was quoted £6 10s. to £7 5s.; mixture and sainfoin, £6 15s. to £7 10s.; best clover, £6 15s. to £7 10s.; and best straw, £4 10s. to £4 15s. per ton.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, May 29.—Spot business wa a little more active to-day, outside growths attracting more attention, partly on export account. The business done in American was small, but quotations were advanced 5 points; middlings, 8.59d. Brazilian and Peruvian were also 5 points highest; Pernam fair, 7.94d.; g.f. smooth, 8.04d.; and g.f. Tanguis, 9.10d. Egyptian were unchanged; f.g.f. Sakellaridis, 13.85d.; and f.f. Upper, 10.11d. African rose 5 points; middling West, 8.54d. and g.f. East, 9.19d. East Indian advanced 10 points; fine m.g. Broach, 6.30d., and fine No. 1 Comrs, 5.85d.

American futures opened unchanged to 1 point lower, with trading limited. Prices moved in a narrow range throughout the morning, with sufficient covering to offset light selling orders, and values at mid-day were 2 points lower to 1 point higher. Some easiness in the early afternoon, due to Bombay selling orders, was followed by a recovery, due to the steadiness of New York advices and the official weather map showing rains in this belt. The close was quietly steady at 2 points decline to 2 points advance. Liverpool closing prices:—July, 8.07; Oct., 7.89; Jan., 7.90; March, 7.95. New York 11 a.m. prices:—July, 16.08; Oct., 15.11; Jan., 15.16; March, 15.07.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 3 points lower, and after moderate fluctuations closed quiet at 1 point advance to 3 points decline. Closing prices:—May, 12.94; June, 12.63; July to Sept., 12.64; Oct. and Nov., 12.38; Dec., 12.39; Jan., 12.47; Feb., 12.60; March, 12.58; April, 12.63; May, 12.68. Upper contracts closed quiet and generally 2 points lower on the day. Closing values:—May, 9.81; June, 9.75; July, 9.74; Aug., 9.69; Sept., 9.49; Oct., 9.34; Nov., 9.35; Dec., 9.42; Jan., 9.47; Feb., 9.52; March, 9.57; April, 9.65; May, 9.69.

Empire futures finished steady at a rise of 1 point to 2 points. Closing prices:—May, 7.98; June, 7.96; July, 7.93; Aug., 7.90; Sept., 7.89; Oct. and Nov., 7.75; Dec. and Jan., 7.77; Feb., 7.76%; March to May, 7.79.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Sales Year	Exports To-day	Exports So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	940	4,180	—	150	3,332	8,740	
Brazilian, &c.	1,500	2,500	1,000	1,150	1,774	4,056	
Peruvian, &c.	200	1,100	—	350	419		
African, &c.	1,050	3,150	500	2,100	3,056	6,375	
Egyptian, &c.	300	850	—	—	—	11,925	
E. Indies, &c.	10	220	—	—	112	6,200	
Totals:—							
This week	4,000	12,000	1,500	3,400	8,620	37,715	
Last week	2,000	11,000	100	500	3,130	24,648	

Amer. Futures	To-day H'ghest	To-day L'west	To-day Closing	Prev. day H'ghest	Prev. day L'west	Prev. day Closing
Delivery						
May ..	8.20	8.14	8.18	8.20	8.12	8.20
June ..	8.10	8.10	8.10	—	—	8.07
July ..	8.07	8.02	8.07	8.08	8.00	8.07
Aug. ..	—	—	7.99	—	—	8.07
Sept. ..	—	—	7.94	—	—	7.93
Oct. ..	7.86	7.84	7.86	7.88	7.81	7.88
Nov. ..	7.84	7.84	7.87	—	—	7.87
Dec. ..	—	—	7.87	7.90	7.83	7.88
Jan. ..	7.90	7.85	7.90	7.80	7.82	7.90
Feb. ..	—	—	7.92	7.83	7.83	7.90
March ..	7.93	7.90	7.95	7.94	7.87	7.93
April ..	—	—	7.97	—	—	7.95
May ..	—	—	7.99	7.91	7.91	7.97

The Alexandria cotton market was closed.

MANCHESTER, May 29.—The cloth market showed little or no improvement. Calcutta and Karachi placed a few small orders for light goods despite all handicaps. Egypt displayed more interest in greys, whites, and fancies, and West Africa and South America purchased a few lines of finishing cloths. The smaller markets only made quiet provision. A rather poor trade was mentioned for home consumption, and the Colonies and the Continent operated sparingly. American and Egyptian yarns were in quiet request, and any spinners who wished to book contracts had to be prepared to take low prices.

WOOL

LONDON, May 29.—The offerings submitted to buyers at the Colonial wool auctions to-day covered 8,000 bales, which were in request, both for home trade and Continent at prices fully on a par with those recently obtained. The Australian merino selection, representing over 3,800 bales, mainly consisted of small lines and speculators' lots, which included some of the finer qualities of both greasy and scoured; the best of the greasy was shown in the Victorian wool under the mark "Mt Abrupt/J G/D," which realized 19½d.; the finest of the scoured merino was contained in the small supplies from Queensland and the Cape; "A G/Glen Valley," also "W and Co./Lerida," from the first-mentioned source, sold at 33d., and several bales of Cape super-scoured combing marked "M H M" at 27d., the highest prices paid during the present series for both named descriptions. New Zealand greasy crossbreds, which were in liberal supply, met a brisk sale, especially to Yorkshire buyers, at prices within the range of 8d. to 13d.; medium and lower grades of slipe were also in active request for same account, but most of the slipe lambswool was withdrawn, the bids failing to reach sellers' limits. The catalogues comprised 1,745 bales from New South Wales, 130 Queensland, 1,122 Victorian, 189 South and 603 West Australian, 4,042 New Zealand and 137 bales from the Cape.

A sale of low foreign wool was held at the Wool Exchange this morning, the catalogues submitted by Messrs. Windeler and Co. and Messrs. Schwartze, Buchanan and Co. jointly representing 4,462 bales. The offerings of Persian Gulf wool covered 3,400 bales, but demand was restricted. Coloured descriptions attracted most attention at values ruling somewhat irregular, although on balance were quoted as showing no material alteration compared with those obtained at the previous sale on February 13. A few lots of white sold at 11½d. and 12d., with seconds at 10d. to 11d.; black and brown ranged from 6½d. to 10½d., damaged to 9d.; fawn, 9½d. to 10d., with damaged at 8½d. to 7d. BRADFORD, May 29.—The position in the woollen industry of this district is much the same as a week ago and there is not likely to be any change until the strike, which is now confined mainly to the worsted areas, is over. Spinners are not able to go on producing yarns because of the lack of consumption by manufacturers, though this has the effect of making the scarcity of tops less acutely felt as so many spinners are not able to use them. There is already considerable danger of foreign competitors getting business which but for the strike would have come to this district. Apart from the wages dispute, however, the outlook for our wool textile industry is not encouraging. There are no indications of an active demand for piece goods on export account, while the home demand is expected to be affected adversely by the increasing number of unemployed persons in this country. There is no disposition to speculate in supplies of tops or yarns and even some of our importers of wool have become more conservative. Foreign buyers are mainly responsible for the further hardening of raw material values. There is no inclination to compete with them seriously, but rather to wait and see how the position develops when the wages dispute is over. Meanwhile, advanced quotations for tops or yarns are resisted and the business generally is very small. Prices of tops are about as follows:—64's warp, 30d.; average, 29d.; 56's, 22½d.; 50's, 18½d.; 40's, prepared, 16d.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, May 29.—SUGAR.—Home refined was reduced 3d. per cwt. all round, and a fair trade passed at the lower range. Revised quotations:—Tate's A T cubes, 22s. 3d.; No. 1, 22s.; H T S, 24s. 9d.; crushed 22s. 6d.; ditto B., 23s. 3d.; nibs, 25s. 6d.; coffee crystals, 25s. 9d.; mineral water (2cwt. bags), 21s. 6d.; Tate's fine and coarse granulated, 21s. 9d.; Lyle's No. 1, 21s. 6d.; Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 21s. 3d.; T L granulated, 21s.; icing (cwt. cases), 28s. 3d.; icing (cwt. bags), 28s. 9d.; finest castor, 25s. 3d.; castor A., 24s. 9d.; ditto B., 23s. 9d.; pulverized, 23s. 6d.; yellow crystals, 20s. 3d.; No. 3 crystals, 22s. 3d.; Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, month forward, 21s. 3d.; T L, granulated, 21s. For export:—Tate's No. 1 cubes (in cartons), 25s. 1½d.; No. 3, 22s. 7½d. Home-grown granulated, prompt, ex Ely, Ipswich and Cantley, quoted 20s. 4½d. (3d. less ex London); Anglo-Scottish, prompt, 20s. 6d. to 20s. 9d., ex factory; T L, ex refinery, 20s. 1½d.; West Indian crystallized, spot, quoted 20s. 6d. to 22s. 9d.; white Java, July-Sept., quoted 8s. 10½d.; Oct.-Dec., 8s. 9d.; Peru, 8s. 6d.; Indis, Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 8s. 3d.; Nov.-Dec., 8s. 6d., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 8s. 6d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 7s. 6d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raws were easier; preferential, 96 per cent., May-June, quoted 10s. 6d., value; Peruvian 96 per cent., June parcel, sold at 6s. 9d.; Santo Domingo and/or Cuban 96 per cent., July, quoted 6s. 9d.; Aug. cargo sold at 7s. 9d., c.i.f.

White sugar futures were quoted. Calls:—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May ..	8 3	8 0	8 1½	7 9	8 1½	8 0
Aug. ..	8 5½	8 3¼	8 3¼	8 2¼	8 3¼	8 2¼
Dec. ..	8 10½	8 9¼	8 9	8 8	8 9	8 7½

Raw sugar futures were easier; Aug. delivery sold at 6s. 1½d. to 6s. 0½d.; Dec., at 6s. 6¾d.; Jan., at 7s. 2½d.; March, at 7s. 7½d.; May, 1931, at 7s. 9¾d. Calls (88 per cent. beet):—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug. ..	6 6	5 6	6 1½	5 6	6 1½	5 6
Oct. ..	6 4½	6 1½	6 1½	6 0¼	6 1½	6 0¼
Dec. ..	6 3	6 0	6 0	5 11¾	6 0	5 11¾
Jan. ..	7 3¼	6 6¾	6 6¾	6 6	6 6¾	6 6

RAW CONTRACT BASIS 96 PER CENT., C.I.F.

Month	11 a.m. Sellers	11 a.m. Buyers	4 p.m. Sellers	4 p.m. Buyers	4.50 p.m. Sellers	4.50 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
June ..	39 0	38 6	38 0	38 6	39 0	38 6
July ..	37 6	36 9	38 0	37 0	38 0	37 3
Aug. ..	37 6	36 6	38 0	37 0	38 0	37 3
Sept. ..	37 6	37 0	38 6	37 0	38 0	37 0
Dec. ..	37 6	36 10½	38 10½	38 6	39 0	38 6

TEA.—At auction 13,570 packages of Java and Sum

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—‡, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; Δ, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 3s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Ann.. 53½ ¼ 4
2½% Ann., 1986 or after 50 50
2½% Cons. 50½ ¾ ½ ¾ ½ ¾

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 25

Mealand, 33/11½
New Sythet, 2s/11½ 1/10½ -/10½ 2/6 1/10½ 2/6 3/11½
Pabbojan, 97/1½†† -/6††

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Anglo-American, 6% Pref., 103½
Anglo-Portuguese, 20/-
Cables and Wireless, 7½% "A" 49½ 8½ ¼ 9 50 49¾ 50¼ 49½ 9¼ 9 9 ½ 8½ ½ ¼ ½ 50½
Do., 5% Pref. 21½ 2½ 3 2 ½ 2½ ¼ 2 1½ ¼ 2½ 1½ ¼ ½
Do., 5½% Pref., 93½ 2½ 2 3½ 2¼ ¼ ¼ 3 2½ ½ 3¼ 3 2¾ ½ ¼ ¼ ½
Eastern Extens., 4½ Mt. Deb., 77½
Great Northern, 31½
International, 65⅞
Marconi Intl. Mar., 38/12½
Oriental, 4% Deb., 79½ ½ ½ ½
Tel. R. Plate, 5% Pref., 93/9 2/6 3/9
Do., 4½% Deb., 89

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Portuguese, New, -/-1½ -/3 -/3 -/-1½ -/3 -/-1½ pm.
Gt. Northern, 9½
Radio of America, $55 4½½ 7½ 5⅝ 4¾ 5 4½ 5¼ 4½ 5 4½ 5¼ 4⅞ 4¾ 5¼ 4¾ 5 4½½
TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS
Anglo-Argentine, 5½% Pref., 56/10½†† -/3††
Do., 6% Deb., 72 2
Brazilian Traction, 5½ ¼ ½ ½ 1 1 1 50¾
Brit. Columbia Elec., 4½% Deb., 82
Brit. Elect. Tract., 5% Pref'd., 127½
Do., Def'd., 1090†† (Correction from *Official List*.—In yesterday's List the business done should have been marked 1700, not 1770)
Do., 5% Deb., 97
Calcutta, 5% Pref., 12/7½
Cape Electric, 5/4½
Lond. and Suburban, 5% Pref., 9/9
L.G.O.C., 6% Pref., 93 3
Do., 5% Deb., 96¼ 5 ½
Nat. Omnibus, 25/4½ -/4½ -/6 -/11½ -/6
Do., 7% Pref., 21½
Nthn. General, 22/- 3/- -/9 4/- 3/6 -/3 -/3 4/- 4/- 3/6 -/6 -/9
Para Elec. Rlys., 6% Pref., Nos. 1-225,000, 13/6††
Potteries, 5% Pref., 7/3 -/3
Rangoon, 5% Deb., 87¼
Tilling and Brit. Auto., 8% Pfg. Pref., 29/9 -/9
Toronto Suburban, 4½% Deb., 54½ 3½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Birmingham, 6% Pref., 20/- 20/- 19/10½ 20/- 19/9
Brazilian, New, Fracti. Certs., 8½ ⅛ 7⅛ ⅞
Dudley, Stourbridge, 6% Deb., 99½▲
East Kent, 6% Pref., 20/7½ -/4½
Ribble Motor, 6½% Pref., 20/11½ -/1½
Tilling and Britis., 44/9 4 -/9 -/6 -/4½
West Yorks., 6½% Pref., 20/6†† -/6 -/9

WATER WORKS

Bristol, 4% Deb., 81½ 2 1½
Montevideo, 12½ 4 ½
Sunderland and S. Shields (8% Max.), 119½††
Tarapacá, 5½††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Colne Valley, 5% Deb., 100

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

The following are changes in prices since Wednesday last (other than those given in our tables of closing prices, including those for the New York and Montreal markets), as shown by yesterday's Stock Exchange Official List:—

HOME CORPORATION.—RISE.—Metropolitan (3% Cons. 88x., 1941) 1/2 to 86-87, Huddersfield (3% 1920-40) 1 to 86-88.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT INSCRIBED.—RISE.—Western Australia (4%, 1934) 1 to 95-97. FALL.—New South Wales (5%, 1935-55) 1 to 85-88.

DOMINION CORPORATION. — RISE. — Lethbridge (4½% Debs., 1942-5) 1½ to 88-92.

FOREIGN CORPORATION. — FALL. — Alexandria (4% Deb.) 1 to 78-83.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Brazilian (4%, 1910) 1 to 53-55, Dutch East Indies (6%, 1933-63) 1 to 103-105, Finland (Bank) (6½% Stg. Mt. Bds.) 1 to 97-99, Japan (5% Stg. Bds., 8. Manchurian Rly.) 1/2 to 99½-101½, Peru (4%, 1927) 1/2 to 88½-90½, Hamburg (6% Stg. Bds., 1926) 1/2 to 97-99, ditto (6% Wks. Ln.) 1/2 to 97½-99½, Hungarian (Gold Rents, 1910) 1 to 88-90, Sao Paulo (7% Wks. Ln., 1936) 1 to 93-95, ditto (6% Ln., 1928) 1 to 74-76.

HOME RAILWAYS. — LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—RISE.—Shrewsbury and Hereford (6% Rent ch.) 1 to 114-117.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—FALL.—Alabama G.S. 4 to 114-119.

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—FALL.—Argentine N.E. (5% "C" Debs.) 1/2 to 67-69, B.A. Western (5% Deb. Stk.) 1 to 87½-89½, Centl. Argentine (4½% Pref.) 1/2 to 73½-75½, Cordoba Centl. (7% 1st Pref.) 1 to 32-36, ditto (1st Deb.) 1 to 57-59, ditto (2nd Deb.) 1 to 42-45, Entre Rios (5% Pref.) 1/2 to 9-3½, Great Western of Brazil (5% Irred. Deb., 1908) 1/2 to 40-45, Uruguay N. (5% Inc. Deb.) 1/2 to 13½-15½.

BANKS.—RISE.—Anglo-French Bkg. 3d. to 14/3-15/3.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.—RISE.—Brunswick-Balke-Collender 2 to 22-25, Cook, Son and Co. (7% Pref.) 1/8 to 15/8-15/8, Dunlop Rubber (6½% "A" Pref.) 3/16 to 1½-1⅝, ditto (7% "B" Pref.) 3/32 to 1½-1⅝, ditto (10% "C" Pref.) 1/32 to 1-1⅛, Ingersoll-Rand 5 to 215-225, Manawattee Tea 1/2 to 3-3½, Plummer, Roddis 2/16 to 15/16-15/8. FALL.—Berger (Lewis) 1/16 to 2⅛-2⅜, Imp. Chem. Ind. (7% Pref.) 1/32 to 22/9-24/6, Maple and Co. (6% Pref.) 1/32 to 1½-1⅝, Sofina (Fractional Certs. to Br. for 1-50th of a share) 1/16 to 2⅜-2⅝, Unilever (N.V.) (Ord. Sub-shares of 12½) 1/2 to 2⅞-3⅛.

ELECTRIC L. AND PWR.—RISE.—Pachuca (5% 1st 50-yr. Bds.) 2½ to 68-73, Pennsylvania 1 to 82-87.

LAND AND PROPERTY.—RISE.—British S. Africa (Chartered) (Rc. Warrants) 1½d. to 2/-, Mozambique Co. 6d. to 9/6-10/6. FALL.—Domingo Tomba's Estates (6% 1st Debs.) 1 to 96-98, Peruvian Corpn. (6% Deb.) 1 to 93-95.

GAS.—FALL.—European 1/4 to 13¼-14¼.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS.—RISE.—Bankers' Investmt. (Defd.) 5 to 311-321, Consolidated (Defd.) 5 to 370-380, Edinburgh (Prefd.) 2 to 80-3, Investment Trust (Defd.) 1 to 473-83, New York and General 3 to 148-53, United States and General (Defd.) 2 to 268-72.

IRON, COAL AND STEEL.—RISE.—Cammell, Laird (4½% Deb.) 3 to 95-97, Canadian, Dunsmuir (5% B Inc. Deb.) 1 to 26-28, Guest, Keen (2nd Pref.) 3½ to 20/9-21/9, Vulcan Foundry 7/8 to 1-1⅛. FALL.—Canadian, Dunsmuir (5% A Inc. Deb.) 2 to 65-9, Dominion Steel (Pref. and receipts) 5 to 40-50, Pearson and Knowles (5% Inc. Deb.) 2½ to 20-25.

MINES.—FALL.—Camp Bird (Pref.) 3d. to 10/0-11/0.

NITRATE.—RISE.—Lautaro (Deb.) 1 to 94-6.

OIL.—FALL.—Anglo-Ecuadorian 1/32 to 2/32-3/32.

RUBBER.—FALL.—Anglo-Sumatra 1/2 to 19/16-21/16.

TEA AND COFFEE.—RISE.—Covah 1/16 to 3/32-3/4. FALL.—Santa Cruz 3/16 to 1/4-1/2.

TRAMWAYS.—RISE.—Lancashire United Transport (Deb.) 4 to 96-100.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

The largest movement in the weekly Bank of England statement made up to May 28 is a reduction of £7,936,000 in public deposits, bringing their total down to £13,241,000, which is £11,099,000 less than the total at this time last year. Much of this reduction is presumably due to repayment of war loan by means advances, the Government securities being £4,210,000 lower on the week. Moreover, the "Securities" have declined by £2,127,000. Bankers' deposits at £58,964,000 show an addition of £1,128,000, but the "Other Accounts" among the other deposits have declined by £1,329,000. The holding of coin and bullion decreased by £326,850, and the note circulation shows an expansion of £1,437,486, so that the reserve suffered a reduction of £1,764,336, its total being now £61,985,151. Thanks, however, to the large decrease in the deposit liabilities the proportion of the reserve has risen 2⅞ to 37⅝ per cent. The official return is appended:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued:		Govt. debt	£11,015,100
In circulation	£356,131,548	Other Govt. securities	
In banking department	61,053,977	Other securities	232,894,878
		Silver coin	11,829,071 / 4,460,953
		Amount of fiduciary issue	260,000,000
		Gold coin and bullion	157,185,525
	£417,185,525		£417,185,525

BANKING DEPARTMENT

				Inc. or Dec. on last week	Inc. or Dec. on last year
			£	£	£
Rest	..	..	3,216,885	+ 13,552	— 35,868
Public deposits	..	..	13,241,456	— 7,936,278	— 11,099,258
Other deposits:					
Bankers	..	..	58,963,730	+ 1,127,531	+ 2,614,687
Other accounts	..	..	35,906,848	— 1,328,807	+ 638,723
Govt. securities	..	..	45,577,629	+ 4,210,000	+ 5,545,774
Other securities:					
Discounts and advances	..	..	6,805,493	— 32,135	— 1,345,870
Securities	..	..	11,515,774	— 2,128,898	— 10,807,141
Reserve	..	..	61,985,151	+ 1,764,336	— 1,178,226
Note circulation	..	..	356,131,548	+ 1,437,486	— 3,975,015
Coin and bullion	..	..	158,116,699	— 326,850	— 5,153,241
Proportion	..	..	37½%	+ 2⅞	+ 27⅞

CLEARING HOUSE RETURN

A total of £904,675,000 is shown by the London Bankers' Clearing House return for the week ended May 28—an increase of £143,236,000 over the corresponding week in 1929. The aggregate total for 1930 to date amounts to £16,558,230,000, being £120,131,000 more than for the period to May 29 last year. The usual details follow:—

1930	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
May 22	£182,230,000	£5,292,000	£8,225,000	£195,858,000
„ 23	136,191,000	5,563,000	8,784,000	150,538,000
„ 24	86,239,000	3,560,000	2,850,000	102,789,000
„ 26	150,158,000	6,128,000	7,757,000	164,041,000
„ 27	122,440,000	5,274,000	8,399,000	136,113,000
„ 28	141,153,000	4,890,000	8,355,000	154,398,000
Week	£821,420,000	£32,685,000	£50,370,000	£904,675,000
1929	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
May 23	£124,949,000	£5,018,000	£9,786,000	£139,753,000
„ 24	114,803,000	5,606,000	8,450,000	128,858,000
„ 25	82,158,000	3,603,000	3,724,000	90,560,000
„ 27	139,844,000	6,607,000	8,070,000	154,521,000
„ 28	104,262,000	5,060,000	8,269,000	117,720,000
„ 29	130,466,000	5,038,000	8,006,000	143,510,000
Week	£677,502,000	£32,451,000	£51,384,000	£761,437,000

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

AIRCRAFT CARRIER CHANGES

H.M.S. ARGUS, one of the two aircraft-carriers hitherto serving with the Atlantic Fleet, has been reduced to reserve at Devonport as tender to the CARYSFORT, and is now in hand for repairs. Her place will be taken later by the COURAGEOUS, from the Mediterranean, which is undergoing a retubing refit at Devonport and should be completed on September 6. The FURIOUS, the other Atlantic Fleet carrier, is then to be taken in hand for retubing. A reduced complement will remain on board her during the refit. The FURIOUS, now at Portsmouth, will leave for Torbay on June 10, and will anchor off Torquay from the 11th to 13th. She will then go to Devonport until the 16th, and return to Portsmouth on June 17. The new aircraft-carrier GLORIOUS, which is to replace the COURAGEOUS in the Mediterranean and has been temporarily working with the Atlantic Fleet, will leave Portsmouth on June 3, calling at Devonport from June 4 to 12, and arrive Malta on June 26. She will work up there, before joining the Fleet at Argostoli on August 9.

H.M.S. CARADOC FOR CHINA

The cruiser CARADOC, which, as already announced, is to relieve the CASTOR on the China Station, is ordered to be commissioned on July 15 with a Devonport crew for this service. She will leave Devonport on July 22, and is expected to arrive at Hong-kong about September 15. The CARADOC has had a varied round of service as she was in the Grand Fleet during the War and has since served in the Mediterranean and on the America and West Indies Station. The CASTOR will return to Devonport before the CARADOC leaves.

NAVIGATION SCHOOL CHANGE

Commander W. S. F. Macleod, O.B.E., who was assistant to the Director of Navigation, Admiralty, for two years up to March last, has been appointed to the Navigation School, Portsmouth. Commander Macleod served during the first two years of the War in the FEARLESS, leader of the Grand Fleet destroyer flotillas. Two months after the Jutland action he was transferred to the monitor EREBUS, in which he took part in several operations off the Belgian coast, for which he was made O.B.E. in May, 1919. He was promoted to Commander in December, 1923, and in 1924-26 was Assistant King's Harbour Master at Sheerness.

NEW SUBMARINES

The submarine PROTEUS, Lieutenant-Commander L. B. A. Majendie, is ordered to leave Barrow to-day for Campbeltown, where she will be until June 19 carrying out trials. She is the third of four submarines of the 1927 Navy Estimates ordered from the Barrow works of Vickers-Armstrongs. The PERSEUS, already completed, is at Devonport. The POSEIDON is due there to-morrow from Campbeltown and Gareloch. The PANDORA is due to be completed on June 24. All four are to proceed to the China Station when ready.

INDIAN SUPPLEMENTARY RESERVE

The regulations for the formation of an Indian Supplementary Reserve issued last year have been amended to make the conditions of service fit in more closely with the time and wishes of those who are coming forward to enrol. In this Reserve many craftsmen are needed, and some, while willing to give the Army the benefit of their trade skill, are not willing to be excluded thereby from joining fighting units permanently. In future no tradesman will be debarred from taking his discharge from the Reserve in order to join the Indian Army when a vacancy is available. In filling up permanent vacancies for artificers in fighting units and administrative services preference will be given to men belonging to the Indian Supplementary Reserve.

U.S. AIRCRAFT DESIGNATIONS

The aircraft of the United States Navy are to be distinguished on a new system from July 1, 1930. This provides for (1) class designation, by an initial; (2) squadron identification, by a number; and (3) fleet or station assignment, by an initial and perhaps a number. The class designations are:—B, bombing; O, observation; F, fighting; T, torpedo; S, scouting; P, patrol; J, utility; N, training; and X, experimental. Then come the squadron numbers, from 1 onwards. The assignment letters are:—B, battle fleet; S, scouting fleet; A, Asiatic fleet; F, fleet base force; C, control force; D, naval district, followed by the district number; M, marine corps; R, naval reserve; and X, experimental. As an example, the first observation squadron is VO-1; and if with the battle fleet it is styled VO-1B; if with the scouting fleet, VO-1S; or if attached to the third naval district, VO-1D3. Airships and kite-balloons will conform to this system. Rigid airships will be ZRS for scouting, ZRP for patrol, and so on; and non-rigid airships ZNS, ZNP, and so on.

SQUADRON LEADER MASKELL

Squadron Leader A. S. Maskell, from No. 3 Flying Training School, Grantham, has now joined the R.A.F. Base at Calshot, and thus returns to the marine side of aviation, with which he was connected during the War. He became a flight sub-lieutenant, R.N.A.S., in 1914, and served for two years in the seaplane-carrier BEN-MY-CHREE, until she was sunk in the Eastern Mediterranean on January 11, 1917. Later he was in the seaplane-carrier VINDEX in the Mediterranean, and was made temporary major, R.A.F. He was granted a permanent commission in August, 1919, and in 1925-27, after a period at Calshot, he was employed on *personnel* staff duties in Iraq.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

BEREHAVEN, May 28.—Seawolf left for Queenstown.
ROSEBAY, May 27.—Triad left for Persian Gulf.
COVE, May 28.—Alerte and Submarines H 23, H 27, H 28, H 30, H 31, H 48, and L 19 arrived.
HAIFA, May 28.—Endeavour arrived.
HONG-KONG, May 26.—Maracaibo arrived; May 27.—Vindictive and Castor left for Singapore; Stormcloud arrived; and Thracian left on patrol.
INVERGORDON, May 27.—Sundown arrived.
LORITO, May 26.—Medina arrived.
MIYAJIMA, May 27.—Petersfield left.
MUSCAT, May 27.—Cyclamen left.
MALMO, May 27.—First Minesweeping Flotilla (less Selkirk) left for Gothenburg.
PORT SAID, May 27.—Endeavour left for Haifa.
PORTSMOUTH, May 28.—Queen Elizabeth left for Malta; and Carstairs arrived.
QUEENSTOWN, May 28.—Seawolf arrived.
ST. LUCIA, May 26.—Heliotrope left.
SCILLY, May 27.—Forres arrived.
SWANAGE, May 27.—Carstairs arrived, and left for Portsmouth May 28.
TRONDHEIM, May 27.—Heliotrope arrived.
WUHU, May 27.—Kent left for Hankow.
WUSUNG, May 27.—Gannet arrived.

Lieutenant-Colonel V. N. Lockett, commanding the 17th/21st Lancers, invites all old comrades to visit the regiment at Hounslow on June 28 and 29. Applications in the first instance should be made to the Hon. Secretary, Captain C. H. Allberry, Beechcroft, 41, Gloucester-road, Ealing, W.5. The last day for acceptance is June 2.

A "General Guide to a Commission in his Majesty's Land Forces (Regular Army, Supplementary Reserve, and Territorial Army)" has been published by the War Office (Stationery Office, price 1s. net). It has been prepared in order to explain to those who have not yet decided on their profession the kind of life open to those who select the Regular Army as their career.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

ENGNR. COMMDR.—K. ILIFF, to Concord (June 2): and A. H. PARRY, to Victory (June 7).
PAYMR. LIEUT. (S.).—F. J. CUMMINS, to Carysfort (June 1).
WT. SUPPLY OFFICER.—F. W. BEARNE, to Carysfort (June 17).
WT. ENGNRS.—F. RICHARDS, to Suffolk (June 15): C. L. MEADLEY, to Danae (June 18): and C. A. MAXWELL, to Suffolk.

PROMOTIONS

SUB-LIEUT. (E.).—W. S. C. JENKS, to rank of Actg. Lieut. (E.) (seny. April 17).
MIDSHIPMEN.—A. B. AXFORD, to rank of Sub-Lieut. (E.) (seny. Nov. 1, 1929): A. E. TURNER and W. A. J. CAMPBELL, to rank of Sub-Lieut. (E.) (seny. March 1): J. H. GREEN, E. J. CHUBB, A. F. SMITH, A. A. MALDE, A. C. K. LAMAR, G. W. ALCOCK, R. J. EVANS, and L. R. SHARMAN, to rank of Sub-Lieut. (E.) (seny. April 1): A. W. M. COLLYER, J. P. H. ROYT, J. J. HUGHES J. LE C. MORRIS, R. S. BLANCHFORD, N. SPENCE, and C. D. ANDREWS, to rank of Sub-Lieut. (E.) (seny. May 1): and W. B. A. WILKINSON, A. G. JAMISON, R. K. D. H. CARTER, R. G. BREMNER, and A. I. F. BLAIR, to rank of Actg. Sub-Lieut. (E.) (seny. May 1).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

LIEUT.-COMMRS.—E. PICKMERE, to Tara; and H. H. MACLEAN, R.D., to Constance (May 31).
SUB-LIEUTS.—A. WILKINSON, promoted to Lieut. (seny. April 27): and R. C. CHESHIRE, to Dolphin (May 31).
ENGNS. LIEUT.—R. R. KEMP, to Warspite (May 31).

R.A.F. APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments in the Royal Air Force are notified:—

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS.—R. E. MEEK, to R.A.F. Base, Calshot (May 20): T. G. BIRD, to No. 16 Squadron, Old Sarum (May 26): A. H. J. HOWLETT, to R.A.F. Depot, Uxbridge (May 16): J. H. C. WAKE, to Home Aircraft Depot, Henlow (May 19): C. GUPPY, to Oxford University Air Squadron (May 21).

FLYING OFFICERS.—G. F. COLE, to No. 1 School of Technical Training (Apprentices), Halton (April 29): H. C. WISHER, to Home Aircraft Depot, Henlow (April26): F. J. STAPLETON, to Home Aircraft Depot, Henlow (April 20): W. L. FREEBODY, to Home Aircraft Depot, Henlow (April 20). J. C. COOPER, to No. 4 Flying Training School, Egtyd (May 17).

MEDICAL BRANCH

SQUADRON LEADER.—A. BRISCOE, to R.A.F. Depot, Uxbridge (April 20).
FLIGHT LIEUTENANT.—G. W. MCALEER, to Home Aircraft Depot, Henlow (June 10).

The Estate Market

LONDON PREMISES

HINTON ABBEY

Offers of London premises include the long lease of Nos. 42 and 43, St. Paul's-churchyard, by Mr. Frank Durrant (Cheapside); freehold premises in Australia-street, Southwark, having 154ft. of frontage, for auction on June 24, by Messrs. Field and Sons (Borough High-street); and unrestricted freeholds at Victoria Station, Nos. 278 and 280, Vauxhall Bridge-road, next Tuesday, at the Mart, by Messrs. Weston and Sons (Brixton-road).

Hornby Castle will be offered to-day by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, on the premises.

One of the largest houses in Hampstead-lane, Highgate, overlooking Kenwood, with a good many acres, will shortly be submitted by Messrs. Prickett and Ellis (Highgate and Chancery-lane). They are to let 500 acres of shooting at Hitchin, and can arrange for an adjoining area to be taken. Part is woodland. "The rent is less a consideration than the securing of a tenant who will look after it well."

The date of the auction of Nyn Park, nearly a square mile, at Northaw and Cuffley, has been fixed by Commander Glen Kidston, R.N., for July 22. The agents are Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Mount-street) and Messrs. Harland and Son (Barnet). The "upset" price of Angley Park, Cranbrook, and 80 acres, is £7,000. Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., acting jointly with Messrs. Hamnett, Raffety and Co. (High Wycombe), have also to dispose of Brands House, Hughenden, 97 acres.

Among the larger landed properties for sale by Messrs Harrods, Limited (Brompton-road), is Hinton Abbey, Hinton Charterhouse, on the Wilts and Somerset border, with the remains of a Carthusian establishment in the 280 acres. An auction will be held next Tuesday, the joint agents being Messrs. Fortt, Hatt and Billings (Bath).

A range of model kennels is a feature of a property of 14 acres between Henley and Reading, for sale by Messrs. Ewart, Wells and Co. (Bolton-street). They state that a pedigree stock farm in Dorset, offered for £14,750, cost £25,000 four years ago.

Messrs. Hampton and Sons (St. James's-square), whose coming auction of Norfolk House will be one of the chief events of the real estate market this season, have concluded a large number of sales of London, suburban and country properties, among them: Biddesden House and 225 acres at Andover (a re-sale), to a client of Messrs. Winkworth and Co.; Kentish houses, including Shirrenden, 120 acres with 17 acres of lake, at Horsmonden, jointly with Messrs. Harrods, Limited; Lingfield Lodge, a freehold of two acres in East Grinstead, jointly with Messrs. Turner, Rudge and Turner; outlying lots of Lawford Place, Manningtree, with Messrs. Spurlings and Hempson (the Georgian house and 66 acres remaining for private treaty); Byeways, a modern house at Chalfont St. Giles; Chetwode Priory, 102 acres near Buckingham, to a client of Messrs. Bentall, Horsley and Baldry; The Warren, 19 acres, near Woodbridge; The Lighthouse, Winterton-on-Sea; and, with Messrs. Bagshaw and Sons, Old Hall Farm, Yeldersley, near Derby, 120 acres with house and buildings. Other transactions include: the late Lady (Henry) Wilson's Hornton-street house at Campden Hill; The Hollies, Pembroke-villas; and No. 36, Cornwall-gardens, South Kensington; a small house in Cadogan-place, and a modern house in St. Simon's-avenue, Putney. Wimbledon sales include Woodhayes, four acres, an unrestricted freehold on the Common; No. 67, Wimbledon-hill, a modern house; Southfield House, a Georgian residence and five acres, with Messrs. Weatherall and Green; and No. 1, Southside, a modern freehold. The Well Farm, one acre in Banstead; and Chaldon Mead, 32 acres at Caterham, have also been sold.

SALES BY AUCTION

BEDFORD AND CO.

ST. MARYLEBONE.—51, Welbeck-street		£6,000
PORTLAND-PLACE.—32, Weymouth-street		6,550
NEW BOND-STREET.—4, Blenheim-street		2,700

DIXON AND CO.

SUTTON.—Sutton Common-road		1,350
CHEAM.—Abbotts-road. "Westholme"		575
WALLINGTON.—Holmwood-gardens. "Newlands," freehold		1,875

PETTY, SON, AND PRESTWICH

WANSTEAD.—21, Cambridge-park, freehold		1,475
New Wanstead, "Sundal"		1,800

STANLEY J. BARNES

BATTERSEA.—1 to 10 Dilcot-street		450
WANDSWORTH COMMON.—43, Elerton-road		1,400
84, Elleton-road		1,200

FREDERICK WARMAN

STRATFORD.—27, Cullum-street		65
SOUTH NOBWOOD.—1 to 7, Queens-road, and 1 and 2, Sunny Bank		365
4 to 12, Penge-road		335
ISLINGTON.—49a, Blundell-street		160
NOTTING-HILL.—11 to 17, Basing-road and 45 and 47, Lancaster-road		432

FREDERICK WARMAN, WITH ROBINSON AND SONS

ISLINGTON.—19, Sonning-street		210

C. C. AND T. MOORE

CLAPHAM.—Ferndale-road. "Rathcoole"		950
WANSTEAD.—49 and 45, Cambridge-road		1,000
BOW.—Nos. 1 to 125, Old Ford-road, and 123 and 125, Lefevre-road		1,330
LAMBETH.—1 and 2, Pratt-street		1,300
HOMERTON.—1, Churchill-road		865

FRED VARLEY AND SON

STAMFORD HILL.—103, Craven Park-road		285
SOUTH TOTTENHAM.—7, 11, and 13, Crowland-road		820
64 to 74, Ferndale-road		1,345
BRINSWORTH.—19 and 20, Ribblesdale-road		1,135
SOUTH TOTTENHAM.—48 to 56, Ferndale-road		1,600
EDMONTON.—22 to 40, Ascot-road		1,100
SOUTH TOTTENHAM.—2 to 12, and 16 to 30, Priory-road, and 35 and 36, Priory-road		1,805

ADKIN, BELCHER, AND BOWEN

ABINGDON.—30, East St. Helen-street, freehold		2,600
EAST HANNEY.—House and Mill 2 acres, freehold		2,350

RICHARDSON AND ZINNELL

ILKESTON.—Station-road, Pasture		140
Stanton-road. "Stanton House," freehold		1,210

CROWE, BATES, AND WEEKES

GUILDFORD.—Western-road, 24, Caxton-gardens		430
SHAMLEY GREEN.—Stonards Brow, Four Cottages, freehold		1,040
EAST HORSLEY.—Cobham-way. "Dorverhay," freehold		725
SOUTH FARNBOROUGH.—Winchester-street, "Mayfield" and "Limpsfield"		800

JENNER AND DELL

BRIGHTON.—Dyke Down-avenue. "Down View," freehold		6,000

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY) SOLD THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Gaskell and Co.	The Mart, E.C. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Messrs. Norman	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Stocker and Roberts	Do. (2.30)	Leasehold Properties
Knight, Frank and Rutley	Hornby Castle, Yorkshire (2.0)	Hornby Castle
Messrs. Nicholas	Rougemont Hotel, Exeter (—)	Country Property
G. B. Hilliard and Son	Corn Exchange, Chelmsford (—)	Country Property

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c. SALES THIS DAY

W. E. Hurcomb	Calder House, Piccadilly	Rare Silver, Jewels, &c.
Knight, Frank and Rutley	Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C. (11.0)	Contents of the Hotel
Debenham, Storr and Sons	26, King-street, Covent Garden, W.C. (12.0)	English Silver, Jewellery, &c.
F. Pittis and Son	Combe Wood, Boncharch, Ventnor (12.0)	Contents of the Residence
Tooth and Tooth	187-9, Oxford-street, W. (12.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Hodgson and Co.	115, Chancery-lane, W.C. (1.0)	Rare Books
Knight, Frank and Rutley	20, Hanover-square, W. (1.0)	English and French Furniture
Sotheby and Co.	34-5, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	English Furniture
Christie, Manson and Woods	King-street, St. James's, S.W. (1.0)	Pictures and Drawings
Phillips, Son and Neale	73, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Puttick and Simpson	47, Leicester-square, W.C. (1.10)	Antique Textiles
Harmer, Rooke and Co.	188, Strand, London, W.C. (2.0)	Rare Postage Stamps
Phillips, Son and Neale	73, New Bond-street, W. (2.0)	Fine Wines

While cleaning windows at the Angel Hotel, Sheffield, yesterday Ronald Patterson, 18, of Dorset-street, fell 40ft. and was killed.

RIFLE SHOOTING

CANADIAN TEAM FOR N.R.A. MEETING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALDERSHOT, MAY 29

Canada proposes to send a very strong team to the N.R.A. meeting at Bisley this year, her strongest possibly since the War. It will contain three gold medallists, a silver medallist, and an ex-British Army Champion.

The commandant will be Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Blair, who won the gold medal last year, and the adjutant Lieutenant S. W. Graham. The other selected members of the team are Lieutenant Desmond Burke, G.M.; Company Sergeant-Major W. A. Hawkins, G.M.; Major C. R. Crowe, S.M., who shot in the Hundred for the first time in 1899; Sergeant-Major H. A. Timbrell, who as R.S.M. of the Hythe Small Arms School won the Army R.A. Gold Medal in 1926; Company Sergeant-Major G. M. Emslie, Company Sergeant-Major H. Rusk, Sergeant J. H. Regan, and Sergeant C. W. Foam, all of whom have previous Bisley experience. The new men are Captain W. G. C. Holland, Lieutenant A. C. Carter, Lieutenant J. Bowen, Sergeant-Major W. H. Ruffell, Sergeant-Major F. Jamieson, Sergeant-Major C. J. E. Forman, Sergeant A. Parnell, and Sergeant F. Hobbs.

The Commandant has notified Canada's intention to shoot in the Mackinnon and Kolapore. Entries for the Junior Kolapore and Mackinnon have been received already from Southern Rhodesia, the Falkland Islands, the Gold Coast, Kenya, the Federated Malay States, Nigeria, Singapore, Trinidad, and the Sudan.

CONTINENTAL AIR SERVICE WITH MIDLANDS PROPOSED

The General Purposes Committee of Birmingham Corporation has considered a scheme authorized by Imperial Airways, Limited, for an experimental air service linking the North of England and the Midlands with the Continent, and has decided to recommend the City Council to provide a subsidy. The Lord Mayor stated that the committee was in favour of providing a subsidy not exceeding £1,000 on condition that financial support was also forthcoming from Liverpool and Manchester. He will confer at an early date with the Lord Mayors of Liverpool and Manchester.

TRANSFER BOOKS

CITY OF BUENOS AYRES TRAMWAYS COMPANY (1904), Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the Debenture Stock Transfer Books will be CLOSED from June 18th to 30th inclusive for the payment of the half-yearly interest.
By Order,
F. C. CRAWLEY, Secretary.
Offices: 1, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.2.

EAST JAVA RUBBER Co., Ltd.
TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 12th to 19th June, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board.
BEGG, ROBERTS and Co., Secretaries.

LONDON MIDLAND and SCOTTISH RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that in order to prepare the Warrants for the Interest and Dividend payable 1st July next, a BALANCE of this Company's 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock and 5 per Cent. Redeemable Preference Stock will be STRUCK at the close of business on Tuesday, the 10th June, and only proprietors then registered on the books will be entitled to the forthcoming Interest and Dividend.
By Order.
O. GLYNNE ROBERTS, Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Euston Station, London, N.W.1.
29th May, 1930.

TOTTENHAM AND DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, so far as they relate to Debenture Stocks and Redeemable Mortgages, will be CLOSED from 10th June to 16th June, 1930, both days inclusive.
The Interest for the half-year to 30th June, 1930, will be payable on the 1st July, 1930, to the Holders registered on the date of the closing of the Books.
By Order of the Board,
EDWARD J. K. FUSSELL, Secretary.
Chief Offices of the Company, 639, High-road, Tottenham, N.17. 29th May, 1930.

THE HOLASSINE COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of Members of this Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 24th June, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order,
EDWARD C. PUPLETT, Director and Secretary.
Tunnel-avenue, S.E.10, May 29th, 1930.

THE GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company, so far as they relate to Debenture Stocks, Bonds and Debentures, will be CLOSED at 4 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, the 10th proximo, for the half-year ending on the 30th proximo, and will be re-opened on the morning of Wednesday, the 11th proximo.
No Interest for the half-year ending as aforesaid will be remitted by Warrant forwarded by post on the 30th June next, to the proprietors registered on the closing of the Books or their authorized Agents.
By Order,
WILLIAM LYLE GALBRAITH,

TOWN HOUSES
(Continued from Page 26)

TURNER LORD & DOWLER,
127, MOUNT-STREET, W.1.

A REMARKABLE BARGAIN
to ensure an immediate Sale.
£3,750
will be accepted for the
Direct LEASE of a modern medium-sized RESIDENCE situate only a few doors from
PARK-LANE.
Facing South. Beautifully decorated. Well fitted. Central heating. Service lift.
Nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms. Lounge hall. Good offices.
The above absurdly low price represents a figure far below the actual cost of the house to the present owner. Application should be made at once to the Agents, TURNER LORD and DOWLER, 127, Mount-street, W.1.

AN ABSOLUTE SUN TRAP.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—A charming modern COTTAGE of CHARACTER; panelled living room, dining room partly panelled in old oak; two bed rooms, good bath room, and kitchen; parquetry floors; independent hot water. PRICE for FREEHOLD of Sole Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

JUST IN THE MARKET.
VICTORIA-ROAD.—A delightful MODERN HOUSE of CHARACTER; two ground-floor reception rooms, six good bed rooms, two modern bath rooms, excellent domestic offices; redecorated in perfect taste; central heating; parquet floors; rent £235; very moderate price or lease over 20 years.—J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

ORDER OF SALE THIS DAY.
1. A BERKELEY-GARDENS, CAMPDEN HILL.—FREEHOLD RESIDENCE with POSSESSION.
2. 11, CAMPDEN HOUSE-MEWS, W.8.—LEASE.
3. HOLLAND-PARK.—Two STUDIOS with POSSESSION.
4. DARTMOOR-STREET, NOTTING HILL GATE.—FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSE. Let weekly, £60 per annum.
To be SOLD at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, to-day, at 2.30 p.m.
Auctioneers.

GASKELL & Co.,
109, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

IN A QUIET CHELSEA SQUARE.
A perfect little HOUSE, easily run; modernized and tastefully decorated; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, lounge hall.
Parquet floors. Central heating. Electric power. Not a dark corner. Only needs inspecting.
Lease 74 years.
Ground-rent £40 per annum. PRICE £5,000.
Sole Agents:—REST, GAPP and PARTNERS, 5, Sloane-square, Belgravia, S.W.1.

KENSINGTON.
COUNTRY HOUSE IN TOWN.
HARD TENNIS COURT, FINE LAWN AND GARAGE.
This unique country-style HOUSE, enclosed in a walled garden and free from all noise and traffic; eight to nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, is now available Furnished.
RENT 15GNS.
for three to four months.—Agents, LAWRENCE, HIGGROVE and GALSWORTHY, 8, Kensington-square, W.8.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—In fashionable square.—A modernized HOUSE with good double garage and rooms; nine bed, three bath, four reception; very light and unusually attractive; 19 years' lease, £450 per annum. Moderate sum to include improvements.—Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 58, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W. (not off).—A charming medium size HOUSE available in delightful position; in perfect order and up-to-date throughout; seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, and usual offices; lease 15 years. Rent £180 per annum, probably negotiable, premium.—Early inspection advised by Owner's Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tels. Nos. Sloane 2294 (three lines).

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.
QUIET AND SUNNY.
LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE with delightful outlook; hall and 3 rooms, bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, non-basement offices.
Freehold at Tenser price.
SOLE AGENTS, HAMPTON and SONS, The Club Tower, 49, Heath-street, Hampstead, N.W.3, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

WESTMINSTER—SMITH-SQUARE DISTRICT.
MODERN RESIDENCE, built under an eminent architect.
Eight bed rooms.
Two bath rooms.
Four reception rooms.
Ground-floor offices.
All up-to-date conveniences. A very moderate price would be offered. Particulars of the Sole Agents, Messrs. GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, 45, Parliament-street, S.W.1.

MUCH REDUCED PRICE.
OFF BROMPTON-SQUARE.—The LEASE of an ideal FAMILY RESIDENCE in this central position for DISPOSAL; six-seven bed rooms, bath room, three-four reception rooms; perfect decorations; premises only £2,000 to include fixtures and fittings.—Apply BEST, GAPP and PARTNERS, 5, Sloane-square, S.W.1.
£215 P.A.

OLD WESTMINSTER FREEHOLD to be SOLD at a low price. Absolutely unique little house with delightful walled
Old-World Garden
over 10 feet long. The house, elevation in tripe, possesses very unusual features, including an oak dome-lighted staircase and ground-floor kitchen.—Sole Agents, OSBORN and MERCER, 28, Albemarle-street, W.1. Regent 4804.

COUNTRY COTTAGE IN TOWN.
REGENT'S PARK.—A really attractive little HOUSE; every aspect; double drawing room (ground floor), secret bar, and spacious balcony, dining room and billiard room with French windows to lawn, four-five bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, charming summer house. 45 Years' LEASE for SALE.—Postal address, 9 N.W.C., London, W.C.1. Phone, Museum 5530.

SQUARE.—Ladies' artistic COTTAGE can be acquired. Premium of £550, to include fitted furniture, &c. Four rooms, kitchen, and bath, &c.—Owner's Agents, BERRYMAN and Co., 181A, Broupton-road, £35 P.A. S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—To be LET, attractive RESIDENCE; six bed, dressing, bath, three reception rooms; long tenancy; moderate rent.—Apply ANSCOMBE and RINGLAND, 8, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

NON-BASEMENT. GARAGE.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Perfect example of COUNTRY HOUSE in TOWN; six bed, dressing, two bath, three reception, (or easily); long tenancy appointed; large and charming garden with loggia. PRICE £3,000 for lease at nominal ground-rent.—Apply ALLSOP and Co., 141, Park-road, N.W.8.

EATON-SQUARE.
To be SOLD, at a moderate price, ONE of the best of the medium-sized HOUSES.
Nine bed rooms.
Four bath rooms.
Four reception rooms.
Charming lounge hall, model domestic offices; double ranges with flat shoes. The residence, which is remarkably light and quietly placed, is strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, Messrs. OSBORN and MERCER, 29a, Albemarle-street, W.1. (Tele., Regent 4804.)

To be LET UNFURNISHED, on YEARLY TENANCY, a most charming HOUSE in MONTAGU-SQUARE, with seven bed, two bath, and four reception rooms, excellent domestic offices; perfect in appointment and up-to-date in every detail; overlooks, and has access to, garden.—Apply GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, 13, Hanover-place, S.W.1.

DETACHED COUNTRY-STYLE HOUSE, THE RETREAT, Just in the Market.
FOR SALE or Lease, this quite attractive low-storied double-fronted HOUSE enjoying delightful outlook over private gardens.
Eight bed or nine bed and dressing, three bath rooms, three fine reception rooms and hall on ground floor, and good domestic offices.
Completely and tastefully decorated throughout, with parquet floors, polished oak floors, radiator, &c.
Garden with space for garage.
Entrance and lounge halls, spacious rooms.
STRICTLY REASONABLE PRICE FOR FREEHOLD AS OWNER MOVING TO COUNTRY.
Personally inspected and strongly recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

CLOSE TO THE PARK.
VICTORIA-ROAD, W.—ONLY these delightful HOUSES to be LET UNFURNISHED from one to six or eight weeks; two reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen; garage; billiard room. Rent in guineas per week; open to offer.—Inspected by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tel. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

WESTMINSTER.
Close to Buckingham Palace and the Park.
A CHARMING OLD-WORLD HOUSE.
Beautifully appointed and most carefully modernized. *Four bed rooms, two bath rooms, dining room, lounge hall, panelled reception.*
RENT £250 PER ANNUM.
Reason for premium for 17 years' lease.
Strongly recommended by Sole Agents:—WILLIS and Co., 14, MOUNT STREET, W.1.

WIDE-FRONTED DWARF TYPE.
WESTMINSTER.—A very attractive MODERN HOUSE with spacious hall and really good drawing and dining rooms on ground floor, and eight bed, two bath rooms on two floors above; complete offices, including servants' hall and man's bed room; small premium.—Sole Agents, BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.
RENT £400 P.A.

GARAGES
GARAGE for one large car, with FURNISHED ROOMS for chauffeur, near BELGRAVE-SQUARE to be LET; moderate rent.—H. CATFORD and Co., 18, Belgrave-street, S.W.1.

SUBURBAN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

DELIGHTFUL Compact, pre-War HOUSE; four bed, bath, two reception; in splendid repair; near bus and station; 1,050.—Apply EYDMANN, STREET and BRIDGE, 242, High-street, Acton.

DISTINCTIVE, SMALL, MODERN, FREEHOLD HOUSE, with garage, delightful condition, near W. Acton Central (London Tube); £1,200; small deposit terms arranged.—Keys with EYDMANN, STREET and BRIDGE, 242, High-street, Acton.

A MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY, amid beautiful surroundings, close to golf links; three reception rooms and den off hall, also lavatory cloak room, full-sized tennis court, five principal bed rooms, bath room and dressing room, maid's room and bath room on upper level, and unusually good domestic accommodation; central heating throughout; tennis court, &c.; two garages and covered wagonette (three cars); FREEHOLD £5,000. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Fullest particulars from the Agents, BENNETTS, Tally Ho! Corner, North Finchley. 'Phone, Hillside 0065.

ROEHAMPTON.
Two minutes of Putney Heath.
A MODERN semi-detached RESIDENCE, high ground; three bed, two reception rooms, and excellent offices; ideal position; twenty minutes to town. PRICE £1,650.—Apply,
DOUGLAS KERSHAW & CO.,
153, UPPER RICHMOND-ROAD, PUTNEY.

ROEHAMPTON.—For SALE, FREEHOLD, well-built double-fronted RESIDENCE; six bed, bath room, two reception rooms, complete non-basement offices; all modern conveniences; garage for three cars; 75 ft. frontage to road (charge); good position on high ground.—Sole Agents, W. LEVENS and SONS, F.A.I., Station-road, Wimbledon.

TO GARDEN LOVERS.
DETACHED RESIDENCE, in best part EAST SHEEN, near Richmond Park; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, panelled lounge hall; garage for two cars; kitchen garden, specious lawns. PRICE FREEHOLD only £2,750.—Apply D. WOOLLEY and SONS, 1, Upper Richmond-road, S.W.14. Prospect 4752.

SUBURBAN HOUSES (continued)

MORGAN, BAINES & CLARK,
Auctioneers and Surveyors,
OPPOSITE THE STATION, SUTTON.
Tels., 2220 (2 lines).
FOUR EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS.
CHEAM, high ground, 10 minutes station.—Well-built Modern Detached RESIDENCE, on two floors only; good hall with radiator, ground-floor cloak room, charming lounge, dining room, five bed rooms, TWO TILED BATH ROOMS, complete labour-saving domestic offices; electric light; parish road; full-size garage; excellent garden with 125ft. frontage; tennis court. £2,650 FREEHOLD.
SUTTON, eight minutes station, south side.—Exceptionally well-built and commodious Detached RESIDENCE; three excellent reception rooms, magnificent billiard room, two ground-floor cloak rooms, seven bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, complete offices; electric light; central heating; good garden. £2,300 FREEHOLD. Extra garden if required.
SUTTON, fine high position, ¾-mile station, south side.—Charming artistic semi-detached HOUSE; two excellent reception rooms, ground-floor cloak room, four bed rooms, tiled bath room, kitchen, separate scullery; electric light; all services; detached garage with lean-to loggia on south side forming garden room; pretty garden. £1,600 FREEHOLD.
SUTTON, best residential position, seven minutes station.—Attractive well-built semi-detached HOUSE; wide hall, two large reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, kitchen with "Ideal" boiler, separate scullery; electric light; parish road; good garden. £1,250 FREEHOLD.
Further particulars of MORGAN, BAINES and CLARK, as above.

PALMERS GREEN.—"CORNER HOUSE," BROADWALK, BOURNE HILL.—Detached, exceptionally well built residence adapted for doctor, dentist, nursing home or private residence. The situation is unique and near buses and trams and shopping centre; five bed, two bath rooms, three reception, lounge hall, waiting room, surgery and dispensary; independent hot water system; large garage for two cars; electric light.
PALMERS GREEN, 40, BERKSHIRE-GARDENS.—Bay-windowed LEASEHOLD RESIDENCE; four good bed, tiled bath room, two reception rooms, and scullery; electric light, well stocked garden. Lease 983 years; ground rent £9 9s. Will be SOLD by DRYSDALE, NURSE and Co., 1, Palmerston-crescent, Palmers Green, N.13, at the London Auction Mart, on Thursday, 5th June, at 2.30.

ENFIELD, 16, Old Village-road.—The picturesque FREEHOLD RESIDENCE with tennis and putting lawns, garage and outbuildings; standing in about 1½ acres; six excellent bed, dressing room, two bath rooms, lounge hall, dining room, morning room, sun parlour, and best labour-saving devices; electric light. The grounds are in beautiful order.
ENFIELD, "FAIRHOLME," 12, PRIVATE-ROAD, select road, near buses and trams.—Detached residence; bed, bath room, large dining room, drawing room, morning room, kitchen, and tiled scullery; large garden about half acre, with flower beds and lawns; well-built garage; electric light; lease 45 years, ground-rent £21 16s. Will be SOLD by DRYSDALE, NURSE and Co., 2, Market-parade, Winchmore-hill, N.21, at the London Auction Mart on Thursday, 5th June, at 2.30.

EALING, near golf courses, in best part of Hanger Hill.—For SALE, charming MODERN RESIDENCE in first-class decorative order throughout; large lounge hall, three reception, eight bed and dressing, bath room, box rooms.
Very pretty garden; garage can be had at rear; mortgage arranged if desired; attractive price.
COLE, HICKS, and CHILVERS, Helena Chambers, Ealing, W.5. Telephone, Ealing 0013.

By Order of Executors.
PRICE GREATLY REDUCED.
ONLY 10 MILES NORTH
OF THE CITY.
Unique position. Wonderful uninterrupted views.
FOR SALE, well-arranged RESIDENCE with Entrance and lounge halls, three reception, billiard, nine bed and dressing, two bath rooms, &c.
Every Modern Convenience.
ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.
Garages, glass-covered washing space, workshop.
UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS.
Tennis lawn, fruit and kitchen gardens, range of glass, paddock. In all about
6 ACRES.
Inspected and recommended by Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (M.14365.)

REST ROAD IN
GLORIOUS SANDERSTEAD.—Choice detached RESIDENCE, six bed, bath, two reception; electric light, tiled roofs; charming secluded garden, tennis; frontage 60ft., depth 312ft., with building frontage in rear; garage. FREEHOLD £2,400.—Recommended STEWART, KLITZ and Co., 117, South End, Croydon. 'Phone, Fairfield 5577.

GOLDERS GREEN and HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB for the best selection of well-built labour-saving RESIDENCES; three-six bed, with or without garage. Finished to purchasers' requirements, all PRICES down 10 per cent., mortgages up to 90 per cent.—Consult E. W. PERRY and DAW, 5, Highgate-hill, N.19. Car available for inspection.

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB.—For SALE, well-built, semi-detached HOUSE; two sitting rooms, four bed rooms; pleasant garden overlooking wood; near Central Square.—2, Erskine-hill, N.W.11. View by appointment. 'Phone, Speedwell 5740.

HEALTHY HIGHGATE.—An exceedingly attractive and in every way well planned and fitted Detached RESIDENCE, in a most charming situation in this favourite district; three fine reception rooms (one 20ft. with parquet floor), cloak room and lavatory, tiled offices, five bed rooms, large bath room, separate w.c.; electric light and power, hot water radiators if required; large brick garage; PRICE £2,000. A similar House but with four bed rooms; price £1,850.—Agents, PRICKETT and ELLIS, 4, High-street, Highgate, N.6.

ABSOLUTE BARGAIN.
PUTNEY HILL
(Just off); two minutes Station, Shops, and Heath. Best part, 15 minutes from Town.
MODERN Detached RESIDENCE, the spacious and compact accommodation arranged on labour-saving lines comprises: Large hall, three reception rooms, billiard or music room, winter garden, excellent domestic offices, six bed rooms, dressing room, three bath rooms, &c.; secluded walled-in garden; brick-built motor house. PRICE £3,750, or £750 cash, balance on mortgage.—Sole Agents:
DOUGLAS KERSHAW & CO.,
153, Upper Richmond-road, Putney. Tele., Putney 6249.

MILL HILL, N.W.7.—On the RIDGEWAY, near MILL HILL SCHOOL, with extensive views.—Modern pre-War detached HOUSE of CHARACTER and charm, architect-designed and constructed; two reception rooms, four bed rooms, box room; all modern conveniences; large brick-built garage; small but well-planned garden; exceptional structural and decorative condition; a bargain. FREEHOLD, £1,475.—Apply Owner, Ridgeway Cottage, N.W.7.

NEW MALDEN (Waterloo 20 mins.)—Pre-War built MODERN RESIDENCE, in corner position, with half-acre nicely laid-out garden and carriage drive; attractive; seven bed, three reception, &c.; garage. £3,000 FREEHOLD, or would be Let at £150 per annum.—SALTER, REX and Co., Chartered Surveyors, 121, Cheapside, E.C.2. (Nat. 8294.)

NORWOOD HEIGHTS (close Streatham Common).—A delightful detached VILLA-RESIDENCE; latest labour-saving features; two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen; garage; long well-stocked garden; beautiful outlook; vacant possession. FREEHOLD £1,700 (or offer).—E. RICHARDSON, 5, Churchroad, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

ROEHAMPTON AND BARNES.
MINIATURE "SHOW" PLACE.
ON two floors only; sitting hall, two panelled reception rooms, cloak room, five bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), &c.; wealth of old oak; open grates; garage; sunk garden and tennis court. For SALE, FREEHOLD.—GIDDY and GIDDY, 61, Grosvenor-street, W.1. (Phone, Mayfair 3043.)
REPLICA OF SUSSEX FARMHOUSE.

DELIGHTFUL BIJOU RESIDENCE.
OVERLOOKING RICHMOND PARK.
Situate on high ground; non-basement; central heating throughout; electric light and power; charming gardens, with immediate access to the Park.
REALLY CHARMING RESIDENCE, in quiet and secluded spot; four bed rooms, bath room, three ground-floor reception rooms, model domestic offices, and attractive garden; detached brick-built garage. The whole in perfect repair. Moderate price of £1,600 for good Lease.—Sole Agents,
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"Surrey House," 27, The Quadrant, Richmond (adjoining railway station). Tele., Richmond 3141 (4 lines), and at Kew Gardens and Putney.

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Only a few minutes' walk from Putney Heath and close to Ranelagh and Roehampton Clubs.
FOR SALE, a SOLIDLY BUILT and WELL-PLANNED RESIDENCE, situated in an excellent position, near the Station. Three reception, nine bed and dressing rooms. Large rooms. Bath room. GARAGE.
ATTRACTIVE GARDEN.
Modern conveniences. Ground-floor offices.
£3,750 OR NEAR OFFER FOR QUICK SALE.
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DELIGHTFUL COMPACT HOUSE; built to plans of London architect; high position, best part; four beds, two reception, kitchen and scullery or kitchenette; garage and good gardens. £1,900 to £1,950 FREEHOLD.—Apply Owners and Builders, 1332, London-road, S.W.16.

SYDENHAM, POSSESSION.—Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; three reception, five bed, bath; pretty grounds; ample space garage; £2,250.—Apply DOUGLAS YOUNG and Co., Estate Agents, 69, Coleman-street, E.C.2.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Strongly recommended from personal inspection.
"THE COPSE,"
WATER TOWER-HILL,
SOUTH CROYDON.
Occupying a wonderful and unique position in the highest point of this favourite residential locality, entirely secluded and quiet and free from all traffic nuisance, commanding extensive views, and yet within easy distance of two stations with wonderful train service.
In perfect order and delightfully appointed, the well-planned House provides nine bed rooms, study, two bath rooms, billiards and three reception rooms, maids' room, and offices.
All Company's supplies.
GARAGES FOR THREE CARS.
First-rate tennis and other lawns, rock and rose gardens, and spinney, the whole about ONE ACRE.
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WIMBLEDON, sandy soil.—Modern compact semi-detached HOUSE; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, and scullery; excellent condition; £925.—WARDS, 58, Hill-road.

DESIGNED BY A PROMINENT R.A.
Unique in every detail—a remarkable Residence, combining all attributes of a Super Flat.
WIMBLEDON COMMON
(hard by). In a choice position.
Fine central hall, four reception, three baths, eight or more beds.
Central heating. Hard tennis court. Garage. Rooms and joinery. Electric light.
A fine Cedar adorns the grounds of an Acre.
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SUBURBAN HOUSES (continued)

BEXLEY HEATH.—FREEHOLD.—Nine bed, two reception, lounge hall (old oak), kitchen, wine cellars; garage (three cars); motor cycle shed; billiard room; large gardens. £2,400 or offer.—Write Leinster House, Bexley Heath.

WIMBLEDON COMMON.
WITHIN A MINUTE'S WALK.
FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, a well-built RESIDENCE, designed by an eminent architect, occupying one of the best positions in the district.
Lounge hall, three reception, sun lounge, eight bed rooms, two baths, servants' hall.
Charming garden, well stocked with fruit trees, kitchen garden, greenhouse, rock garden.
Valuable BUILDING FRONTAGE. Garage.
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WIMBLEDON COMMON, with glorious views.—Really charming Detached RESIDENCE; five bed, bath, two reception, panelled lounge hall, oak room, ideal office, &c.; garage; pretty garden. Freehold £2,500.—Specially recommended, HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1000.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ONLY £3,750 FREEHOLD.
SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS
(40 minutes from London).
IN A CHARMING POSITION, standing well back from road with long drive, a Delightful OLD HOUSE, with lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, seven principal bed rooms, dressing room, four servants' bed rooms, two bath rooms, and complete offices; company's water and gas, electric light, modern drainage, constant hot water; brick-built lodge, garages, stabling; charming walled kitchen garden, lawns, tennis court, and pleasure gardens, including ornamental lake, in all about 6¾ ACRES; two extra cottages and up to 30 ACRES can be acquired if desired.—Sole Agents, ALEXANDER KING and GOULD, 57, Conduit-street, W.1.

ADJOINING CHIPSTEAD GOLF COURSE.
Only 35 minutes from London.
ONE of the CHOICEST POSITIONS imaginable.—A Delightful HOUSE with five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; electric light, main water; tennis court; a delightful small property at the right price. £3,000 FREEHOLD.—Inspected by ALEXANDER KING and GOULD, 57, Conduit-street, W.1.

COUNTRY HOUSE, Tudor style, near BROXBOURNE, HERTS. (City 30 minutes), in own grounds; four bed rooms, perfect condition, every modern convenience. £1,800 (part can remain on mortgage), or let £130 per annum.—Photo from TUDOR HOMES, Nazeing, Waltham Cross.

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CHARMING TUDOR COTTAGE, all modern conveniences, beautiful scenery, near Broxbourne, Herts. (City 30 minutes.) From £1,000, with ½-acre land. No legal expenses.—Write for Catalogue No. 2, with designs and prices, TUDOR HOMES, Nazeing, Waltham Cross.

ARTISTIC pre-War brick and tiled COTTAGE RESIDENCE, NORTH HAMPSHIRE, delightfully quiet position nicely off main road but only 5min. walk mainline station (one hour Waterloo); four bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), three sitting rooms; fine matured garden; large workshop about 20ft. by 9ft. Only £1,550 FREEHOLD, or by Auction.—ALFRED PEARSON and SON, Fleet, Hants. (Tel. 49.)

A HEREFORDSHIRE VILLAGE.—Old-fashioned stallion window COTTAGE; stone walls and roof; walled garden; hall, two reception, four bed, bath; garage; electricity. £1,250.—Elliott, Whitchurch, Hereford.

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BEAUTIFUL VIEWS. SOUTH ASPECT.
AN ARCHITECT'S HOUSE, labour-saving, in perfect order; five-six bed rooms, two reception, bath; EVERY CONVENIENCE; GARAGE; ONE ACRE; QUICK SALE DESIRED.—STUART HEPBURN and Co., 39-41, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Ken. 9320.)

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and READING.
£2,500.

BEACONSFIELD.
Very pleasant position nearly 400ft. up.
Within 30 minutes of Town.
UNDER 40 MINUTES FROM TOWN.
Most picturesque and well-fitted
MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
in admirable condition throughout, and having Company's Water, Gas, and Electricity, Radiators, Parquet Flooring, Telephone.
Entrance hall, panelled lounge with oak-beamed ceiling, three reception rooms, loggia, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath, maids' sitting room, &c.
GARAGE for three cars. Excellent COTTAGE. MOST ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS, delightfully laid out in tennis and other lawns, paved terrace, rose and other flower gardens, kitchen garden, &c., in all about 2½ ACRES.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD.
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TO BE LET OR SOLD.
BEACONSFIELD.—Half-timbered HOUSE; open views; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception (large lounge); brick garage; electric light; independent boiler; well-displayed gardens.—FROST, Beaconsfield, Bucks. ('Phone 600.)

THE MOST FAVOURED SPOT
IN SOUTHERN HAMPSHIRE.
BEAULIEU.
In a truly wonderful position, surrounded by private lands and the splendid Park. Glorious views to Isle of Wight.
FOR SALE,
a Modern Residence, replete with every up-to-date comfort, and arranged on two floors. Hall with square room, three reception, eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, and good offices.
Complete installation for the economical supply of
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER.
Central heating throughout. Excellent cottage and very good garage.
EXQUISITE NATURAL GROUNDS with tennis lawn, flower and kitchen gardens, plantation, &c., in beautiful order and fully maintained.
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BERKHAMSTED. — Pre-war Detached HOUSE; garage; exceptional value; 2½ miles golf, shops, schools, station.—Particulars, Falkland House.

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COTSWOLD HILLS, Ross-on-Camden.—Old-fashioned stone-built detached RESIDENCE; three reception, five bed rooms, two bath rooms; central heating; electric light; charming garden; garage; Freehold £1,850.—Bower, Auctioneer, Campden.

COUNTRY HOME, SURREY, with or without furniture; bargain for immediate SALE; suit family, or as guest house.—"X," 20, Copthall-avenue, London, E.C.

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FULL OF OLD OAK. EXECUTOR'S SALE.

JUST IN THE MARKET.
EASTBOURNE.—Excellent Detached HOUSE, PLANNED on TWO FLOORS. Containing three reception, six bed rooms, bath room; tennis court; garage. FREEHOLD £2,200 with vacant possession.—Particulars of EDGAR HORN, Cornfield-road, Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE HOUSE AGENTS
ROSS and DENNIS. 'Phone 1597.

45 MINUTES LONDON.
ESSEX-HERTS BORDERS, secluded position, few minutes main line.—Attractive well-built RESIDENCE; five bed, bath (hot and cold), two reception, &c.; main water, drainage, gas; central heating installed; garage, outbuildings; 1½ ACRE delightful grounds, tennis lawn, &c. FREEHOLD £1,750.—CORBE and WINCER, Chelmsford.

ESSEX COUNTRY HOUSE, in lovely situation in favourite Langston country, two miles main line station; four reception, 14 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, &c.; central heating and own electric light; excellent HUNTER STABLING and garages; lodge and cottage; walled kitchen garden; 5 acres tennis lawns, woodland and park sloping to large ornamental lake, 34 ACRES, more if desired. Believed to be the finest place of its size in the county; ideal for city man; fond of hunting, polo, and country pursuits.—KEMSLEYS, 164, Hutton-gate, Bolton, E.C.2.

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EPPING FOREST.—Delightfully placed, well-kept, 16 modern-styled MANSION, situate in park and wooded lands of 127 ACRES, midway between Loughton and Waltham Cross Stations, close to High Beech; specially suitable for Residential Hotel, Country Club or for institutional purposes; further lands if required.—For SALE by KEMSLEYS, Chartered Surveyors, 164, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

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£2,500, or NEAR OFFER.—Charming OLD FARMHOUSE modernized; 3 reception, 5 bed, bath; company's water, electric light; constant hot water; garage; orchard. ON ACRE. STUART HEPBURN and Co., 39-41, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Ken. 9320.)

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500ft. above sea level. Magnificent views. Only 35 miles from Town.
Well-appointed artistically decorated FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, approached by carriage drives, in beautiful park; outer and inner halls, four reception rooms, billiard room, eight principal bed and dressing rooms, six secondary bed rooms, three bath rooms, complete offices.
Co.'s electric light, power, and gas; excellent water supply; modern septic tank drainage; constant hot water; central heating; telephone.
Three lodges, three cottages, garages, stabling, farmery, and outbuildings.
WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS,
with two tennis courts, ornamental lake, several enclosures of rich pasture and valuable woodland, in all
ABOUT 167 ACRES.
For SALE Privately, or by Auction later.
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AMAZING BARGAIN.
BERKS AND OXON BORDERS
On high ground, one mile from river.
Amidst unspoilt surroundings. Within daily access of Town.
UNIQUE LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE, *built and designed by an eminent Architect for his own occupation, and entirely redecorated and fitted regardless of cost.*
Entrance and lounge halls, three good reception, nine bed and dressing rooms (principal fitted with lavatory basins, hot and cold), three bath rooms, servants' hall, &c.; cottage; exceptional garage, outbuildings; co.'s water, electric light, central heating, independent hot water, telephone, modern drainage.
FASCINATING PLEASURE GROUNDS,
fully matured and nicely shaded. Tennis and croquet lawns, sunk rose garden, wild garden, kitchen and fruit garden, paddock, &c., in all
FIVE ACRES.
AN ABSOLUTE BARGAIN.
£6,250 FREEHOLD.
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SALOP.
PRICE ONLY £2,200.
FREEHOLD BLACK AND WHITE
BAILLIE-SCOTT RESIDENCE.
Entrance hall, oak-beamed and galleried dining room, two reception, compact offices, seven bed and dressing rooms, large attic bath room.
Co.'s gas, water; telephone; space for garage.
WELL-STOCKED GARDENS, with full-sized croquet or tennis lawn, flower and rose gardens, two kitchen gardens, fruit trees and shrubs, large paddock, in all
ABOUT 3¼ ACRES.
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TO LOVERS OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.
WILTS AND SOMERSET BORDERS.
HINTON ABBEY, HINTON CHARTERHOUSE.
Gloriously situated on a tableland nearly 400ft. above sea level on the site of the Carthusian Priory of Hinton (remains of which are in the grounds), about one mile from Frankford and six miles from Bath.
Historical Freehold Tudor Manor House, in excellent preservation, facing South, approached by long drive and containing entrance hall, four reception rooms, 10-12 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete domestic offices with servants' hall; central heating; electric light; independent hot water system.
Monastic Chapel, Refectory, Monks' Dormitory, Library, and Dovecotes.
Garage, Stabling, Farmery. Entrance Lodge. Five Cottages. Beautifully Timbered Pleasure Grounds and 130 Acres wood, remainder pasture and arable, the whole estate covering about
280 ACRES,
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Fine position, about 500ft. above sea level. Within easy reach of Harewood Downs Golf Course.
CHOICE, EASILY WORKED BUNGALOW-STYLE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, in excellent order, and containing lounge hall, loggia, dining and drawing rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), usual offices; modern drainage, electric light, company's gas and water; telephone; garage.
PRETTILY DISPLAYED GARDENS, designed at considerable cost; tennis and other lawns, crazy paths, kitchen, flower, fruit and rose gardens, orchard, in all about
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ON THE MOORS OF DEVON.
¾-MILE TROUT FISHING.
MOST PICTURESQUE MOORLAND RESIDENCE, in sheltered position, commanding glorious panoramic views.
Four reception rooms, full-sized billi

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SOUTH DOWNS. 12 MILES FROM BRIGHTON.

A truly obvious unrivalled situation. Panoramic views southward embracing the range of Downs from Lewes to Midhurst.

A Gentleman's COUNTRY RESIDENCE upon which £2,000 has just been spent on improvements, with drive approach and lodge.

Eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, up-to-date offices; electric light.

Detached garage and outbuildings.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS.
TENNIS LAWN.

17 ACRES
in all.

PRICE £6,000 FREEHOLD.
For sale due to Owner leaving district.

Strongly recommended by Agents:—WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd.

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FACING SEA AND LAWNS.
An Attractive Detached Non-Basement Marine Residence.

Five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, oak-panelled lounge, usual offices, maids' sitting room, loggia and covered balcony over, overlooking Channel. Exceptionally well-planned; all conveniences. *Electric light and power. Central heating. Nice garden; garage.* PRICE £4,500 FREEHOLD, or to be Let Furnished. RENT 10GNS. PER WEEK.

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"HARMONY," 12, ST. VALERIE-ROAD.

WEST WORTHING.

About 200 yards from sea, facing South, in an exceptionally sunny position.

The excellent detached Corner Residence; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms. *Electric light and power. Garage.* GREENHOUSE. PRETTY GARDEN. For Sale by Auction, 18th June next, or Privately.—Sole Agents and Auctioneers, WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd.

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YORK-AVENUE, HOVE.

In this most convenient position, within easy reach of Brighton Central Station, Sea front, and Western-road, one of these well-built, pre-War, modern, double-fronted, THREE-BASEMENT FREEHOLD residences for sale at a strictly moderate figure. Six good bed rooms, two box rooms, bath room, three excellent reception rooms, and offices; electric light, gas points for fires; independent boiler. NICE GARDEN, WITH LAWN. FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

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A HOUSE OF CHARACTER.

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Almost on the sea front, in a sheltered residential district.—A pre-War built gentleman's RESIDENCE, completely modernized and expensively decorated with exceptional charm and taste; six bed rooms, two luxurious bath rooms with sunken baths and hot towel rails, three reception rooms, maids' hall, kitchen, and usual domestic offices. Electric Light, Power, Independent Boiler, parquet flooring, radiators, artistic modern grates. DELIGHTFUL ORNAMENTAL GARDEN. Large detached Garage. FREEHOLD ONLY £9,950.

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An ideal country retreat to the North of Petworth, in beautiful woodland surroundings, magnificent views.

A Farmhouse style of Residence; four bed and dressing rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, reconstructed central heating. GARAGE. Old-world garden of ONE ACRE. FREEHOLD £2,700. Or Furnished, 6 Guineas per week, open offer long let.

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Situated in a quaint old village, about three miles from sea.

A completely modernized COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, part of which dates back 500 years, wealth of old oak.

Company's water, electric light, central heating, main drainage.

Eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms; large garage and outbuildings, old Dutch four-roomed cottage.

Delightfully sheltered matured grounds, with tennis lawn, also pastureland, in all about

11 ACRES.

Might sell with less land.

PRICE FREEHOLD, £4,850.

Agents:—WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd.

PRICE REDUCED TO £3,250.

PALMEIRA-AVENUE, HOVE.

An attractive and imposing pre-War modern, detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, in this much-sought-after position, very convenient for bus service, railway station, shops, and sea front; six good bed rooms, bath room, three excellent reception rooms, domestic offices; electric light, gas points for stoves; detached garage with pit; excellent garden.

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SOMETHING EXCEPTIONAL.

AT HOVE.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

A particularly well-constructed MAISONNETTE in detached Mansion in private grounds, ENTIRELY SELF-CONTAINED AND WITH ORIGINAL NOBLE STAIRCASE. Lounge hall, two large reception rooms, maids' hall, large kitchen, four excellent bed rooms, two servants' bed rooms, and two bath rooms. CONSTANT HOT WATER—from separate boiler. Central heating, electric light and power. Every convenience. EXCLUSIVE CARRIAGE DRIVE ENTRANCE. Full-sized GARAGE and rooms over for Chauffeur if so desired. Strictly Moderate Rental.

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Combined advantages of Sea and Country; 200 yards from the quiet unfrequented beach in rural surroundings.

A GENTLEMAN'S MODERN RESIDENCE in 3½ Acres of Grounds. *Near Craigweil House, Aldwick.* Eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms. Electric light; conservatory. DOUBLE GARAGE. OUTBUILDINGS. FULL-SIZED TENNIS LAWN. Flower borders, fully-stocked kitchen garden and orchard, small paddock. FREEHOLD 6,000 GUINEAS.

Illustrated particulars on application to Owner's Agents, WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd.

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To be LET or SOLD, a WILLETT-BUILT FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, in delightful position overlooking tennis lawns, easy access to Brighton and Hove Stations; South aspect; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, domestic offices, including maids' hall; electric light, gas points, service lift; good garden with large conservatory. Rent £140 per annum (no premium). PRICE £2,500.

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High and healthy position, practically opposite tram and bus stops.—A substantially built and attractive modern detached *double-fronted* pos. basement FREEHOLD RESIDENCE on two floors only; four good bed rooms, tiled bath room, two large reception rooms, white tiled domestic offices; electric light and power, gas points; independent boiler for CONSTANT HOT WATER; LARGE GARAGE; excellent garden.

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HOVE.—TO BE SOLD.

Correct and fashionable locality, near sea, shops, and convenient for stations.

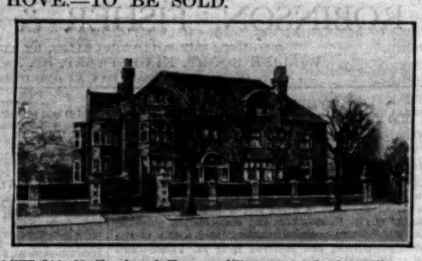
An important detached modern residence.

FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

14 bed and dressing rooms; three bath rooms, suite of three noble reception rooms, oak-panelled lounge hall, billiards room, domestic offices, Moorish room, or maids' hall. Electric light and central heating.

GARAGE for three cars, stabling and rooms over. Attractive well-kept grounds with tennis lawn. Total area

OVER HALF AN ACRE.



Sole Agents:—WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 52, Church-road, Hove; and Sloane-square, London, S.W.1.

Full details of the above, also other properties

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED

on application to the Estate Offices,
52, CHURCH-ROAD, HOVE, AND SLOANE-SQUARE, S.W.1.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

WEST SUSSEX. ONE HOUR FROM TOWN.

Adjoining St. Leonards Forest. On high ground.

DELIGHTFUL IN ITS SITUATION AND PERFECT APPOINTMENT.

In first rate order and replete with every modern convenience; 12-14 bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception, lounge hall; excellent stabling, commodious garage, two cottages; Main electric light, central heating, co.'s water, modern sanitation. Squash racquet court, exceedingly attractive pleasure gardens and grounds and meadowland, in all

16 ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE. PRICE £7,000 OR NEAR OFFER.

Fullest details and photos from Owner's Agents, Messrs. RALPH PAY and TAYLOR, 3, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 1032.

CURTIS & HENSON

Telephone: 1400 Grosvenor (2 lines).

Telegrams: "Submit, London."

A HOME OF DISTINCTION AND CHARACTER

BUILT REGARDLESS OF COST OF MELLOWED RED BRICK IN THE GEORGIAN MANNER.

A DELIGHTFUL SPOT
ON THE SURREY HILLS.

Within short walking distance of WALTON HEATH GOLF COURSE and only seventeen miles from Hyde Park Corner. THIS IS AN IDEAL HOME FOR A CITY MAN.

SITUATED 400FT. ABOVE SEA
ON GRAVEL SOIL,
adjacent to large areas of Common lands and enjoying complete seclusion and immunity from noise.

The approach is by two long carriage drives flanked by rhododendrons, and there are:—SPACIOUS HALL, FIVE RECEPTION, 10 BED ROOMS, FIVE BATH ROOMS. CO.'S ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE. GARAGE FOR THREE. FIVE COTTAGES. STABLING FOR EIGHT.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS which are a delightful feature studded with magnificent timber, lawns with two double tennis courts and pavilion, lily pond and fountain. Productive kitchen garden, woodland, &c.

IN ALL ABOUT 30 ACRES.

Inspected and highly recommended. Owner's Agents, CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

TO BE LET ON LEASE. NO PREMIUM.

HIGHLANDS OF SUSSEX.

Magnificent situation 600ft. above sea, lovely views.

A DOWER HOUSE

of large Estate of brick and tile of the Old Kentish Farmhouse type, approached by drive; 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms; stabling, garage, cottage; electric light, central heating, co.'s water; attractive grounds, tennis court, kitchen garden, small lake, wood, and paddock; hunting, polo, golf.

ABOUT 5 ACRES.

UP TO 25 ACRES COULD BE RENTED.

CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

IN THE HEART OF UNSPOILT COUNTRY.

SUSSEX.

12 miles from Haslemere Station, whence excellent trains to London.

A MEDIUM-SIZED RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE.

Charming GEORGIAN HOUSE approached by drive with lodge; nine principal bed rooms, adequate secondary and staff rooms, six bath rooms, lounge hall, five reception rooms, mostly having distinctive character in panelling, beams, and fireplaces. Electric light; central heating; telephone; garage for six cars, good stabling; men's quarters. The grounds surround the house and are most delightfully laid out in wide beech-shaded lawns, pergola, herbaceous borders, rose garden. ONE HARD and THREE GRASS COURTS; kitchen garden. Three farms; grazing rights; seven cottages.

2,000 ACRES OF SHOOTING.

including 1,000 Acres rented privately. 1,500 pheasants now being reared. Game bag on application. HUNTING. GOLF. SEA BATHING. The whole in excellent order and extends to

ABOUT 1,091 ACRES.

For SALE, or would be Let partially furnished.—Owner's Agents: CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

400FT. UP. FIRST-CLASS GOLF. SOUTH ASPECT.

ADJOINING ASHDOWN FOREST.

50 minutes rail.

AN OLD-WORLD HOUSE,

approached by long drive and surrounded by gardens and woodland and enjoying magnificent views. Entrance hall, four reception rooms, 14 bed rooms, four bath rooms (all on two floors). Electric light, central heating. GOOD WATER SUPPLY.

MATURED GARDENS WITH SLOPING LAWNS AND LAKE.
NEW HARD TENNIS COURT.
Garage and Stabling. Cottage. Sandy soil.

ABOUT 42 ACRES.

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED, ON LEASE.

Inspected and strongly recommended.
Agents, CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

REDUCED PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

30 MINUTES RAIL. FAST TRAINS.

First-class Golf. Tennis. Polo. Aviation and Motoring.

'MIDST COMMONS AND GOLF COURSES.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.
A MODEL PROPERTY.

Central lounge hall, three reception, 12 bed, four bath, offices, lodge, garage and stabling; cottage.

OUTSTANDING GARDENS ON SOUTHERN SLOPE.

Hard tennis court; two garden houses; company's water and electricity; central heating; sandy soil.

IN ALL ABOUT NINE ACRES.

Sole Agents: CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

EWBANK & CO.,

WEYBRIDGE, ADDLESTONE, AND COBHAM.
Telephones: Weybridge 61-62; Cobham 47.

A most attractive family house on two floors.

£4,750.—WEYBRIDGE, high ground, gravel soil, close to station, golf and lawn tennis clubs. EXCELLENT POSITION.—Ten bed, two dressing, bath, lounge, two reception, maids' sitting room; CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT. Could easily be converted into smaller house and cottage if desired. Beautiful grounds, 1½ acre; stabling; double garage; all services. Freehold.—EWBANK and Co., Weybridge.

Now offered at a reduced price.

£1,200.—WEYBRIDGE, in quiet road.—Detached double-fronted pre-War HOUSE; five bed, bath, three reception, heated linen cupboard, good offices; "Ideal" boiler; gas for cooking; electric light, &c.; good garden. Freehold.—EWBANK and Co., Weybridge.

ESHER, 14 miles Waterloo.—Unique opportunity of securing fascinating UP-TO-DATE RESIDENCE, designed by well-known architect, in one of the best positions in this much-favoured district, on high ground with lovely views; three reception, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, maids' sitting room, labour-saving offices; teak floors, oak doors; fitted basins in bed rooms; central heating and ALL APPOINTMENTS of a FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE; GARAGE for two, with chauffeur's room; CHARMING GARDEN about 1½ ACRES, with tennis (less if desired). Freehold only £3,750.—Sole Agents, EWBANK and Co., High-street, Cobham, and Baker-street, Weybridge.

WOKING, SURREY.

32 minutes from Waterloo. Sandy Soil. Open Commons. Golf.

H. B. EVERSHED & CO.,
Estate Agents, Surveyors, and Auctioneers,
RAILWAY APPROACH, and 2, CHERTSEY-ROAD.
Telephone:—Woking 167.
Saloon Car at Service of Applicants.
Register Free.

WEST BYFLEET.

DELIGHTFULLY SECLUDED ESTATE.

10 minutes from Station. 2½ miles from Woking.

Well-built MODERN RESIDENCE, containing two reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, good offices; electric light, gas, company's water; good garage; beautiful garden, with tennis lawn. Close to two golf links. Strongly recommended from personal inspection by the Agents.

PRICE £2,100 FREEHOLD.
Apply:—H. B. EVERSHED and Co., as above.

WOKING.

In favourite Residential District.
COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE.
situated about 12 minutes' walk from Station.

Built of brick, with excellent sized rooms. Three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, and good offices.

Ample room for garage.
Good garden with lawn, &c.
All usual services. Easy distance to Golf.
PRICE £2,200. FREEHOLD.
Apply:—H. B. EVERSHED and Co., as above.

WOKING, in a very quiet road.—Detached HOUSE, now redecorated and modernized, containing three reception rooms, five bed and dressing rooms, bath room, usual offices; independent boiler; good garden; room for garage; all services. Bargain price, £1,600 Freehold.—Apply H. B. EVERSHED and Co., as above.

AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
AMIDST THE PINES.

SURREY, on a hill.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE; two reception rooms, sun parlour, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms; garage and stabling; all services; in good repair; attractive grounds of nearly THREE ACRES.—Particulars of Agent, SIDNEY H. GERMAN, F.A.I., Estate Offices, Farnham. 'Phone 84.

SURREY and HANTS BORDERS, in village near Farnham.—Detached RESIDENCE; two large reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, all conveniences; garage. FREEHOLD with about ONE ACRE, £1,100; or with three Acres and a cottage, £1,550.—Particulars of Sole Agent, SIDNEY H. GERMAN, F.A.I., Estate Offices, Farnham. 'Phone 84.

WILSON & CO. F. D. WILSON, F.S.I. A. J. SOUTHERN, F.A.I. G. H. NEWBERY, F.S.I., F.A.I.

TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 1440 (THREE LINES).

BEAUTIFUL OLD WEST SUSSEX MANOR HOUSE.

Lovely exterior of mellowed brickwork with stone slab roof.

300 ACRES.

A PLACE OF RARE CHARM AND CHARACTER, WITH ORIGINAL OAK BEAMS, FIREPLACES, AND FINE OLD OAK PANELLING, IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER.

Lounge hall, three delightful reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. GARAGES. STABLING. SEVERAL COTTAGES.

LOVELY OLD GARDENS,

with portions of the old moat and fishponds; home farm, for the most part good pasture; capital buildings.

WELL-TIMBERED WOODS. THE ESTATE IS BORDERED BY THE RIVER ARUN.
FOR SALE PRIVATELY NOW OR BY AUCTION IN JULY.

A LOW PRICE WILL BE ACCEPTED.

Solicitors, Messrs. Saxton and Morgan, 15, Somerset-street, W.1.
Sole Agents and Auctioneers, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

SURREY & SUSSEX PROPERTIES

FURTHER PAGES OF THIS SPECIAL FEATURE

WILL APPEAR IN

The Times

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),

MAY 31

KING & CHASEMORE,

HORSHAM, SUSSEX. Three HORSHAM 111.

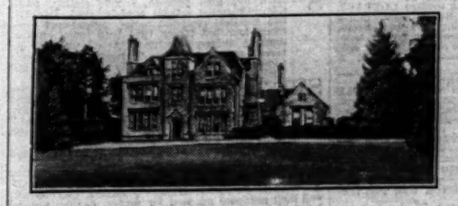
WEST SUSSEX.

BETWEEN HORSHAM AND ARUNDEL.

About half a mile from Billingshurst, eight miles from Horsham, 13 miles from Arundel and seven miles from Storrington.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE KNOWN AS

KINGSFOLD, BILLINGSHURST.



AN IMPOSING AND PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE, part dating from the XVII. Century. *Hall, three reception rooms, billiards room, seven bed rooms, three bath rooms. Two cottages. Stabling. Garage.*

Charming GROUNDS and GARDENS and Parklike Pastures and Woodland, in all

82 ACRES.

Company's Water; Septic Tank Drainage; Electric light. Which Messrs. KING and CHASEMORE have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION (unless previously sold by private treaty) at the Town Hall, Horsham, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11th, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock.

Illustrated particulars, Plans and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Solicitors, Messrs. Catching and Son, Horsham, or of the Auctioneers, Messrs. King and Chasemore, Richmond House, Horsham.

WEST SUSSEX, NEAR HORSHAM.

About half a mile from Southwater Station, about 3½ miles from Horsham, and about 37 miles from London.

THE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING PROPERTY,

THE CHASE, SOUTHWATER.

Occupying a LOVELY POSITION WITH BEAUTIFUL VIEWS over woodland and parklike surroundings. THE RESIDENCE, which is in first-rate order, contains:

Four Reception rooms, seven Bed and Dressing Rooms, two Bath rooms and ample Domestic Offices.

Electric Light. Central Heating. Fitted lavatory basins in all bed rooms. Excellent Water Supply and Drainage. Telephone. Picturesque Pleasure Grounds with Tennis Lawn. Two Garages. Farmery.

Three Excellent Cottages.

The Land is beautifully timbered with splendid oak trees, and for its size affords excellent Shooting.

The whole property embraces an area of about

60 ACRES.

ALSO A PICTURESQUE OLD-FASHIONED SUSSEX FARMHOUSE known as

MARLPOST FARM,

with farm buildings and 30 ACRES.

For SALE Privately or by AUCTION at the Town Hall, Horsham, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

Particulars of Messrs. Longmores, Solicitors, Hertford, Herts, or of the Auctioneers, Messrs. KING and CHASEMORE, Richmond House, Horsham, Sussex.

WEST SUSSEX.

In the beautiful unspoilt district between Billingshurst and Petworth.

THE OUTLYING PORTIONS OF THE BARKFOLD ESTATE.

THIS PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE known as

THE BLACK BEAR, KIRDFORD.

Two reception rooms, roomy domestic offices, four bed rooms. Large garden and outbuildings.

BOXALLAND FARM, KIRDFORD. A DESIRABLE MIXED FARM OF 183 ACRES.

HERONS FARM, KIRDFORD.

An excellent small Farm of 78½ Acres, with charming old Farmhouse.

Which will be offered for SALE by AUCTION (unless previously sold by private treaty) by Messrs. KING and CHASEMORE, acting in conjunction with Messrs. Hewett and Lee, at the Town Hall, Horsham, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11th, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock. Solicitor:—Messrs. Dimond and Son, 47, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, London, W.1; Catching and Son, Horsham. Auctioneers:—Messrs. KING and CHASEMORE, Richmond House, Horsham; and Messrs. Hewett and Lee, High-street, Guildford.

HORSHAM, SUSSEX.

The Freehold Agricultural Property on the outskirts of Horsham, forming

THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE DENNE PARK ESTATE.

A compact property on a Southern slope, with views to the South Downs, and having more than four miles of road frontage, including about 5,000 feet to the main London-Worthing Road, and comprising:—

COLTSTAPLE, EASTEDS, JACKRELL'S, KING'S, BLAKES, AND POND FARMS,

all with attractive oak-thatched farmhouses.

Building land, cottages, and woodlands with valuable growing timber. The whole extending to about

780 ACRES,

which will be Sold as a whole or in 20 Lots (unless sold previously by Private Treaty) at the Town Hall, Horsham, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m., by Messrs. KING and CHASEMORE.

Particulars, Plans and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from:—
The Solicitors: Messrs. Young, Coles and Langdon, Westminster Bank Chambers, Hastings.
The Agent: Charles Moore, Esq., Denne Park Estate Office, Horsham.
The Auctioneers: Messrs. KING and CHASEMORE, Richmond House, Horsham, Sussex.

DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS

ONLY JUST IN THE MARKET.

SURREY.

AMIDST BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS IN AN UNSPOILT DISTRICT ABSOLUTELY SECLUDED AND FREE FROM ALL TRAFFIC NUISANCES.

"THE OLD HOUSE," EWHURST.

A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

OF GREAT CHARM AND CHARACTER, comprising an Old World RESIDENCE in brick and stone, half-timbered, full of old oak, recently restored and added to regardless of cost, small farmery and about 40 acres pasture, remainder woodland, in all

150 ACRES.

11 bed rooms, four bath rooms, four reception, excellent domestic accommodation all on two floors.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. COMPANY'S WATER.

Illustrated particulars of the Sole Agents:—
DUNCAN B. GRAY and PARTNERS, 129, MOUNT-STREET, W.1.

SUSSEX.—Unspoilt rural spot.—Owner will Sell COUNTRY HOUSE he built pre-War; seven bed; grounds; £2,600. Others.—YOUNG'S Auctioneers, Hove.

KINGSTON HILL.—FREEHOLD.—Fine RESIDENCE; four bed rooms, two reception, bath; electric and gas; garage; good garden. Price only £2,150.—Sole Agents, MARLOWS, facing Station, Kingston.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

3 *lines* 6s. 9d. (*minimum*)

STRATFORD.—FREEHOLD INVESTMENT, secured on SHOP PREMISES, situated in a busy market. Let on one lease for 21 years at £150 per annum. PRICE £1,750. Apply
HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN,
27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.

TO TRUSTEES, SOLICITORS, AND OTHERS.

SOUND AND IMPROVING SECURITY.

EALING COMMON, W. (opposite Underground Station).—FIVE MODERN FREEHOLD SHOPS with upper parts, in prominent main-road position. Let on full-repairing leases to good tenants conducting high-class businesses. Producing £1,025 per annum net. PRICE £20,000.—Particulars in confidence from TOWERS, ELLIS and Co., 141, Inverness-terrace, Bayswater, W.2.

LONDON, W.—FREEHOLD ESTATE of SELF-CONTAINED FLATS. Mostly let on long leases. Moderate rents totalling £4,773 per annum. PRICE £37,500. —Apply SYDNEY A. NAYLOR and Co., F.A.I., Southampton Buildings, High Holborn, W.C.

PRACTICALLY FREEHOLD INVESTMENT.

MEDWAY HOUSE,

OLD CAVENDISH-STREET, OXFORD-STREET.

A fine MODERN CORNER BUILDING overlooking Cavendish-square. Let as Business Premises and producing a total income of

£4,670 PER ANNUM.

Lease 980 years. Ground-rent £150 per annum. This high-class investment will be offered by AUCTION (unless sold or disposed of) at the WINCHESTER HOUSE AUCTION MART, WEDNESDAY, June 18th, 1930, by

SAMUEL B. CLARK & SON,
16a, New Cavendish-street,
Portland-place, W.1. Langham 2677.

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD INVESTMENT arising from

No. 9, WEYMOUTH-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.1.

A Modern Building, containing

NINETEEN RESIDENTIAL SERVICE FLATS and FOURTEEN CONSULTING ROOMS. ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED GROSS INCOME:

£13,820 PER ANNUM.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION by Messrs.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,

in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Wednesday, 11th June, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors:—Messrs. Trower, Still, and Keelings, 6, Kew-square, W.C.1.

Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

SIX TERRACE COTTAGES, total weekly rents £3 17s. 6d. per week. Gross £1 0 10. 12, and 14, FITZALAN-STREET, WANDSWORTH. FREEHOLD for SALE.—Send offers to Owner's Agents, HANKINSONS, Bournemouth.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS (continued)

NOS. 30-38 and 41-107, HOLLY-LANE and BERRY-STREET, HARLESDEN, N.W.10.—An attractive long Leasehold Estate of 32 MODERN HOUSES, comprising 61 self-contained flats, producing £1,716 per annum. Lease 72 years at £179 ground-rent. To be SOLD by AUCTION by Messrs. WAKE and PELL, Station-approach, Kingston, on the 11th June next, from whom particulars may be obtained.

WANTED

A SMALL WELL-LET SHOP INVESTMENT REQUIRED for a fund of about £3,000. Freehold preferred, but leaseholds having over 50 years unexpired entertained.—Please send particulars, marked "L," to Hampton and Sons, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS REQUIRED immediately for a large fund. Must be well secured on good class properties.—Please send full particulars to LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, Surveyors, 46, Gresham-street, Bank, E.C.2.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

3 *lines* 6s. 9d. (*minimum*)

GENTLEMAN'S SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE; three reception, six-eight bed; hunter stabling for three; rough shooting or own ground; £3,000-£4,000; near Sevenoaks, Tunbridge Wells, East Grinstead, Haywards Heath, Horsham. No agents.—Write Box 8587, The Times, 42, Wimore-street, W.1.

LADY just returned from South Africa URGENTLY REQUIRES to PURCHASE or RENT, within 25 miles of London, in rural and sheltered position, a RESIDENCE of CHARACTER, preferably old fashioned, with about seven bed, three sitting rooms, &c., and a minimum of ONE ACRE of garden.—Write in first instance, with photographs if possible, to BUCKLAND and SONS, Estate Agents, Slough (usual commission required).

WANTED (with good train service to Town), a SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, suitable for City gentleman. Medium-sized house, modern conveniences, nice grounds, small farmery, cottages. Price not to exceed £12,000, and only properties entertained where urgent realisation required.—Write Box S.1441, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to PURCHASE, within 15 MILES NORTH of MARBLE ARCH, such as Totteridge, Arkley, Barnet, Bushey, &c., small HOUSE of CHARACTER, with four-six bed, in a RURAL and QUIET POSITION. —Particulars to Mrs. B., care of Estate Dept., MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1. Usual commission required.

WANTED, IN HAMPSHIRE,

preferably near the NEW FOREST, an ELIZABETHAN or TUDOR HOUSE, about 10 bed rooms, with from two to five hundred Acres, including home farm.—Full details to Mrs. G., care of HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

WANTED to BUY, RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY of 5-12 bed rooms, equipped with modern conveniences. District preferred, Oxford, Wantage. A few Acres required.—Reply JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 140, High-street, Oxford.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED (continued)

WANTED by schoolmaster (eight pupils), FURNISHED HOUSE, South Coast, summer holidays, moderate rent; school house would do.—Stephens, 50 Manor-road, Barnet, Herts.

WILL any one LET small FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE for Summer Months, about seven bed rooms, real country situation, tennis court and garage, within 25 miles of Portsmouth, to Lady Culme Seymour, 26, Lower Belgrave-street, London, S.W.1.

BUSINESS PREMISES

3 *lines* 6s. 9d. (*minimum*)

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Agents for all available SHOPS and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

BAKER-STREET (off).—FACTORY PREMISES, comprising 6,000ft. super (mainly on ground and first floors), excluding spacious basement; 21 years' Lease at ground-rent of £200 per annum. PRICE £3,500.—Apply GEO. HEAD and Co., 40, Baker-street, W.1.

BOOKSELLERS' PREMISES, splendidly situated, immediately adjacent to the University, compact handsome shop.—Particulars of the Sole Agents, Messrs. RUTLEY, VINE and GURNEY, 97-98, Tottenham Court-road, W.

SURREY MARKET TOWN.

FREEHOLD for Sale in the market.—Old-fashioned, high-class CAFE, in magnificent position, opposite car park.—Sole Agents, PEARSON, COLE and SHORLAND, High-street, Dorking. Tele. 320.

PALL MALL OFFICES.

SINGLE ROOMS or SUITES in one of the finest buildings in this thoroughfare, facing Marlborough House, with every convenience, central heating, two passenger lifts, porters, &c.

SUITES FROM £185 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE ROOMS FROM £85 PER ANNUM.
Or
ACCOMMODATION UP TO 2,000 SQ. FT. FOR LARGE COMPANIES.

Inspection can be made at any time, and full particulars obtained from MARLBOROUGH PROPERTY Co., Ltd., 55-58, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Telephone, Regent 0616.

TO be LET, 37, MANCHESTER-STREET, MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1.—GROUND-FLOOR, four rooms; suit high-class business or professional man. —Apply M., Ltd., as above.

SHOOTING AND FISHING

3 *lines* 6s. 9d. (*minimum*)

TWO be LET, August and September, GROUSE MOOR with FURNISHED HOUSE and gardens; fishing.—Full particulars on application to Watson, Sidwood, Tarset, Northumberland.

80 HIGHLAND DEER FOREST TO BE SUBLET. STAGS.—One of the best Forests in Scotland, stags averaging over 15st. in addition to grouse and blackgame shooting, with excellent trout fishing and a handsomely FURNISHED LODGE amid magnificent scenery. This Forest is rarely in the market.—Full particulars, boundaries, and photographs can be seen on application to Messrs. JAMES SARGENT and SON, 29, Bury-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

SALES BY AUCTION

4 *lines* 9s. (*minimum*)

HIGH BEECH, ESSEX.

Situate in beautiful country, adjoining one of the most delightful stretches of Epping Forest, equidistant between Loughton and Waltham-cross Stations, and under 15 miles from the City.

The RESIDENTIAL and SPORTING ESTATE.

BEECH HILL PARK,

comprising a medium-sized MANSION in excellent order, with GARDENS, WOODLANDS, and PARKLANDS extending to 127 acres, and including five cottages.

FOUR EXCELLENT FARMS, which together contain a further 604 acres, surround the park and give entire seclusion.

ENCLOSURES of ACCOMMODATION LAND.
EIGHT COTTAGES and a small RESIDENCE.

KEMSLEYS

are instructed by the Exors. of the late A. J. Edwards, Esq., D.L., J.P., to SELL the above by AUCTION in LONDON on WEDNESDAY, June 18th, unless disposed of privately in the meantime.

Particulars may be obtained of Messrs. Bischoff, Coxe, Bischoff and Thompson, Solicitors, 4, Great Winchester-street, E.C.2, or of the Auctioneers, 164, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

DAGENHAM.

Occupying an important corner position within half-a-mile of Dagenham Station and on an important omnibus route.

The unrestricted Freehold Building Estate.

WANTZ FARM,

situate at the corner of the main Dagenham-Romford road and Oxlow-lane, and comprising an area of about

6½ ACRES,

including the commodious RESIDENCE, useful Buildings, and Cottage. The property possesses the VALUABLE FRONTAGE of about 368ft. to Romford-road and about 640ft. to Oxlow-lane.

KEMSLEYS

will SELL the above by AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Tuesday, 24th June, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors, Messrs. Turner, Osborn and Chatterton, 7, Devonshire-square, E.C.2.
Auctioneer's Offices: 164, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, and 33, South-street, Romford.

STAPLEFORD ABBOTTS, ESSEX.

AN ENFRANCHISEMENT RENT CHARGE OF £27 4s. PER ANNUM,

issuing out of lands at or in the neighbourhood of Bourne Bridge and elsewhere in the Parish.

KEMSLEYS

will SELL the above by AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Tuesday, 24th June, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs. Lawrence, Brentwood.
Auctioneer's Offices: 164, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, and 33, South-street, Romford.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

GREAT BARDFIELD, ESSEX.

In charming, unspoilt country, seven miles from Braintree, 19 miles from Chelmsford, and under 45 miles by road from London.

A SMALL RESIDENTIAL and SPORTING ESTATE known as

PARK HALL,

with beautifully situated, moderate sized COUNTRY HOUSE with two lodges and 46 Acres park and grounds.

PARK HALL FARM, with excellent buildings, two cottages, and 249 Acres.

PURPLES FARM, with house, good buildings, and 154 Acres.

PLACE FARM, with extensive buildings and 152 Acres of productive roadside land, just outside the village, and

A CHARMING XVITH CENTURY HOUSE in the village, with partly walled garden and grass orchard.

WITH POSSESSION at MICHAELMAS.

KEMSLEYS,
in conjunction with
MESSRS. CHEFFINS,

are instructed to SELL the above by AUCTION in lots, at the Masonic Hall, Braintree, on Wednesday, July 9th, at 4.0 p.m., unless acceptable offers are received in the meantime.—Particulars from the Solicitors, Messrs. Wm. Gee and Sons, Bishops Stortford, Herts, or from the Auctioneers, KEMSLEYS, 164, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, and Messrs. CHEFFINS, Saffron Walden, Essex.

By Order of the Trustees of the late Edward North Buxton.

WOODFORD GREEN,

Occupying an unrivalled position, midway between Woodford and Buckhurst Hill Stations

PROPERTIES IN SURREY AND SUSSEX

180, HIGH STREET, GUILDFORD.
GUILDFORD 1857.

THE BROADWAY, WOKING.
WOKING 54.

ALFRED SAVILL & SONS

HEAD OFFICE: 51A, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C. HOLBORN 8741.

WEYBRIDGE
(ADJOINING RAILWAY STATION). WEYBRIDGE 12.

CITY OFFICE:
2 & 3, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.3.

FOUR MILES FROM THE COUNTY TOWN OF GUILDFORD.

MAGNIFICENT VIEWS FROM A BEAUTIFUL POSITION
ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPE OF THE HOG'S BACK.

A DISTINCTIVE STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE.

Lounge, three reception rooms, thirteen bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, compact offices.

Garage with rooms over. Entrance Lodge.

Electric light. Company's water. Modern drainage. Central heating.

Very charming Gardens, with tennis lawn, ornamental water, woodland dell, paddock, kitchen garden.

ABOUT 11½ ACRES

FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

Illustrated particulars from the Sole Agents,
ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, 180, High-street, Guildford (Telephone 1857), and 51A, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

IN THE BEAUTIFUL WEST SUSSEX COUNTRY.

WORTHING 10 MILES—HORSHAM 12 MILES.

A PLEASING RESIDENCE,

Possessing the amenities of a small estate; four reception rooms, entrance and inner halls, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, excellent domestic offices.

Entrance Lodge.

Electric Light. Good water supply. Central Heating. Telephone. Sandy Soil. Sunny Aspect with beautiful views.

Charming Grounds (maintained by one man), hard and grass Tennis Courts, Orchard, Park Pasture, with valuable road frontage. About

14¾ ACRES.

An additional Cottage with 14 Acres can be purchased.

ONLY £5,500 FREEHOLD.

NO REASONABLE OFFER WILL BE REFUSED.

Illustrated particulars from the Sole Agents, ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, 180, High-street, Guildford (Telephone 1857), and 51a, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

WATERLOO 40 MINUTES.

CLOSE TO SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS GOLF COURSES, AND ADJACENT TO EXTENSIVE COMMONS AND PINEWOODS.

A DELIGHTFUL MODERN CHARACTER HOUSE,

built under the supervision of a well-known architect and most completely appointed with polished oak floors, door and window frames.

Six bed rooms, two bath rooms, hall, three reception rooms, labour-saving domestic offices, all main services.

Two garages.

The garden forms an appropriate setting for the house, and includes full-size tennis lawn, rose garden, herbaceous borders, small orchard and kitchen garden, in all about

ABOUT 1½ ACRES.

Illustrated particulars and price may be obtained from the Agents, ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, Weybridge, and 51a, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

BETWEEN COBHAM AND OXSHOTT.

Within half mile of the Station, with excellent train service, reaching Waterloo in 25 minutes.

A PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE.

Three reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, and usual offices.

Electric light, gas, Company's water, modern drainage, and telephone.

Large Garage.

The Garden is attractively laid out and includes crazy paved terrace and paths, herbaceous borders, wild garden, in all about ¾ Acre.

£2,550

FREEHOLD.

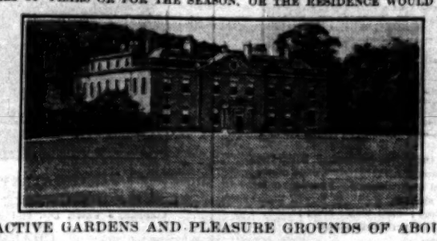
Full particulars from ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, Weybridge.

STANMER HOUSE

BETWEEN BRIGHTON AND LEWES.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, FOR A TERM OF YEARS OR FOR THE SEASON, OR THE RESIDENCE WOULD BE LET FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.

THE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE STANDS IN A WELL-TIMBERED PARK OF 500 ACRES, AMIDST BEAUTIFUL SOUTH DOWN SCENERY. IT IS VERY WELL FURNISHED AND HAS ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.



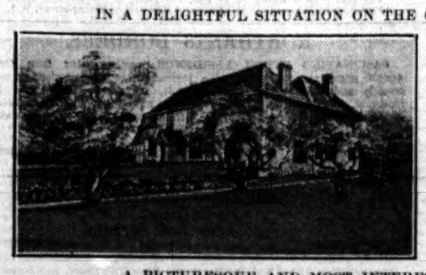
HALL, SIX RECEPTION ROOMS, COMPLETE OFFICES, 20 BED & DRESSING ROOMS, SIX BATH ROOMS. ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, COMPANY'S WATER, TELEPHONE. GARAGE FOR FOUR CARS. STABLING FOR EIGHT.

MOST ATTRACTIVE GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS OF ABOUT 20 ACRES,

including hard and grass tennis courts, extensive lawns, wild garden, woodland walks; large walled kitchen garden, orchards, &c.
Rent, photographs, and full particulars from the Sole Agents, ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, 51a, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.

SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS.

IN A DELIGHTFUL SITUATION ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF A MUCH FAVOURED VILLAGE.



A PICTURESQUE AND MOST INTERESTING SIXTEENTH-CENTURY RESIDENCE,

possessing an unusual quantity of old oak, open brick fireplaces, and other attractive features of the period.

Very fine hall (40ft. by 17ft.), three reception rooms (one 37ft. by 17ft.), seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, Excellent domestic offices, including servants' sitting room. Central heating in every room. Electric light. Modern drainage. Garage.

The OLD-FASHIONED GARDENS form an admirable setting for the Residence, and would irresistibly appeal to an enthusiastic gardener.

SPECIAL FEATURES INCLUDE:—Fine old walled flower garden, herbaceous borders, rose garden, tennis lawn, productive orchard, paddock,

IN ALL ABOUT 3 ACRES.

THE FREEHOLD OF THE PROPERTY IS AVAILABLE AT A MOST REASONABLE PRICE.

Full particulars from ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, 180, High-street, Guildford. Telephone 1857.

THE SUBJECT OF AN ARTICLE IN "COUNTRY LIFE."

"REED HOUSE," OLD-AVENUE, WEST BYFLEET.

ONE MILE STATION. NEAR EXCELLENT GOLF COURSES.

A PICTURESQUE CHARACTER RESIDENCE built of brick, with Norfolk Reed Thatched roof, and exposed half timbering.

In a cul-de-sac away from main road traffic.

Six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, good offices. Double garage.

Polished oak floors, electric light, gas, company's water, telephone, main drainage.

The Grounds are undoubtedly a feature, and shaded by several fine old trees; they comprise tennis and other lawns, herbaceous border and broad grass walk, rose gardens, kitchen garden, and small paddock, in all about

THREE ACRES.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY, OR BY AUCTION LATER.

Auctioneers:—HARRODS, Ltd., Estate Offices, 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1, and West Byfleet, Surrey, and ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, Weybridge, Head Office, 51a, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, and at Guildford and Woking.

FREEHOLD £2,350.

One mile from main line station, Waterloo 30 minutes. In a quiet road, well away from traffic nuisance, and within a few minutes' walk of the village.

AN ATTRACTIVE LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE, built about five years ago, with good-sized rooms, and all up-to-date conveniences installed. Four bed rooms (two having lavatory basins (hot and cold), bath room, two fine reception rooms, sun parlour.

Radiators, electric light, gas, main water and drainage, telephone. GARAGE.

Garden, with room for tennis court, about ONE-THIRD OF AN ACRE.

Further particulars from ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, Weybridge.

WOKING,

34 minutes' rail journey Waterloo, half-mile station, near several golf courses, overlooking Surrey Hills.

A modern detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, usual offices, separate boiler for hot water.

Central heating. Electric light. Main drainage. Garage. Tool and Cycle shed. Attractive garden with lawn, pergola, rose beds, &c.

PRICE £2,500.

Orders to view from ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, The Broadway, Woking.

WEYBRIDGE.

Convenient for station and golf course. On the higher ground, about one mile from the village, with Church and good shopping facilities.

ONLY £2,500 FREEHOLD.

A well-built FAMILY RESIDENCE containing eight bed and dressing rooms, two well-appointed bath rooms, three reception rooms and billiard room, usual offices. GARAGE.

Garden with tennis and other lawns, flower beds and borders, kitchen garden, &c., about ONE ACRE.

Undoubtedly a bargain.

Further details from ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, Weybridge.

GUILDFORD.

ONE MILE OF STATION. 40 MINUTES LONDON.

CONVENIENT FOR SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS GOLF COURSES.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE.

Hall, three reception rooms. Billiard or dance room. Seven bed and dressing rooms (five fitted basin. h. and c.). Two bath rooms. Model domestic offices. Garage for two cars. Electric light and power. Company's water. Gas. Telephone. Main drainage. Central heating. Electric passenger lift. Garage for two. Picturesque gardens, with tennis and other lawns, rose beds, flower garden, productive fruit and kitchen garden, in all

ONE ACRE.

FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE.

Illustrated particulars from the Sole Agents,
ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, 180, High-street, Guildford. Telephone Guildford 1857.

SURREY.

BEAUTIFUL VIEWS. QUIETUDE AND SECLUSION.

WITHIN 18 MILES OF LONDON, YET HAVING THE RARE DISTINCTION OF APPEARING TO BE IN THE HEART OF THE COUNTRY.

A PICTURESQUE AND WELL-ARRANGED RESIDENCE.

Two fine reception rooms, seven bed rooms (five with running water), two bath rooms, and usual offices.

Garage; excellent cottage. Company's gas, electric light and water. Modern drainage.

The Gardens are extremely beautiful. Tennis court, rock and flower gardens, wide stone-paved terrace, stately old trees, good kitchen garden, paddock, orchard and spinney, about

4½ ACRES.

FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICE.

Illustrated particulars from the Sole Agents,
ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, 180, High-street, Guildford (Telephone 1857), and 51a, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

JUST IN THE MARKET.

WITLEY, GUILDFORD.

PRACTICALLY ADJOINING THE WEST SURREY GOLF LINKS.

A PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE.

400FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL. GOOD VIEWS.

ONLY £3,500 FREEHOLD.

Entrance hall, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, and compact offices.

Picturesque and unique outbuildings. Garage and stabling.

Electric light, company's water; central heating and modern drainage.

Exceptionally charming gardens. Tennis court, rose and flower gardens, herbaceous borders, good kitchen garden, orchard, and a delightful piece of woodland.

ABOUT 4½ ACRES.

More land if required.

Illustrated particulars from the Sole Agents, ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, 51a, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, and 180, High-street, Guildford.

NEAR ST. GEORGE'S HILL GOLF LINKS.

AN OLD-FASHIONED COTTAGE-STYLE RESIDENCE.

Panelled lounge hall, dining room, drawing room, smoking room, six bed rooms, bath room; compact domestic offices with sliding room. Electric light. Gas. Main water and drainage. Independent hot water supply. Garages for three cars.

Unique GARDEN, studded with fine old cedars, pines, lawns, herbaceous borders, rock garden, grass walks, formal garden with lily pond, kitchen garden; about ONE and A HALF ACRE.

£4,600.

FREEHOLD.

Full particulars apply ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, Weybridge.

Kens. 1490
Telegrams:
"Estate, Harrods, London."

Surrey Estate Office, West Byfleet.

HARRODS

PRICE, £2,600 FREEHOLD.

KINGSWOOD AND CHIPSTEAD.

A QUAINT OLD-FASHIONED FARMHOUSE, situated 500 feet above sea level, Glorious unspoilt country. Under 20 miles from London. Southern aspect. With all modern conveniences. Hall, two reception, billiard room, well-arranged domestic offices, five bed rooms, bath room, box room, &c.

Central heating. Electric light. Company's water. Modern drainage. Telephone. Large building suitable for garage.

MATURED GARDENS,

with tennis court, kitchen garden, paddock, in all about

3 ACRES.

Owner's Agents, Messrs. ALEXANDER KING and GOULD, 57, Conduit-street, W.1, and HARRODS, Ltd., 62 and 64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HARRODS BYFLEET OFFICE.

SURREY. IN PERFECTLY RURAL SURROUNDINGS.

20 MILES FROM LONDON.

About 1½ miles from Station, 40 minutes from Waterloo and near St. George's Hill Golf Links.

Perfectly appointed cottage-style RESIDENCE, standing high, with extensive panoramic views, and with long drive.

Seven bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, hall, offices. Garage for two.

Electric light, gas, telephone. Constant hot water. Company's water and modern drainage.

Exceedingly pretty grounds with lawns, herbaceous borders, and kitchen garden, about

1¼ ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

Sole Agents: HARRODS, Ltd., Surrey Estate Office, West Byfleet.

By orders of Executors to close Estate. Offers invited.

ADJOINING FAVOURITE SURREY GOLF COURSE.

Near station with non-stop service to Waterloo in 22 minutes.

Finely appointed Residence, quiet situation away from motor traffic, in essentially residential locality with first-class golf and tennis clubs, and within easy distance of extensive commons and pine woods.

Twelve bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, billiard room, and handsome lounge hall, complete offices, with servants' sitting room. Garage for two-three cars. Small stable.

Parquet floors, oak doors, central heating, main electric light, gas, water, and drainage. Telephone, and constant hot water.

Well-matured and established gardens with rhododendron clumps, tennis and croquet lawns, kitchen garden, &c.

2¼ ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD. BARGAIN PRICE.

HARRODS, Ltd., Surrey Estate Office, West Byfleet.

WOKING, SURREY.

22 minutes non-stop to Waterloo and with unique Golfing facilities.

UNIQUELY APPOINTED COTTAGE STYLE RESIDENCE,

complete with every essential of modern comfort and convenience, and having parquet floors to all principal reception, bed rooms and landings; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms and sun room, offices, &c.

Garage for two cars.

Parquet floors, boiler in bed rooms, constant hot water, telephone, central heating, and all main services.

Attractive garden with hard tennis court, woodland banks and kitchen garden.

1 ACRE.

Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., Surrey Estate Office, W. Byfleet.

SURREY.

Favourite residential locality 40 minutes from Town.

Near several first-class golf courses.

OLD-FASHIONED GEORGIAN RESIDENCE partly covered with magnolia and wistaria, in perfect order throughout, and seated in beautifully timbered grounds. Eleven bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, billiard room, offices, two cottages, garage and stabling.

Parquet floors, central heating, Telephone. Main electric light. Gas. Water and drainage.

Grounds of charming old-world character, beautifully timbered and extending to

ABOUT SIX ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., Surrey Estate Office, West Byfleet.

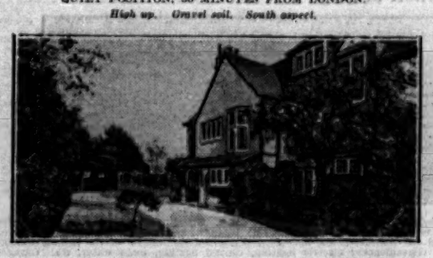
EWART, WELLS & CO.

11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1. Telephone: Gros. 1458 (Private Branch Exchange).

ENVIABLY SITUATED IN SURREY.

QUIET POSITION, 30 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

High up. Gravel soil. South aspect.



SPLENDIDLY APPOINTED AND EASILY RUN MODERN RESIDENCE IN FIRST-RATE ORDER.

Approached by a carriage drive and containing:—Lounge hall, three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms. Excellent domestic offices with servants' sitting room. Company's electric light and power, water, main drainage. Telephone. Garage. Delightful gardens with full-sized tennis lawn, &c., kept up by one man, and absolutely private.

1¾ ACRES. FREEHOLD. TEMPTING PRICE.

Full particulars and illustrations of EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gros. 1458.)

CROWBOROUGH GOLF LINKS.

750ft. UP, WITH GLORIOUS VIEWS OF ASHDOWN FOREST AND THE SOUTH DOWNS.

A really attractive well-built MODERN RESIDENCE, erected on rock foundation. Unique position, five minutes' walk from golf house and tennis club. Contains sitting hall, two other reception, capital offices, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room.

All main services, including electric light, gas, water, and drainage; telephone.

Garage; unusually picturesque grounds with well-kept lawns, almost new hard tennis court, glorious flower beds and grass walk, heather-clad slopes, wild garden, small orchard, fruit and vegetable gardens, in all nearly

TWO ACRES.

ONLY £3,700 FREEHOLD.

A GENUINE SACRIFICE. MUCH BELOW COST.

Convenient for R.C. and other Churches, excellent schools, shops, &c., and with a good motor-omnibus service to Uckfield and the Coast.

Personally inspected and recommended by the Owner's Agents, EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

SURREY

(KENT BORDERS).

LONDON 20 MILES. S.W. ASPECT. STATION TWO MILES.

A PICTURESQUE TUDOR RESIDENCE,

IN A DELIGHTFUL SETTING WITH OLD FARM BUILDINGS.

Lounge. Two reception. Six bed, two baths.

Main water. Electric light. Modern drainage.

PRETTY GARDENS.

GOOD KITCHEN GARDEN.

Excellent Buildings.

Sound Pasture, in ALL

25 ACRES.

(More land up to 157 Acres can be had.)

FOR SALE.

FREEHOLD.

RECOMMENDED.

Particulars of the Agents,

GEORGE TROLLOPE AND SONS,
25, MOUNT-STREET, W.1. (C.1225.)

WINKWORTH & CO.,

LAND AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS (TELEPHONES: GROSVENOR 2020-2),
48, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1.

By Order of the Exors. of the late Col. J. C. Brand.

HAZELWOOD, NEWICK, SUSSEX.

A MODERN REPLICA OF AN OLD HOUSE,

containing eight-ten bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and three reception rooms; garage, stabling; richly timbered grounds and two grass paddocks, amounting in all to about

16 ACRES,

will be offered for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously sold), on Thursday, 19th of June, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

Vendors' Solicitors: Messrs. Markby, Stewart and Wadeson, 4, Royal Exchange Buildings, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.

Auctioneers: Messrs. WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

ALFRED J. BURROWS,

F.S.I., P.P.A.I.,
amalgamated with Messrs.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,

Ashford, Kent, and 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

SUSSEX PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

HASTINGS and RYE (between), in Picturesque Village.—Well-built COUNTRY RESIDENCE; three reception, six bed and dressing, bath room, offices; electric light, main drainage; garage; gardens of ¼ Acre. FREEHOLD £1,550. (7623.)

EASY reach of Coast, eight miles Rye, 10 miles Hastings.—AGRICULTURAL and SPORTING PROPERTY; interesting unspoilt ELIZABETHAN HOUSE, full of original features; extensive range of farm buildings; pasture, arable, orchards and woodland, 180 ACRES. FREEHOLD £2,000. Or with a well-built MODERN RESIDENCE (three reception, nine bed rooms), electric lighting, well-stocked gardens, £3,300. (7468.)

RYE, in quaint cobbled street.—GEORGIAN RESIDENCE in delightful position with sea views; hall, two large reception, four bed rooms, bath room, and offices; electric light, co.'s water, main drainage, hot water service; terraced gardens. FREEHOLD £2,000. (7764.)

EASTBOURNE and TUNBRIDGE WELLS (between), ½ mile station.—Attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY; well-appointed MODERN RESIDENCE in perfect condition throughout; lounge hall, two reception, eight bed and dressing, bath room, and usual offices; electric lighting company's water, hot water service; garages, stabling, farmery. OLD MILL and COTTAGE, charming grounds with tennis lawn, ornamental pond and stream, orchards and meadow, 4½ Acres. PRICE £3,800. (7701.)

BETWEEN RYE and HASTINGS.—Superior SMALL MIXED HOLDING, picturesque old-fashioned farmhouse with beams, capital buildings, and cottage; fruit, pasture, arable and woodland, 48 Acres. FREEHOLD £2,200. (7717.)

KENT BORDER, short distance Rye. Adjoining an Old-world Village in an elevated position.—Interesting GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE with fine old timbering and panelling; three reception, nine bed and dressing, bath room, and offices; electric light, company's water, hot water service; garage and outbuildings; attractive matured gardens with tennis lawn, rock, rose, and wild gardens, orchard and paddock, 11½ ACRES. FREEHOLD £4,000. Or with land up to 212 Acres, six cottages, and farmery. (5401.)

Further particulars of the above of ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., P.P.A.I., Ashford, Kent.

CLANDON, near GUILDFORD and NEWLANDS CORNER.—Charming SEMI-BUNGALOW in excellent situation, now almost completed; few minutes station; nearly ¼-acre; four-five bed rooms; up-to-date design on unique lines and particularly well equipped. A real home in which owner is unfortunately unable to take up residence. Plan available in London. £2,150 or near offer.—Appointment to view, write Briggs, Belgrave Cottage, Belgrave-road, S.W.1.

DELIGHTFUL detached RESIDENCE, in sylvan surroundings at Mordes; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, usual offices; beautiful garden with tennis court. Price only £1,850 FREEHOLD.—Agents, MERCER TAYLOR and Co., 19 Upper Green East, Mitcham. 'Phone 4235.

31, DOVER STREET, LONDON, W.1. (Gerrard 4384)

ELLIS & SONS

WENTWORTH ESTATE OFFICE, VIRGINIA WATER. (Wentworth 33).

WENTWORTH—A SURREY BEAUTY SPOT.

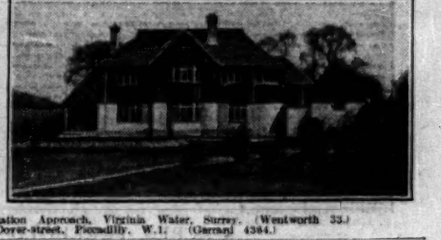
21 Miles from Marble Arch. Three Golf Courses. Near Sunningdale, Ascot and Windsor. Sand and Gravel Soil. Surroundings of unparalleled beauty.

DISTINCTIVE AND CAREFULLY-PLANNED HOUSES.

Built by Messrs. W. G. Tarrant, Ltd., embodying all modern conveniences and of first-class workmanship throughout.

Three to six bed rooms. Garage. Electric light and power, gas, company's water. Modern drainage. Central heating.

Well-designed gardens.



FREEHOLD FROM £1,500 TO £4,500.

ILLUSTRATED BROCHURE from THE AGENTS.

ELLIS and SONS, 22, Station Approach, Virginia Water, Surrey. (Wentworth 33.)
And 31, Dover-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gerrard 4384.)

ENGLEFIELD GREEN, CLOSE TO WINDSOR GREAT PARK.

OFFERED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

GOLF AT WENTWORTH AND SUNNINGDALE.

Secluded position on the summit of a hill, facing South. Easy daily reach of Town.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE,

ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.

Hall, three reception (one oak panelled), six principal bed rooms, four staff bed rooms, five bath rooms, perfectly planned domestic offices. Central heating, electric light and power, gas, company's water, modern drainage. Garage with rooms over, two cottages, and outbuildings.

Gardens and ground of exceptional charm, lawns, Dutch fountain and rose garden, herbaceous borders, paddock, extensive kitchen garden.

The whole screened to the south-west by a plantation of Scotch firs. In all about

20 ACRES.

CROWN LEASE FOR DISPOSAL.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Owner's Agents,
ELLIS and SONS, 22, Station Approach, Virginia Water. (Wentworth 33.)
And 31, Dover-street, London, W.1. (Gerrard 4384.)

RURAL KINGSWOOD.

IN THE SURREY HILLS.

EXCELLENT SOUTHERN ELECTRIC SERVICE TO PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN LONDON STATIONS; STATION ON THE ESTATE. CHALK AND GRAVEL SUBSOIL. 500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. GAS; ELECTRICITY; COMPANY'S WATER. LARGE GARDENS, UP TO HALF AN ACRE.

DETACHED HOUSES NOW BUILDING. FROM £1,250 FREEHOLD.

BUILDING LAND AVAILABLE FROM £2 PER FOOT FRONTAGE.

SPECIAL TERMS ARRANGED TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

HOUSES BUILT TO REQUIREMENTS ON 10 PER CENT. DEPOSIT.

Write for descriptive booklet: *Some Hints on Planning* and free standard plans to

RICHARD COSTAIN and SONS, LTD.,

7 and 8, NORFOLK-ST., STRAND, W.C.2.
'Phone: Temple Bar 0033.

THE G3 TYPE. FOUR BED ROOMS. FROM £1,450 FREEHOLD.

KINGSWOOD IS NOT SUBURBANIZED.

A "GEM" TUDOR COTTAGE.

35 MINUTES WATERLOO.

LOVELY DORKING DISTRICT.—Ideal little labour-saving genuine TUDOR "GEM," full of lovely old oak, uniquely situated adjoining and overlooking large Common; only five minutes from station (late trains up to 12 midnight); hall, two sitting, six bed, bath; every possible convenience; electric light, gas, co.'s water, radiators, modern drainage; garage; fascinating garden, studded with orchard trees, crazy paving, &c., ¼ Acre. A little treasure amidst rurality, peace, and fresh air, brimful of character, free of worry, up-to-date appointments, perfect order, and only ½ an hour out; advantages everyone wants but rarely finds. Unquestionably "Ultra-Unique." Will not be long unsold, therefore view at once. FREEHOLD £2,500.—BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDEY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Tel., Sloane 0333.)

SURREY HILLS.

35 minutes City and West End.

4,000 GNS.—Choicest position some 600 feet up.—Charming RESIDENCE in first rate order. The acme of comfort and good taste; oriental lounge, fine drawing and dining rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, two well-fitted bath rooms, capital offices; main electric light, gas, and water; telephone, central heating, parquet floors, costly mantels and fittments; undulating ornamental grounds, sunk rose garden, tennis lawn, shade-paved walk.

NEARLY 2 ACRES. FREEHOLD.

Further particulars of
Messrs. EWART, WELLS and Co.,
11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

"Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, Cen Harrods, London."

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Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

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JUNE 3RD,

AT HARRODS ESTATE SALE ROOMS, S.W.1, AT 2.30 P.M.

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3. SPRINGFIELD, DINTON, near AYLESBURY, BUCKS.—Freehold Residence; garage, stabling, and SIX ACRES.

IN THE LOVELY PENN COUNTRY.

Surrounded by Earl Howe's estate, and beautifully wooded so as to be particularly immune from being overbuilt or distant views being spoiled. 500ft. up, facing due South, and enjoying panoramic views extending over Surrey and Hog's Back.

HIGHEST CLASS MATERIAL AND CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYED THROUGHOUT, including all modern improvements in heating, lighting, and plumbing.

THIS EXCELLENT REPLICA OF A GEORGIAN RESIDENCE presents the last word in luxury and comfort.

Oak-panelled entrance, staircase and halls. Four large and handsome reception rooms, music or recreation room, marble loggia with long balcony, 15 bed rooms, five luxuriously equipped bath rooms, and very good offices. Entrance lodge and good garage accommodation; ample stabling, including two cottages, model farmery with cottage.

Wonderful pleasure grounds with many rare and unique shrubs and flowers, magnificent rock gardens of about 1½ acre, with shrubs, Alpine flowers, &c.; tennis courts, wide herbaceous borders, walled kitchen garden, and orchard.

IN ALL 53 ACRES.

The woodlands include Peabury Wood and Corkers Wood, and are so situated as to shield the residence.

For SALE at extremely moderate price, considering location, value of site, and cost of building.

Further details of the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

ON THE HILLS NEAR READING.

Choice position, commanding extensive views with South aspect.

A charming pre-War RESIDENCE within three miles of a station and 45 minutes from Paddington.
CLOSE TO CALCOT GOLF COURSE.
Three reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room.
Company's Electric Light, Gas and Water. Telephone. Garage, Stabling, and Outhouses.
BEAUTIFUL INEXPENSIVE PLEASURE GROUNDS,
including Orchard and Woodland, in all about
5¼ ACRES.
FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

Inspected and strongly recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

OUTSTANDING BARGAIN ON THE KENT COAST.

BEAUTIFUL MARINE RESIDENCE
on the top of the Cliffs, with uninterrupted sea views and conveniently placed for the North Foreland Golf Course.
Well fitted and planned; containing outer and inner halls, three reception, ten bed and dressing rooms, complete offices; every up-to-date convenience installed; useful outbuildings; space for garage.
CHARMING GARDEN affording seclusion, with lawn, tennis court, flower-beds, ornamental fish-pond, in all about half-an-Acre.
ONLY £4,000 FREEHOLD.

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'Phone: Grosvenor 1267 (4 lines)

CONSTABLE & MAUDE,

Telegrams: Andromeda, Audley, London.

HEAD OFFICE: 2, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

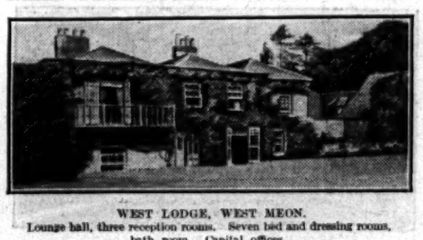
BRANCHES: SHREWSBURY, HENDON, AND STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

SOUTH DEVON. £6,500 FREEHOLD.

Six miles from Kingsbridge and Dartmouth.
SHEPLEGH COURT, BLACKAWTON.

occupying a lovely position, approached by two drives, lounge hall, billiard and four reception rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, usual offices; parquet floors; electric light and all modern conveniences. Excellent order.
Garage, cottage, stabling.
Lovely grounds of a tropical nature; hard tennis court; walled vegetable garden. With parklands about
71 ACRES.
FREEHOLD for SALE privately or by Auction later.
Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

AN OPPORTUNITY WHICH SELDOM OCCURS.
NEAR PETERSFIELD & WINCHESTER.



WEST LODGE, WEST MEON.
Lounge hall, three reception rooms. Seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room. Capital offices.
All modern conveniences. Garage, stabling. Cottage.
Charming gardens and paddocks.
ABOUT 8½ ACRES.
For Sale Privately or by Auction in June.
Strongly recommended by the Joint Sole Agents, Messrs. G. TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, London, W.1, and Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

NEAR DORKING. £1,700 FREEHOLD.

CHARMING MODERN COTTAGE.
Absolutely rural surroundings and beautiful views of Leith Hill. Two sitting rooms, three bed rooms, bath rooms, compact offices.
Central heating, electric lighting, modern drainage, co.'s water.
ABOUT 1¼ ACRE of NATURAL WOODLAND sloping down to a Lake.
Full details of Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

SHROPSHIRE.

About 20 miles from Shrewsbury and 2½ miles from Bridgnorth.

THE FREEHOLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,
EARDINGTON HOUSE, Near BRIDGNORTH.
Very pleasantly situated in unspoiled surroundings and approached by drive.
Hall, three reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, two dressing rooms, bath room; electric light; water by gravitation.
Garage for two cars, stabling; other useful outbuildings. Two Cottages.
Attractive, old-world gardens with some fine trees, tennis and croquet lawns, very fine walled fruit and kitchen garden, herbaceous borders, large orchard; total area about 6½ ACRES.
Hunting with the Wheatland Foxhounds.
For SALE by AUCTION (unless previously sold privately and subject to Conditions) at the George Hotel, Shrewsbury, on June 27th, 1930. Illustrated particulars from the Solicitors, Messrs. Peele and Peele, Dogpole, Shrewsbury, and from the Auctioneers, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 42, Castle-street, Shrewsbury. 'Phone 2891.

HAMPSHIRE COAST.

BEAUTIFUL POSITION WITH LOVELY VIEWS OVER THE SOLENT.

STOATLEY, BARTON-ON-SEA.
Hall, three reception rooms, billiards room, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices.
Company's water, gas, and electric supplies. Main drainage. Central heating. Telephone. Garages.
CHARMING GARDENS,
including hard tennis court and sm. ¶ copse.
VALUABLE BUILDING SITES,
in all about
4¼ ACRES.
For SALE as a whole, or in lots, Privately, or by Auction later.
Sole Agents, Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

NORTHANTS BORDERS.

FASCINATING TUDOR RESIDENCE, partly dating from Queen Anne's reign, approached by drive, surrounded by characteristic pleasure grounds and well timbered park lands, contains:—Billiard and four reception, four bath, 19 bed and dressing rooms, &c. Stabling, garages, cottages. Home farm and buildings with an area, mainly pasture, of about
170 ACRES.
A Perfect Home. For SALE.—Inspected and confidently recommended by the Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

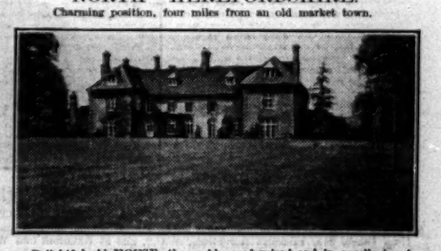
SOUTH COAST.
OVERLOOKING THE CHANNEL.
Most sheltered position, luxuriously appointed and Furnished RESIDENCE recently equipped with electric light and all modern conveniences, having three reception, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, new bungalow, gardener's lodge, garages, two cottages. Produce of garden and rents pay three gardeners' wages. Really beautiful fruit and vegetable gardens. Paddock sloping to the cliff edge. In all 12 ACRES.
For SALE, Freehold, with or without Furniture. Immediate possession.—Apply for particulars to CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

ONLY £11,000 WITH 400 ACRES. (OPEN TO OFFER.)
NORFOLK.

THE RESIDENCE, SURROUNDED BY CHARMING GARDENS AND WELL-TIMBERED PARK,
contains lounge, three reception, two bath, 14 bed rooms, &c. Two farms with good houses and buildings. Several cottages. Well-placed coverts affording
EXCELLENT SHOOTING.
Inspected and confidently recommended by the Agents: CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

NORTH HEREFORDSHIRE.

Charming position, four miles from an old market town.



Delightful old HOUSE, thoroughly modernized and in excellent order. Approached by two drives; lounge hall, four reception rooms, eight principal and ample servants' bed rooms, four bath rooms; electric light; lavatory basins in bed rooms; good water supply.
Capital stabling and garages, four cottages; lovely well-timbered garden with two tennis courts, walled kitchen garden, yew hedges, &c., farm and 120 acres of woodlands if required.
For SALE with from 16 up to 235 ACRES.
Good hunting, shooting and fishing in neighbourhood. Strongly recommended.
Apply the Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 42, Castle-street, Shrewsbury.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY,

88, BROMPTON-ROAD, S.W.3 (Sloane 6333).

AMAZING BARGAIN IN SURREY

18 ACRES FREEHOLD £2,500.
ESSENTIAL TO VIEW AT ONCE.

DELIGHTFUL LITTLE COUNTRY HOME.
28 MILES LONDON.
In perfect repair and with every convenience; square hall with fireplace, two sitting rooms, garden room, white tiled bath room, six bed rooms, main water; hot-water service, gas, modern drainage; pretty little garden, crazy paths, a well head, flowers and fruit trees.
18 ACRES OF THE MOST CHARMING BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED PARKLANDS.
LOVELY OLD FOREST TREES.
LAND READILY LETTABLE IF DESIRED.
GRAND VIEWS OVER SUSSEX DOWNS.
FIRST OFFER OF £2,500 SECURES.
Inspected and recommended:—
Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

ONLY JUST IN THE MARKET.
PINKNEYS GREEN

(between Cookham and Maidenhead).
PERFECT SITUATION, SECLUDED BUT ACCESSIBLE.

40 MINUTES LONDON.
BEAUTIFUL RESTORED JACOBEAN RESIDENCE
of unusual charm, modernized and with every convenience, yet retaining the fascinating atmosphere of centuries past. Three reception rooms, six-eight bed rooms (all fitted lavatory basins, hot and cold), two bath rooms; central heating, electric light, independent hot water service; parquet floors; telephone; modern drainage. Stabling, garage, cottage.
LOVELY OLD ENGLISH GARDENS
shaded by some fine old trees, including specimen evergreen oaks, tennis and other lawns, rose garden, ornamental water, kitchen garden, orchard and paddocks.
17 ACRES.
FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
Illustrated particulars of the Owner's Agents, BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

ASCOT AND SUNNINGHILL.

HEAVY REDUCTION FOR QUICK SALE.

CHARMING RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER.
Exceptional opportunity to secure at a remarkably low price this delightful RESIDENCE, in perfect order. About £4,000 recently spent in modernization. Lovely situation; absolute quietude. Parquet floors. Fine fireplaces. Central heating. Electric light. Main water. Handsome lounge hall, three reception, billiard room, servants' hall, ten bed rooms, three bath rooms. Garage. Stabling. Two cottages.
BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND PARK.
20 ACRES. FREEHOLD ONLY £7,500.
Personally inspected and recommended.
BENTALL, HORSLEY, and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.

PHONE: REGENT 6773.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

7, SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

NEAR DORKING, SURREY.

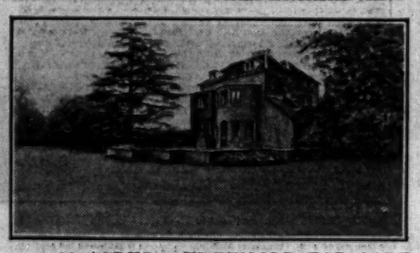
On the fringe of a pretty old-world village.
Within two miles of Dorking Station (40 minutes London).
A REAL BEAUTY SPOT, OVERLOOKING LEITH HILL,
RANMORE COMMON AND SAFE FROM BUILDING ENCROACHMENT.

A charming country house with an interior reminiscent of the old-world, but all the comforts of a Town Residence. Lounge hall, four reception rooms, nine bed rooms, two dressing rooms, and two bath rooms. Main electric light, gas and water. Central heating throughout. Garage. Stabling, and Cottage. Singularly attractive gardens and grounds with one of Gaze's hard tennis courts. Orchard and paddock. (Bathing and boating rights in a large private lake two minutes' away).

8 ACRES. FREEHOLD £6,500.
Illustrated brochure from the Sole Agents, F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

EARLY GEORGIAN PERIOD.

BETWEEN MAIDENHEAD AND WINDSOR.



High up.
Real Country.
35 minutes London.
Over £1,000 spent on improvements in recent years; lounge hall, three reception, billiards room (all large and lofty), oak parquet floors, ten bed rooms, four beautifully equipped bath rooms; central heating; electric light; main water; large garage; cottage; fascinating old walled-in gardens, orchards and meadowland. The whole generously timbered and in exceptionally good order. (The orchards let for over £40 a year).

11 ACRES. FREEHOLD FOR SALE. LOW PRICE.
Illustrated brochure from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773

FAVOURITE PART OF DORSET.

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF A PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD VILLAGE.
EXCELLENT SOCIAL ATTRACTIONS.
HUNTING. GOLF. WITHIN SIX MILES OF A GOOD YACHTING CENTRE.

A MODERNIZED GEORGIAN HOUSE.
Approached by a pretty winding drive. Lounge hall, three large and lofty reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two dressing rooms, bath room. Electric light, main water, constant hot water service. Stabling, garage, &c. Surrounded by delightful old gardens and grounds, profusely timbered and intersected by a small river.

4 ACRES. FREEHOLD £3,000.
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

SOUTH OF THE HOG'S BACK.

THE PRETTIEST SCENERY IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

SURREY.
60 MINUTES LONDON.
A modern RESIDENCE of pleasing architectural style; comfortably appointed, thoroughly up-to-date, labour saving and in excellent repair. Pretty situation facing south. On the slope of a hill with charming views. A beautifully bright and sunny house. Fine enclosed sun lounge, three reception, seven bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms. Fitted basins in main bed rooms. Electric light, co.'s water, central heating, two garages. Delightful woodland gardens, naturally wooded and very inexpensive to maintain.

THREE ACRES. FREEHOLD £3,750.
(Reduction of £400 or £500 might be made for quick sale.)
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

A SUPERBLY APPOINTED HOUSE AT LIMPSFIELD.

450 FEET UP ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPES OF THE SURREY HILLS NEAR OXTED.
WITH VIEWS OVER THREE COUNTIES.
THOROUGHLY COUNTRIFIED AND AWAY FROM BUSY ROADS AND TRAFFIC.
UNDER 25 MILES FROM LONDON.

The Residence, built in the Tudor style, is one of exceptional character and distinction, with a remarkably fine interior. Standing on a warm, sun-bathed slope, well sheltered by belts of woodland, the house is beautifully appointed, and contains:—A magnificent lounge hall 40ft. by 20ft., in which is a handsome old staircase of the Charles II. period. Fine suite of three reception rooms; oak panelling, polished oak parquet floors, and other permanent decorations of the highest standard. Fourteen bed rooms, three bath rooms, and everything in the manner of up-to-date conveniences; electric lighting, central heating, main water, &c. Garages, stabling, three cottages, and small farmery.

WITH GROUNDS WHICH MUST RANK AMONGST THE FINEST IN THE DISTRICT.

Hard tennis court; ornamental water; magnificent old yew hedges; wide spreading lawns shaded by rare specimen trees; terraced gardens and rockeries. Orchard, woodland, and a miniature park. Although a very impressive feature, the grounds are not costly to maintain. The total area of the property is about
18 ACRES. FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, AT A PRICE CONSIDERABLY BELOW ACTUAL COST.
ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE BROCHURE FROM THE SOLE AGENTS, F. L. MERCER AND CO., 7, SACKVILLE-STREET, W.1. TELE., REGENT 6773.

A VERY GENUINE BARGAIN.

ONE OF THE PRETTIEST PARTS OF BERKSHIRE, CONVENIENT FOR ASCOT, SUNNINGDALE, WINDSOR, HAWTHORN HILL, &c.
IN THE MIDST OF RURAL, UNSPOILED COUNTRY.
GENTLY UNDULATING. RICHLY TIMBERED. ON HIGH GROUND.
ONLY 26 MILES FROM LONDON.

A most picturesque old-fashioned RESIDENCE with a distinctly attractive and unique interior. Thoroughly adapted to modern requirements, tastefully decorated throughout and in perfect order. Lounge hall 27ft. by 18ft., dining room 22ft. by 20ft., drawing room 31ft. by 18ft., billiard or music room 33ft. by 22ft. Eleven bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; maids' sitting room. Electric light, central heating throughout. Main water. Fitted lavatory basins in bed rooms. Spacious garage, stabling, cottage. Really delightful old-world gardens, long sunken stone-paved terrace along the south front of the house. Hard tennis court. Lovely old lawns and walled flower gardens, woodland walks intersected by stream and ornamental water with a pretty island. Grandly timbered meadowland forming a small park.

26 ACRES. FREEHOLD £7,500 OR NEAREST OFFER.
ILLUSTRATED PARTICULARS FROM F. L. MERCER AND CO., 7, SACKVILLE-STREET, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

BETWEEN LEATHERHEAD AND GUILDFORD.

A LOCALITY WHERE PROPERTIES OF THE CHARACTER DESCRIBED HEREUNDER RARELY COME INTO THE OPEN MARKET.
37 MINUTES FROM LONDON. FREQUENT TRAINS. NEAR GOLF.

A PARTICULARLY CHARMING MODERNIZED COUNTRY HOUSE, ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.
Occupying a quiet and secluded situation amidst attractive surroundings. In an excellent state of repair; containing lounge hall, three reception rooms, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c. Comfortably appointed. Co.'s water and electricity. Central heating and main drainage. Large garage. Two cottages. Most delightful, well-established gardens with a profusion of trees. Woodland, orchard, and paddocks. A home with many appealing characteristics and ideally situated for a business man.

12 ACRES. FREEHOLD £6,500. CERTAIN TO SELL QUICKLY.
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

THE WORK OF AN EMINENT ARCHITECT.

OVER 500FT. UP ON THE LOVELY SURREY HIGHLANDS.
AN ARTISTIC LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE OF THE BIJOU TYPE.

38 MINUTES FROM LONDON.
The RESIDENCE is soundly constructed and planned on work-reducing lines, with nothing lacking in the way of up-to-date appointments. The position is a well chosen one, facing South, in a garden surrounded by trees. Internally it is most charming and affords:—Hall with oak floor and oak staircase, pretty drawing room with oak parquet floor. Dining room and sun lounge. Six bed rooms, tiled bath room. Compact offices. Fitted basins in bed rooms. Company's electricity, gas and water. Main drainage. Detached, brick-built garage. Tennis and other lawns; rockery and kitchen garden.

ONE ACRE. "ASKING PRICE" £3,500 FREEHOLD. NEAR OFFER CONSIDERED.
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele.: Regent 6773.

CONVENIENT NORTHERN CENTRE.

300 FEET UP IN HERTS. LONDON 50 MINUTES.
BUILT BY AN ARCHITECT FOR PERSONAL OCCUPATION.
HIGH SITUATION WITH GOOD VIEWS.

A squarely-built, sensibly-planned HOUSE replete with all the latest improvements. Labour-saving and on two floors only. Panelled hall, three good-sized reception rooms, six or seven bed rooms. Two luxuriously equipped bath rooms. Fitted wash basins in bed rooms. Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Main drainage. Pretty drive approach with entrance Lodge. Well-arranged gardens, inexpensive to maintain.

THREE ACRES. £4,500 ASKED FOR FREEHOLD.
Full details and photos from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

A QUEEN ANNE HOUSE.

One of the finest examples in the Country.
IDEAL SITUATION. AN HOUR SOUTH OF LONDON.

ON HIGH GROUND.
LOVELY VIEWS.
This is really a perfect "period" HOUSE without one single fault. The interior is beautiful beyond description with large and lofty rooms and an exquisite scheme of decoration. Lounge hall, three reception, billiards room; 11 bed rooms, fitted basins, in several; three bath rooms; Central heating; main electric light, gas and water. Lodge, two cottages, garages and stables. Gardens and grounds of unusual charm. Small park.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, WITH 20 ACRES.
At a price which will quickly attract a buyer.
Illustrated brochure from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

OXTED AND LIMPSFIELD.

400 FEET UP. 40 MINUTES FROM TOWN.
A MODERNIZED TUDOR HOUSE,

with a host of features typical of the period, such as oak beams, open fireplaces, leaded light windows, &c. Extremely picturesque and well placed, with charming, rural views, facing South, with drive approach. Three reception, six bed rooms, and two bath rooms. Electric light. Main water. Garage, stables, and two cottages. Attractive old-world gardens and meadowland.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH 20 UP TO 117 ACRES.
Particulars and photos from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

HUNTERCOMBE GOLF.

NEAR NETTLEBED WOODS AND PEPPARD COMMON.
400 FEET UP. 50 MINUTES LONDON VIA HENLEY.

OLD-WORLD COTTAGE.
Completely modernized and forming an ideal week-end retreat in an entrancing, sequestered position. Dining room, large lounge with open fireplace, six bed and dressing rooms (four with fitted wash-basins), bath room; main water; electric light and telephone; many oak beams, leaded light windows; fine old barn with garage accommodation; typical Old English garden, small but pretty.

1 ACRE. FREEHOLD £2,500.
URGENT SALE. OFFERS INVITED.
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